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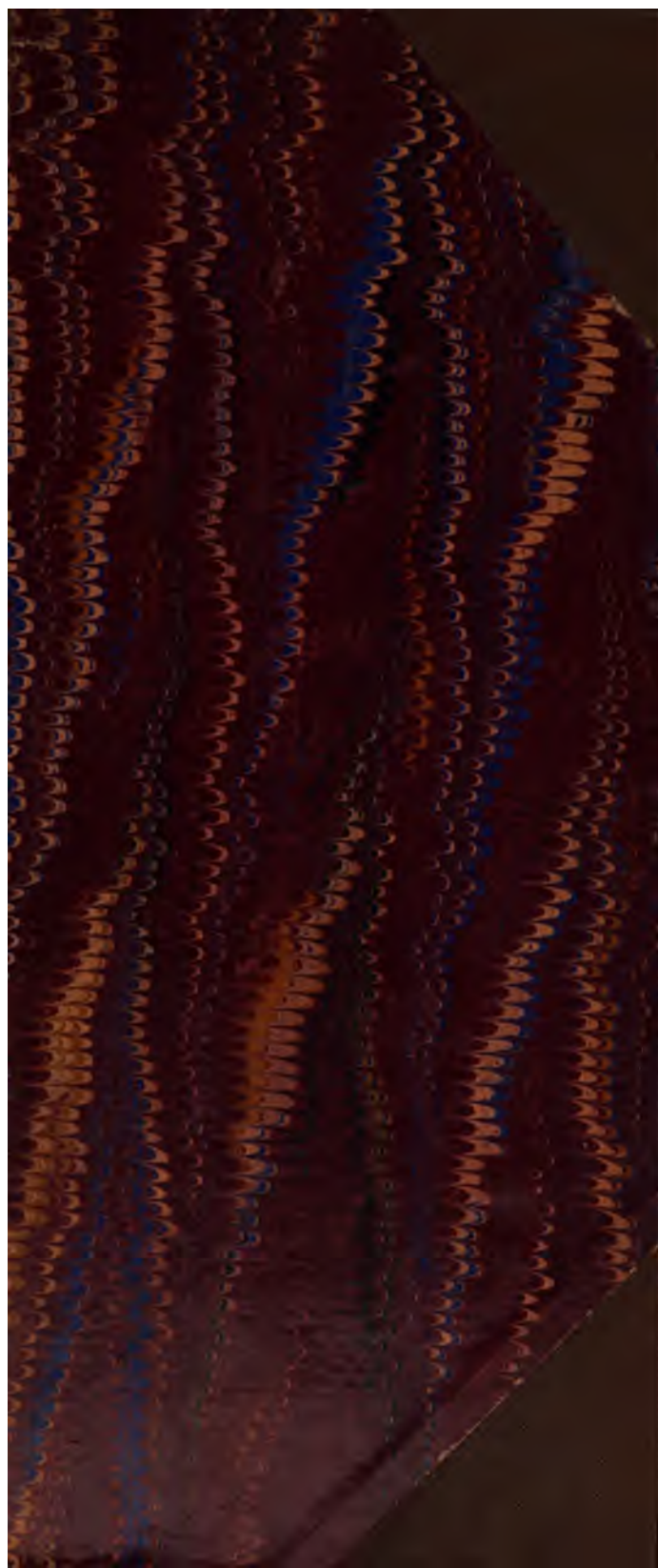
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*This book belonged to the
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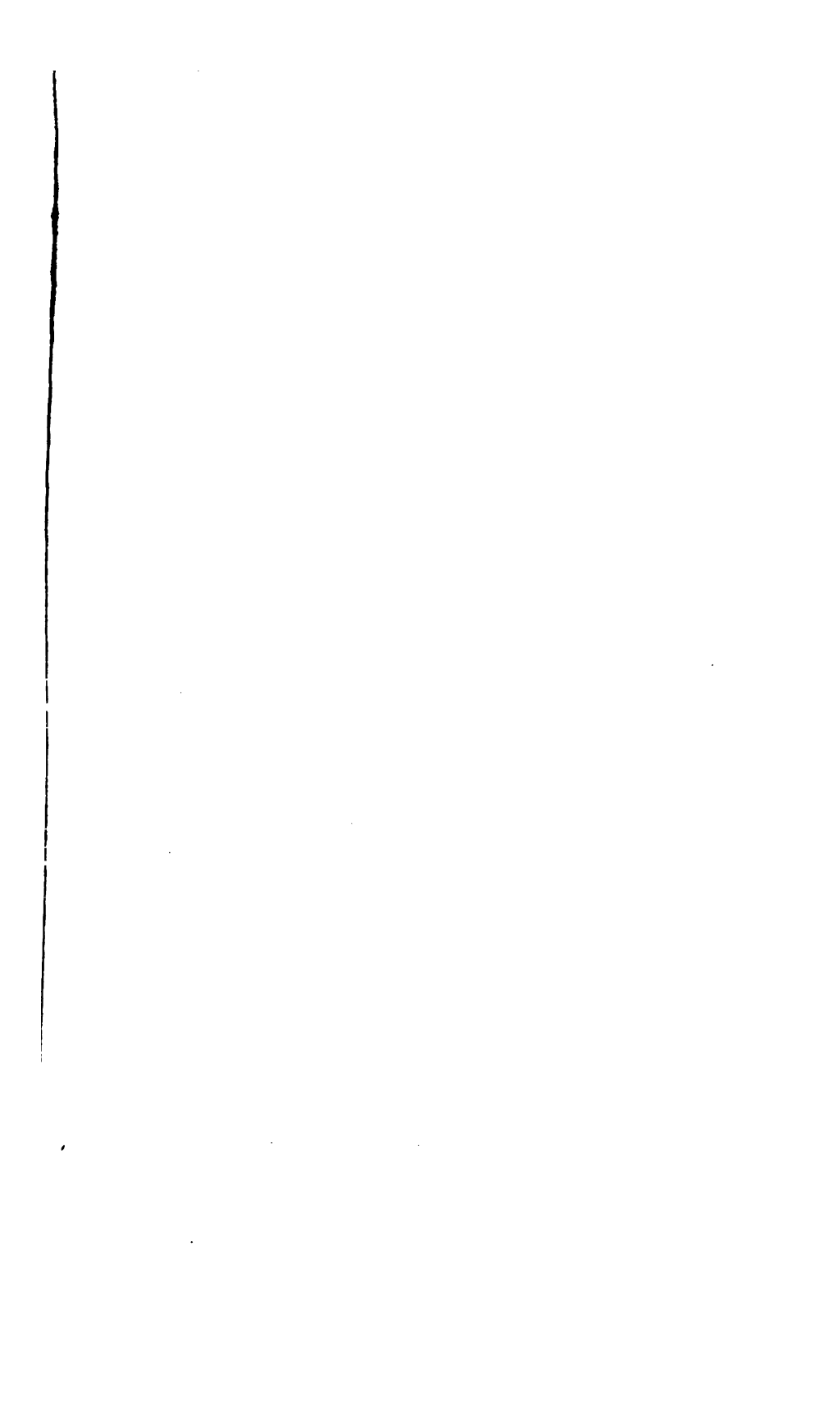
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1769.

THE SIXTH EDITION.



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REPUTATION

1739



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P R E F A C E.

WE are this year under a necessity of particularly claiming that indulgence which we have so long experienced from the Public. It may probably be thought that a bare apology is far from being sufficient, and that some reasonable cause should at least be assigned, for the lateness of our present publication. This would certainly be a duty incumbent on us, and with which we should readily comply, if we could suppose, that a detail of the private and particular circumstances, or the unforeseen and unavoidable accidents, which contributed to this delay, could be in any degree interesting or entertaining to our Readers; and if we did not apprehend that such a recital would rather appear a presumption, and argue a degree of self-importance which we are incapable of entertaining. It might be alledged in our defence, and with a considerable degree of justice,

P R E F A C E.

justice, that the very imperfect accounts which have been published of foreign transactions of great importance, delayed, in hopes of being able to acquire better information, our entering upon a subject which could not be treated with any degree of precision, from the continued contradictions in matters of fact, which attended every part of it. In this, however, as in every thing else, we rather chuse to rely upon the indulgence, than pretend to appeal to the candour, of our readers.

The only effectual acknowledgment in our power to make, we have already adopted, by taking such measures as will prevent, for the future, so well founded a complaint from being laid against us. Whatever charges of inability, may with justice be brought against the compilers of this work, that censure, which of all others they would most dread, is that only, which they are incapable of incurring, an inattention to the duties they owe, or a forgetfulness of the great obligations they are under to the Public.

T H E
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1769.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
E U R O P E.

C H A P. I.

State of the belligerent powers. Expedition to the Mediterranean. Turkey. Critical state of that empire. State of Poland Conduct of the neighbouring powers in regard to the war. Austria. Prussia. Denmark. Disputes between the king and the senate in Sweden. Diet degrades and punishes the senate. Treaty of subsidy concluded with France. France. Bankruptcy and suspension of the French East India company. Spain. Portugal. Mazagan taken by the Moors.

WE saw at the close of the last year, the dispositions that were making by the great rival powers of the North and East, to plunge Europe and Asia into the calamities of war. The contest between these powers has been cruel and bloody. If it has not been attended with great and shining actions, it has abounded with those, which shew war under its most disgusting and hideous aspect; in the ruin and devastation of countries: in ravage, and in massacres. Happily, as the neighbouring states have not hitherto interfered in the quarrel, its consequences have been restrained to

the parties who were originally engaged or immediately interested in it.

The success of the Russian arms in the latter part of the campaign, seems to put it in the power of the court of Petersburg, either to prosecute the war to great advantage, or nearly to prescribe the terms of peace. In the former case, the large frontier provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, which seem now to be added to its dominion, as well by the inclination of the inhabitants as by conquests, will be of infinite use. Without entering into the prospects that may thereby be opened to the Russians, of extending their conquests on the other side of the Danube, it seems at least to be in their power to make themselves masters of the lower course of that river, which, if they mean to hold this conquest, will be a natural barrier and defence to these provinces.

In this situation the intercourse between Turkey and Crim Tartary is in a manner destroyed. By land it seems wholly interrupted; and the communication by the Black Sea is tedious and dangerous, at least in the weak state of naval strength and naval resources among the Turks. In the mean time the Russians might reduce the city of Bender, and afterwards employ the greater part of their forces, in chastising the Tartars, and in totally crushing the remainder of the Polish confederates.

While the Porte is thus straitened on the side of Europe, measures are taken on that of Asia, which will serve further to distract its attention, and to divide its forces. Russian troops sent into Georgia, and the insurrection they have ex-

cited in that country, would seem sufficient to answer these purposes. Endeavours are however used to raise a more formidable enemy. A Tartar, named Kerim Kan, is said to have obtained the principal command in Persia, and to have united at length that country, so long and so miserably harassed and distracted. Persia, when at peace within itself, has always been a formidable neighbour to the Turks. The politics of Russia have stirred up Kerim Kan, to lay claim to some of the frontier provinces, which have been formerly disputed between the two empires. If we may give entire credit to this report, it is not difficult to appreciate the dangers which menace that extended, proud, ferocious, ignorant, and feeble nation. If the empress of Russia finds no evocation from disturbances at home, or is not appeased by speedy and reasonable concessions from abroad, the Turkish empire may at length fall by the hands of a woman.

That great and enterprising woman, has not however confined her views merely to the operations of a land war; they are much more extensive; and to the astonishment of Europe, from the bottom of the Baltic, a Russian fleet is issued to shake the remotest parts of the Mediterranean; to excite and support the insurrections of the Greek Christians, and to leave nothing in any part of the vast empire of enemies, free from alarm and confusion. This naval expedition of Russia, stands particularly distinguished amongst the events of this year, and is indeed a remarkable era in naval history.

This however has been thought a rash and dangerous experiment.

It has been said, that the knowledge in their profession, which the Russian sailors could acquire, by their short summer navigations in the gulphs of Finland and Bothnia, was not to be supposed equal to the dangers which they must encounter, in unknown and boisterous seas. The condition in which both ships and men arrived in England, the length of time they took in making their voyage, and the accidents they met with, notwithstanding the assistance of some English officers and pilots, seemed strongly to countenance this opinion. It was also said, that the sea of the Archipelago, so famous for its numberless islands, shoals, and currents, as well as for its sudden, shifting, and violent winds, seemed to be an ill chosen and perilous school of probation.

The attempt, however, is great, bold, and manly; and it should be observed, that neither great designs are to be defined, nor great successes to be obtained by the precise rules of vulgar calculation.

Nor is this to be regarded as a matter totally novel, and which only sprung up from the present contingency. A design of a similar nature, or which at least led to the same end, has been for many years in contemplation, and a favourite object at the court of Petersburg. Indeed it is not to be imagined, that Peter the Great and his successors, would have built such a number of vast ships, only to have them dragged about once a year between the rocks and shoals of the Baltic.

It is now known, that the great point which Russia had in view, in the war of the year 1736, against the Turks, was to gain a port and

free right of trade upon the Black Sea, with liberty for her ships to pass through the Dardanelles, in their way to and from the Archipelago and Mediterranean. The great success of the Turks against the late emperor, (who was then the Russian ally), and the dishonourable peace which they forced him into, frustrated the scheme for that time; but there can be no reason to doubt that it had its full effect in producing the present war. How far its success, and the establishment of a new naval power in those seas, may be consistent with the interest of the other European states, it is not our business here to discuss: however, it may be easily seen, that if it took place in its fullest extent, Russia must become one of the greatest maritime powers in the world.

A long war is not however at present desirable to Russia. Those who are acquainted with the state of population in that vast empire know, that the want of inhabitants, is its great and principal want. If we may credit some late French writers, the race of man is in danger of becoming extinct in its northern provinces, from internal, and perhaps irremediable causes. The loss of men which, notwithstanding its success, it has already suffered in the field during the progress of this short war, must have been very great. We know that the two great generals, Lacy and Munich, lost above half their armies in two successive summer campaigns against the Tartars only, though they had no enemy that could engage them in the field; and that war cost Russia considerably more than 100,000 men. The loss sustained this year by the ra-

vages of the Tartars, may probably equal if not exceed that in the field; besides their ruining the infant colony of New Servia, and spoiling the noble province of the Ukraine; a province by much the finest and most fertile that Russia is possess of, the cultivation of which has always been regarded as an object of the greatest importance.

These are losses that touch Russia in the most sensible and tender part. It may also be observed, that though this empire, from the cheapness of provisions, and the easy method of providing for the troops, can support an infinite number of them at home; yet that the state of its finances is but ill adapted to the vast expences which attend the employment of fleets and armies at a great distance. For these and many other reasons, particularly the jealousy of the other European powers, it is not probable that Russia will be too implacable in its prosecution of the war, nor that it will refuse advantageous, though at the same time equitable terms of peace, when they are proposed.

The affairs of the Turkish empire, are at present in a very critical situation. Founded by the sword, and established totally upon military principles, nothing less than a continued exercise in war, and the consequent observance of a severe discipline, could preserve it in its original vigour. The late long rest of thirty years, was not only contrary to the genius and temper of the people, but subversive of the constitution; the laws and maxims of which are repugnant to peace and the arts that depend on it. As system and theory

have also found but little admittance in the Turkish military institutions, the power of habit, and that knowledge acquired by actual experience, could alone support the force and goodness of their armies; being in this respect much inferior to their European neighbours; who having brought the art of war into a regular system, keep large bodies of troops in the constant exercise of that discipline to which they are subject in the field.

To this long peace may also be attributed that disposition to revolt which seems at present so prevalent among the Greeks. The terror with which they first regarded their fierce and haughty conquerors, was kept up by seeing them continually in arms, and by being witnesses that the same courage which first made them irresistible, still made them terrible to their most warlike neighbours. These ideas being worn off, by a long knowledge and acquaintance in the softness and weakness of peace; they now dare to reflect upon the wretchedness of their own condition, and to repine at the oppressions which they suffer.

This mal-content temper of the Grecian Christians, and the strong attachment which from religious and political principles they bear to the Russians, are circumstances much more alarming to the Ottoman empire, than any consequences that could result from the ill conduct of the last campaign, or the military prowess of their enemies. The Greeks are not only numerous, but most of the provincials are fierce and warlike; so that the Turks are indebted to the bigotry and oppressive disposition, which so uniformly disgraced the councils,

councils, both of the house of Austria and the republic of Venice, for most of their European provinces. The people, from this cause, generally preferred a submission to the Mahometan government, (which was favourable enough to them in religious matters, and perhaps not more oppressive in civil) than to the intolerant principles of their Christian neighbours. Now that Russia is arrived at great power and dignity, these people look up to her, not only as the preserver of their religion, but as their natural protector, and the restorer of the Greek empire.

Notwithstanding these appearances, the Porte is not yet wholly destitute of resources both in money and men; nor did the Turkish soldiers seem to want their ancient valour in the last campaign, till the continued ill conduct of their commanders, put an end at once both to hope and to courage. The enemy are also obliged to carry on the operations of war, at a vast distance from the source which supplies it. To support a great army in such a situation, to guard the convoys, and preserve the necessary communications, must be attended with almost insuperable difficulties. These will still be increased in a manifold degree, if the Russians attempt to extend the war to the Bulgarian side of the Danube. Without considering the doubtful chances of war, and the uncertainty of continuing at all times masters in the field; or without taking into account the savage face of that province, every where intersected by the great branches of mount Hemus, and forming a natural check upon the operations

of great or regular armies; the dangers of advancing into an hostile country, with such a river as the Danube, and such an enemy as the Tartars in the rear, are so obvious as not to require any illustration.

Those who had talked of the Russian's penetrating speedily and easily to Constantinople, seem, along with numberless other difficulties, to have overlooked the situation of Rumania, which is fenced by nature with such boundaries, as make it nearly impregnable on the land side. So great an operation would require their being first masters of the Black Sea; nor is it to be supposed that the other European powers would behold with a total indifference, so great an accession of power, to a state which they already regard as too formidable.

Such seems to be the situation and mutual difficulties of the two great contending powers. In number of troops, in discipline, in marine, even in pecuniary resources, Russia seems much superior. The Turks derive their advantages from the difficult nature of their pontic country; from the jealousy of other European states; and from the unsettled state of the throne in Russia.

The unhappy country of Poland continues a victim to all the calamities that attend a weak government, and the nearness of too potent neighbours. Plundered alike by friends and foes, without a hope of advantage from the success of either, her best blood flows in torrents, shed by unavailing efforts which are only expressive of her despair. The cruel manners of the contending nations, add to the hor-

rors of her situation, which are heightened by national animosity, and the mortal hatred that reciprocal injuries have excited between the Russians and Poles.

It is the interest of all the potent states, that surround this large and once great country, never to suffer it to emerge out of its present wretched situation. The officious neighbours have too great a regard for its constitution, to admit the natural physicians to prescribe any thing for its benefit. Its original misfortune was the pride and tyranny of the nobles, which prevented them for several ages, while it was in their power, from establishing a happy form of government. If this had been done, they might have been one of the greatest nations in Europe; they are now the most miserable, and little less than a miracle can ever afford another opportunity of making trial of their virtue.

The success of the Russians against the Turks, and the apparent indifference of the other neighbouring powers, must cut off every shadow of hope from the confederates. By this means it is probable that the people may enjoy some quiet, if not security. What would be deemed the greatest misfortune to all other nations, seems to be the greatest happiness that could befall this; to become a province to some neighbouring power, would at present be a blessing indeed. This, in the natural course of things, must sooner or later happen; and though it should be to the most despotic of them, which probably will be the case, still it would be a happy exchange. The Russians now appoint a king of Poland as they do a duke of Cour-

land, and have just as much right to do one as the other. Can the wretched name of king, the empty title of republic, or the ridiculous pageantry of a court, be thought equivalent to the calamities to which the miserable Poles are every day subject?

The emperor of Germany, tho' deeply interested in its consequences, has not interfered in the war. His conduct however seems mysterious. His armies are large, complete, and ready for action; camps are frequently formed in Bohemia and Hungary; the magazines are kept stored, and great bodies of troops lie upon the frontiers. The present situation of the war, being upon the Danube, brings it home to the Austrian dominions. Many occasions will necessarily follow of communication and interference, and opportunities must be given of shewing favour or dislike. A powerful neighbour, supported by great military force, and not afraid of either of the warring parties, is almost as troublesome to them, when his territories lie intermingled with those in contention, as they are ruinous and destructive to a weak and defenceless state in the same situation. Chance, heat, or danger, necessarily occasion a violation of territory, and irregular troops will commit excesses in the most friendly country; all which produce altercations, and often something worse.

Nothing could be more opposite to the interest of the house of Austria, nor perhaps so dangerous to its security, as that Russia should extend its power on the side of Turkey. Its obtaining any footing near the Danube, would be a circum-

cum-

cumstance of the most alarming nature. It is not then to be supposed, that an active youthful prince, at the head of great armies, and possessed of great resources, would look tamely on, at so dangerous and unwelcome an intrusion. It is rather to be imagined, that, prepared as he is for all consequences, he views attentively the course of the war, and waits till the temper of the hostile powers will admit of his effectually employing his mediation for a peace.

The king of Prussia observes the same reserve in this respect, that the emperor has done. He is also armed, and equally guarded against all events. It is possible, that as these princes seem now to be upon a very friendly footing, this object may appear to them both in the same point of view. This would certainly be their interest; however their connections, their alliances, and their mutual jealousies, may prevent it.

The king has however upon all occasions condemned the conduct of the Polish confederates, and severely reprehended, and sometimes chastized, some parties of them that made accidental incursions upon his territories. In other respects this prince pays his usual attention to the good of his subjects, and to the increasing of the commerce in his dominions; and among other regulations for the ease and conveniency of the merchants, has established a bank and lombard at Embden, and a particular bank at Berlin, besides the general one already there.

The king of Denmark proceeds in the same good dispositions to his people, and the same patriotic

intentions, that we have before had so much pleasure in taking notice of. The time he spent in his tour to other countries, he shews was wisely laid out for the good of his own. He is now accordingly copying in his own dominions, those institutions whose utility more immediately struck him when he was abroad. Among other instances of this nature he has established a Royal Society of Agriculture, and to honour and encourage it has declared himself its protector. This society, which includes arts as well as agriculture, the king has endowed with a considerable sum, which is to be disposed of in prizes, for the encouragement of experiments in agriculture, and of ingenious artificers. His majesty being also struck at the sight of the royal foundation at Chelsea, he has given direction for the building an hospital, for the reception of superannuated soldiers; and adds to this munificence, by forming an establishment for soldiers widows and children. The same humanity has induced him to order two hospitals, one at Copenhagen, and the other at Bergen, to be founded for the reception of disabled seamen.

We have before taken notice of the attention the king of Denmark shewed in the beginning of his reign, to the oppressions which the peasants suffered; as well as the pains he had taken, and the example he had set, to free them from their servitude. He has this year passed an ordinance which has given the most universal satisfaction, and which regards the sharing their estates and effects among their children. By this decree, the eldest child, male or female, shall,

upon the decease of its parents, be entitled to one half, and no more, of their effects and possessions; and the other moiety is to be divided equally among the rest of the children, whether male or female; but if there be but two children, then the estate and effects of the deceased are to be equally shared.

These numerous regulations and establishments have not diverted his attention from commerce; a subject which mankind at length begin to understand, and which seems now to occupy the thoughts of almost every civilized nation. Upon this principle he has declared Glückstadt, a strong town situated near the mouth of the river Elbe, a free port, and has abolished all duties on vessels that may pass the winter there, as well as on merchandize, whether brought to the place, or only passing through. How much more liberal as well as politic are these sentiments than those of his ancestor, who attempted to make all ships that passed up or down the river, to pay a toll!

In respect to foreign affairs, the court of Copenhagen seems intimately connected with that of Petersburg. In consequence of this connection, upon some extraordinary appearances in Sweden, and the apparent prevalence of the French party there, the king fitted out early in the season, a squadron of eight men of war of the line, and two frigates. This fleet continued armed and ready for service the whole summer, and probably had a great effect upon the measures pursued in that country.

The extraordinary assembly of the states in Sweden, was not attended with the consequences,

which it is probably the opposite parties feared or hoped. No change has been made in the form of government, nor has the king's power been enlarged. He is however emancipated out of the hands of an arbitrary senate, who were determined to thwart him in every instance, and whose insolence he experienced upon every occasion. The French interest, which had a principal share in calling the diet, has fully succeeded in establishing its own influence, which now predominates, and will probably continue to do so, in the councils of that kingdom.

Great heats arose between the king and the senate, about the place to be appointed for the assembling of the states. The king wished and proposed Stockholm; but the senate appointed Norköping for the place of meeting. It is true that this place had been appointed, at the breaking up of the last diet, for their next meeting; but this agreement was not at all binding on the king and senate, who might appoint any other place that was more convenient. The king shewed the great inconveniences that would attend meeting at this town, which is above ninety miles from Stockholm. That the senate, who are obliged by their duty to sit in Stockholm, are obliged by the same duty to compose a part of the diet, and that to fulfil both at once, would be to effect an impossibility. Nothing could however conquer the obstinacy of the senate, who seemed mechanically to oppose the king in every thing. Without perhaps considering, that seasonable and rational concessions, would better answer the purposes of

of the Russian and English interest, which they had been supposed to espouse; and would give fewer, and less plausible pretences to their enemies. They, however, absolutely refused a compliance with the king's request, and contended, that the senate should be divided, one part of it to remain in Stockholm, and the other to attend the diet.

The king upon this delivered a declaration to the senate, which he got printed and published; in which he shewed that this proposed division of it, was not only contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, but in itself impossible; that the senate ought to have the king at the head of it; that he could not be at two places at the same time: and, therefore, that part of the senate, where he did not preside, could not be authorized to transact any business of the state. He farther declared, that he could not but consider this step as an alteration of the constitution of the state; as an infringement of the royal prerogative; and as an usurped authority, which never was, nor never could be acknowledged, while the regal power, and that of the states, remained entire.

Apr. 19th. The diet was at length opened at Norkioping. The first business the states went upon, was the conduct of the senate. The secret committee brought 24 articles of accusation against all the senators but two, and allowed them but forty-eight hours to prepare for their defence. Nothing could withstand this torrent; they were all, except those two, degraded from their seats in the senate, declared unworthy the

confidence of the states, and condemned to pay the extraordinary expences that attended their meeting at Norkioping. The principal charges against them were, their opposing the convocation of the states; their making Norkioping the place of meeting in spite of the king; and a declaration they had made to the different colleges, in the preceding December, that the kingdom might be governed by the senate without the king, and their afterwards upholding the same principle in separating the senate.

In the mean time, some motions that were made in the disposition of the troops, and some measures that were taken for completing the regiments, having alarmed the neighbouring powers of Russia and Denmark, the king caused a declaration to be delivered to all the foreign ministers, in which he totally disclaimed the smallest intention of disturbing the public tranquillity. He declares that the interior affairs of the kingdom were the sole motive for convoking the states; and that from the harmony that prevailed in their deliberations, he did not doubt but all their resolutions would concur with his own patriotic views. He concludes by declaring, that if any thing should happen to disturb the tranquillity of the north, he never would have any occasion to reproach himself with having been in the least the cause of it.

Notwithstanding the good humour of the assembly, the court failed in the grand point for which it was convoked. Several new ordinances were proposed, which would have made a great, if not a total alteration in the present system.

system of government. These were debated a long time with great heat and violence; at length the question was put, "Whether it be proper to make any innovations in the constitution of the kingdom?" which was carried in the negative in the order of the nobles, as it had been before in those of the burghers and peasants. A resolution then passed, "That no propositions shall be made any more in this diet, tending to alterations or amendments of the fundamental laws." The court however shewed great strength upon this occasion; the majority against their interest in the order of nobles, upon the first question, being only twenty-six; the whole numbers were, 457 to 431.

Though the diet continued sitting the remainder of the year, nothing very material was done. The secret committee renewed the treaty of subsidy with France; and that power is to pay up the arrears of the old one, which are very considerable. An augmentation of the troops has since taken place; but it is certain that Sweden is in no condition to enter into a war with Russia. The former gave up the sword, when it gave up Livonia. That province was the granary that fed its people; it still does so by permission of the Russians: in such a situation, a war must be carried on against difficulties, that neither bravery nor skill can surmount. Such an event would however at present be very troublesome to Russia.

The friendly part which England has taken, (not without some considerable risk to the security of her own commerce) in receiving and assisting the Russian fleet, both

at home and in the Mediterranean, does honour to her faith as an Ally. It is certain that Russia is the only power that can at present balance the protestant scale, against the preponderating weight of the two great houses of Bourbon and Austria; to which may now be added Sweden, and possibly Portugal. The maritime powers in particular act right, in cultivating and cementing the closest union with Russia.

With regard to Holland, her affairs are now in so happy a situation, as to call but for a very slight account. The Prince Stadtholder, not only enjoys the love of the people in a very high degree, but seems equally possess of the confidence of the states. Whether it is to be attributed to the happy genius of the house of Orange, or to whatever other cause, it is certain that public affairs are conducted with new order and vigour in the united provinces. An augmentation has been made in their troops, and dispositions have for some time been making, towards putting their marine upon a respectable footing.

France has succeeded in its design upon Corsica; that island now makes a part of its domain. All Europe were silent witnesses to a direct breach of a treaty to which the principal powers in it were parties; and to the ruin of a brave people, because they did not think themselves the property of their invaders. Happily for mankind, neither the state of the finances of France, nor the weight of its national credit, are at present encouraging to an immediate attempt of the same nature, upon any other of its neighbours. The late success

cess is however flattering; the same supineness may happen to prevail in some other instance.

The bankruptcy and total suspension of the French East India company, is a striking proof how far that country is from having recovered the violent shocks which it received in the late war. The fatal stroke given to national faith, credit and honour, by the late violent measure of stopping the payment of the interest arising on the public funds, and taking away the benefit of survivorship in the tontines, will be severely felt in any future one. Upon the whole, war does not seem, at present, to be at all a desirable object to France.

Notwithstanding these appearances, France is now said to be arming in several of her ports, particularly those in the Mediterranean. It is certain that the naval expedition of the Russians, is far from being to the liking either of this court or that of Madrid, and the armaments they are making seem to bespeak an opposition to it. If this should be the case, England can scarcely avoid becoming a party, and the greater part of Europe will probably be engaged in the contest.

The court of Spain, sensible of the losses it sustained in the last war, has not only used the utmost diligence to replace them, but is taking the most effectual measures to prevent any danger of the same nature for the future. They have accordingly built such a number of men of war, both in the Spanish and West Indian ports, that the navy is much more formidable now than it was at the commencement of the war. The fortifications of the Havanna are improved and

augmented in such a manner, that it is now said to be impregnable. The Spaniards are also making a formidable settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi, where they have again taken possession of new Orleans under the command of general O Riely, who landed there with a very considerable body of forces, and after having executed several of the principal inhabitants without any form of trial, sent others of them to France in chains, where they were distributed among the state prisons.

Portugal continues in the same state of weakness and disorder, which has particularly marked its government for a great part of this century. Whether the taking of Mazagan, the last place which they held on the coast of Morocco, be a real loss to Portugal, otherwise than as some diminution of military honour, is very problematical; it has however brought on a peace with Morocco, which must be useful, though perhaps humiliating.

The spirit of the politics of Portugal has been, for some time past, to diminish ecclesiastical power, riches, and influence; necessary preliminaries to any great improvement of that country; but which have not hitherto been accompanied with other regulations equally prudent. The measures taken in Portugal, on this and all other occasions, are such, as rather disgust by their harshness, often by their cruelty and injustice, than they serve the public by the goodness of the principles.

The late attempt said to have been made upon the life of the king, is told in so strange a manner, and every thing relative to it

is hid in such darkness, that some are induced to doubt even of the fact; certainly no opinion can be formed of its nature. It may perhaps be an effect of the general dissatisfaction with the present administration, which has so long prevailed among the people.

The present emperor of Morocco seems to possess a degree of ability, much superior to what has appeared of late years among the monarchs of that empire. The conduct and discipline observed by his army at the siege of Mazagan, was new and unheard of among the Moors of the present times. The faith with which he religiously observed the terms of capitulation, was the more remarkable, as the conduct of the Portuguese governor upon that occasion, might have been thought, by a less barbarous prince, a sufficient cause for acting otherwise.

This prince, who is ambitious and enterprising, seems very desirous to establish a considerable maritime force. The treaties of peace which he has concluded with Spain and Portugal, shew that in this design, he is influenced by considerations superior to the sordid track of piracy pursued by his predecessors. The Grand Signior having made a requisition to him, as well as to the piratical states of Barbary, for their assistance against the naval armament of the Russians, this prince has promised to send 20 ships upon that service; and the piratical states have agreed to send five ships each. He has also forbid his subjects from supplying the Russians with provisions or necessaries of any kind.

As those humane and generous

actions which do honour to human nature, should neither be overlooked or forgot, we cannot refrain from giving our readers the following letter, which was wrote by this prince to the grand master of Malta, in which his own words do him more honour, than any account we could pretend to give of the transaction.

“ In the name of God, the sole Almighty, to the prince of Malta, grand master of the religion of St. John, and to all his council, the emperor of Morocco, Fez, Mequinez, &c. wishes health and prosperity. In compassion of several Tuscan slaves, who have been long in my possession, and have never yet been demanded of me, I send them all to be presented to you by my secretary Abladi Salciti: by this means procuring myself at once the double satisfaction of making you a present, and of restoring liberty to those unfortunate people. If you had no captives of ours in your possession, I should desire nothing of you in return; but as I know you have, I shall with great pleasure receive such as you may be pleased to send me.”

This letter was attended by thirty-seven Christian slaves. The grand master treated the secretary with all the honours, which he would have shewn to an ambassador from any of the first European powers; and sent back the same number of Moorish captives by him. We have too good an opinion of the generosity of the grand master, to believe that he had any more in his possession. A few generations of such princes, might civilize the most barbarous nation.

CHAP. II.

State of the hostile armies on the borders of Poland. Irruptions of the Tartars. Russians pass the Niester; first battle, and siege of Choczim. General Romanzow is repulsed at Oczacow. Battle between the Calmuck and Cuban Tartars. Grand Signior declares war against the king of Poland. Second battle near Choczim; prince Gallitzin lays siege again to that fortress. Turks and Tartars attack the Russians in their camp; but are repulsed. General Proskowski defeated. Prince Gallitzin raises the siege of Choczim, and repasses the Niester.

THE inclemency of the winter, which in cold climates generally affords a temporary respite from the fury of war, cannot have that effect when the Tartars are a party in it; on the contrary, that severe season opens to them a new line of action, and is the time in which they commit the greatest ravages. Though the strength of the Russian lines, and the good disposition that was made of their troops to cover the frontiers, were a considerable check upon these cruel incursions, they could not entirely prevent them; by which means the Russian Ukraine, as well as the adjoining provinces of Poland, suffered greatly. Large tracts of country were every where burnt and destroyed, and numbers of captives, and great quantities of cattle, continually carried off. General Romanzow, who commanded on the side of Tartary and the Ukraine, did all that could be done to prevent these mischiefs; but the country was so open, and the line of defence so far extended, that no vigilance was sufficient to guard it in every part against the designs of such an enemy.

There were about 60,000 Turks posted during the winter in different places between Choczim,

Bender, and Oczacow. The greatest part of the grand army was assembled in the neighbourhood of Adrianople; another part was stationed near Varna, a port town of Bulgaria, upon the Black Sea, and a third near the Danube. The Asiatic troops were very sickly, and suffered two grievances, which seemed to them equally intolerable, the coldness of the climate, and the want of coffee; both of which were so severely felt as to cause a very great desertion. The Turks being apprehensive that the Russians would take advantage of the hardness of their troops to carry on a winter campaign, and being sensible of their own inequality in such a service, had destroyed or removed all the provisions that were to be found in the countries near the Niester; a circumstance which now severely affected their own troops in that quarter.

The following was said to have been the state of the Russian armies in the beginning of the spring.—That under the command of Prince Gallitzin, was composed of 31 regiments of foot, 40 regiments of horse, and five of Hussars; together with 9000 ossacks, a train of artillery of 100 pieces of cannon, and a suitable body of engineers.

gineers. The regiments of foot consisted of 2000 men, and those of horse of 800 men each; by which estimation, this army, exclusive of the train of artillery, consisted of 71,000 foot, including the Cossacks, and of 36,000 horse, including the Hussars. The other army, under general Romanzow, contained 11 regiments of foot, four of horse, and six of Hussars, besides 10,900 Cossacks, amounting by the same rule of calculation to 40,900 men, and the two armies consisting of near 150,000.

While the armies were employed in covering the frontiers, and in preparing for the ensuing campaign, the court of Petersburg was equally engaged in providing funds for the support and carrying on of the war. The contributions imposed upon the peasants were accordingly augmented a ruble and a half each per annum; which it was computed would raise one million and a half of rubles yearly. The province of Livonia was taxed 100,000 rubles per annum; and that of Esthonia 50,000. All persons in civil employments are to pay 20 per cent. out of their salaries, and those that keep carriages are to pay five rubles for each horse. It is however promised, that these taxes shall continue only during the war.

The empress also created, upon this occasion, a new council for political and military affairs, at which she is to preside herself; and she has appointed seven noblemen to be members of it. All business, whether political or military, is to be under the direction of this council, and every member is to give his opinion in writing, upon the subjects that come before

them; all the dispatches must be signed by the empress. To neglect nothing that might contribute to the success of the war, this princess applied to her allies for the succours which they had stipulated by treaty to furnish in certain circumstances, and which she now insisted upon receiving either in money or men.

In the months of February and March, Crim Gueray, Kan of the Tartars, at the head, some accounts said of 70,000 Tartars, supported by 10,000 Spahis, having broke the Russian lines of communication, penetrated into the province of New Servia, which he totally ruined, having burned almost every village in it. By these accounts he carried off 14,000 families captive, took above 100,000 head of cattle, and burnt 154 towns and villages; and that the Russians having united to oppose his return, he fought a bloody battle with them, in which neither side had any cause to triumph.

On the other hand, the Russian accounts take no notice of any loss sustained in New Servia, nor of the expedition in general; but give a short account that the Tartar Kan, having, at the head of a considerable army, intended to attack some redoubts, in which general Isakow with about 4000 men was posted, that general bravely marched out to engage them in the field, and gained a complete victory over them.

Both these accounts are probably in a great measure true. The devastation made by the Tartars in New Servia, is not to be doubted; the number of the captives, and the greatness of the spoil, we may believe exaggerated. That in the course

course of this irruption, general Iskow met with a party of Tartars, and defeated them, is highly probable; every body knows, that the Tartars have no great inclination for those sort of engagements that afford nothing but blows; and that, as they have no point of honour in view, when they have plundered a country, they consult nothing but the means of escape, and the preservation of their booty.

We cannot avoid to express our regret, at the extreme faultiness of all the accounts that have been published of the transactions of this war. No regular detail of facts has ever been given, and many of the accounts that have appeared, were so extravagant as to supersede all possibility of belief. Vague, contradictory, and unsatisfactory as they are, we are obliged to make use of them, for want of better information; and can only endeavour to judge, from the consequences, what degree of credit was due to them. Our own gazette, which used formerly to convey some information, and though not the most early, or the most ample, yet supported by the best authority, from some strange reserve or negligence, has scarcely so much as announced the war between these great powers. The accounts that have been given of battles won, that were never fought, and of conquests made, that existed only in idea, make it necessary to receive those, that seem somewhat better attested, with a great degree of reserve and limitation.

The Kan of the Tartars died soon after his return, in consequence of the violent fatigues he underwent in this expedition. His death was a great loss to the Turks, as

he had a more military turn, and was, by much, a better officer than any in their army. The concern they expressed for his death, and the acknowledgments they made of the great services he had done the Porte, testify the mischiefs he had done to the enemy. The Grand Signior appointed his nephew, Dowled Gherai, who had been his vizir, and acquired some reputation in that station, to be his successor, in prejudice of his eldest son, who had accompanied him in all his expeditions.

About the time of the invasion of New Servia, the confederates of Bar, who, assisted by some parties of Turks and Tartars, had again become formidable in Podolia, were routed by the Russians, and obliged to recross the Niester, with the loss of their cannon, and some magazines they had formed.

While these transactions passed on the borders of Poland, great preparations were made in Constantinople for opening the campaign. When the grand vizir was ready to begin his march, the standard of Mahomet was displayed, and carried with great pomp and solemnity through the city to the camp, all the Turks attending it in procession. Upon this occasion, it is said that a Christian appeared in the streets, or even to look through a door, or window; and a proclamation to that purpose had accordingly been made. The curiosity of two ladies was, however, too strong to be restrained either by the proclamation, or the danger, and had like to have been attended with the most dreadful consequences.

The wife and daughter of the Sieu

Sieur Broynard, the resident from the court of Vienna, were the heroines, who scorned to betray the rights of the sex, or to sacrifice their Christian freedom to Mahometan bigotry or rage. These ladies accordingly placed themselves at a window; from whence they beheld the procession; but were soon perceived by the Turkish populace, who in the greatest rage and fury, immediately assaulted the ambassador's house. The house happened to be strong, and the domestics numerous, who ran to their arms, and made a vigorous defence. A dreadful fray ensued, in which a great number of lives were lost; but the populace having at length made their way into the house, they found the minister's lady, and brought her down into the court, where they were making preparations to strangle her, when fortunately a party of Janizaries arrived, who saved her life, and dispersed the outrageous croud.

The grand vizir expressed great sorrow for this insult, and begged the minister would look upon it, as an act only proceeding from the blind fury of an infatuated multitude; he at the same time assured him that he should have all the reparation that it was possible to procure. A few hours after, the vizir sent the imperial minister a rich present of jewels for his lady, and a bag, which was found to contain the heads of the three principal rioters. The Grand Signior also sent the chief interpreter of the Porte with a rich present, to apologize, directly in his own name, for the affront.

The Turkish armies being always encumbered with women, with immense quantities of unne-

cessary baggage, and great numbers of useless domestics, are consequently unwieldy and slow in their motions. Though the grand vizir began his march from Constantinople early in April, yet the delays incident to such incumbrances, and the difficulty of regulating so vast and undisciplined a multitude, retarded him in such a manner, that it was near the latter end of the month, before he could advance from Adrianople, with the grand army, towards the Danube.

In the mean time prince Galitzin, who commanded the Russian army on the banks of the Niefter, thought this a proper time to attempt something decisive, before the arrival of the great Turkish force in that quarter. Having accordingly crossed the Niefter with his whole army, he advanced to Choczim, where he encamped in sight of a body of 30,000 Turks commanded by Caraman Pacha, and entrenched under the cannon of the town. The prince having made the necessary dispositions, Apr. 30, attacked the Turks in their entrenchments early in the morning, and notwithstanding an obstinate defence, and a dreadful fire from the fortress, at length beat them out of the trenches. The Turks endeavoured to cover their retreat, by detaching a large body of cavalry to attack the right wing of the Russian army; but they had such a warm reception from the artillery, that they soon retired in great disorder. General Stoffeln, and prince Dolgorucki, were then ordered to pursue the fugitives, at the head of eight battalions; which they did so effectually, that they followed them into the suburbs of Choczim,

Choczim, and their pursuit was at length only stopped by the palisades of the fortress. Soon after the town was set on fire by the red-hot balls, and a great number of Jews and Christians took refuge in the Russian camp.

This account of the affair was given after the retreat of the Russian army over the Niester; and as it was the last, so it was by much the most intelligible of those that had been published at Petersburg. The first, which had been brought express to court by the Russian adjutant-general, and seemed thereby authenticated, was filled with the most glaring absurdities. The officer who commanded a battery on the Russian right wing, was not only said to have defeated the whole Turkish cavalry by two discharges of his artillery, but also to have routed the entire army; the Janizaries and other soldiers having immediately run away from their trenches and abandoned the camp, for fear of the third of these dreadful fires.

From this advantage over the Turks in their trenches, together with the defeat on the same day, by general Prozorowski, of a considerable detachment that was coming to reinforce their army, it might have been reasonably supposed, that Choczim would have fallen immediately into the hands of the Russians. In the midst however of this rapid tide of success, which seemed already to determine the fate of the campaign, without any reverse of fortune with which we are acquainted, we see the victorious prince Gallitzin repass the Niester with precipitation, while he is closely and

eagerly pursued by the beaten enemy in Poland. The circumstances that attended this retreat were so extraordinary, that even an attempt was not made to defend the passages of the river, and the Turkish cavalry over-run the neighbouring country, burnt some small towns, and destroyed some Russian magazines.

The reasons assigned in the Russian accounts for retiring from Choczim, were, that it was garrisoned by 18,000 men well provided with artillery; that several great bodies of Turkish troops appeared in the neighbourhood; that the country was so wasted, that the army could not be supplied with provisions; and that Prince Gallitzin, not having sufficient artillery along with him, suspended his intention of besieging the place for the present.

The desire of establishing a belief of success was not however confined to the Russians. A pompous account was published in Constantinople, of the great victory gained by the Ottoman troops over their enemies; and the Grand Signior went publicly to the mosque to return thanks to Heaven, where the Imam bestowed on him the flattering title of Gazi, or Conqueror.

In the mean time, general Romanzow made an attempt upon the important fortress of Oczakow, which, in the manner, as well as the success, seemed similar to that made by prince Gallitzin upon Choczim. This town, which is the capital of the Budziac Tartary, lies on the western shore of the great river Nieper, or Boristhenes, where it falls into the Black Sea; and along with the advantage of a to-
[C] lerable

terable port, commands the passage of that river. These circumstances, as well as its central situation, lying nearly mid-way, between the entrance into Crim Tartary, by the Isthmus of Precop on the east, and the mouths of the Danube on the south-west, render it a place of the utmost importance to the Turks; so that it may be properly considered as one of the principal keys of all the intermediate provinces. It was besieged by count Munich in the year 1737, when a bomb having blown up the principal magazine, and set the town on fire, the Russians, during the confusion, took it by storm; in which assault, the celebrated generals, Lowendahl and Keith, were wounded. They were, however, obliged to abandon it the ensuing year, after it had cost them above 20,000 men; it being found impracticable to support or protect a garrison at so great a distance, in the midst of desert countries, which cannot be entered by an hostile army, without its carrying every necessary along with it, even to water, that would be requisite for the victualling of a fleet.

At this time, a small Turkish army was encamped under the walls, which the Russian general attacked in it trenches, notwithstanding the fire of the town; but was repulsed, its was said, with very great loss. This action was represented at Constantinople as an important victory.

While the contending powers were attacking each other in every vulnerable part on the side of Europe, the Tartar Asiatic nations in their different interests, extended the rage of war into another quar-

ter of the globe. A bloody engagement was fought May 9. between the Calmucks, and those Tartars that inhabit the banks of the Kuban, lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas. This engagement lasted from two in the afternoon, to sun-set; when the Calmucks, by the help of some Russian officers, with a detachment of dragoons and cossacks, and two pieces of cannon, gained the victory, having made a great slaughter, and taken above 5000 horses. No prisoners were made upon this occasion, as the Calmucks gave no quarter.

On the other hand, the European Tartars penetrated into the Russian Ukraine on the side of Backmuth, where they again renewed all those devastations, of which they had before given such fatal specimens in the province of New Servia. The expeditions in these parts, give frequent occasion to remind us of the spirit of wars in the earliest times, the principal actions of which consisted in either destroying the people, or making them captive, and in driving away vast flocks, and numerous herds of cattle.

Prince Gallitzin had again recovered the Niefter, and encamped on its banks. Detachments from both sides continually passed that river, which occasioned a great number of bloody skirmishes, and the ruin of the neighbouring countries. The Grand Signior, who had entered into this war as an ally and protector of Poland, now ordered a manifesto to be delivered to the foreign ministers, in which he declared war against the king of that country, and threatened with

with the severest enmity all those Poles who did not coincide with his patriotic views, by assisting the Ottoman forces and the Confederates, in restoring its liberty, and in the expulsion of the Russians. At the same time he promised support and protection to all those who assisted in this design. This example had been set by the Russians, who long before issued a declaration, that a simple acquiescence or neutrality, would not be deemed sufficient causes of protection or safety; but that all Poles, who did not avowedly declare themselves on their side, were to be treated as rebels. By these inhuman declarations, the unhappy Poles were reduced to the cruel dilemma, of being treated as rebels by one of their officious friends and protectors, let them take which side they would; nor was a quiet and humble submission to the powers in being, sufficient to preserve their lives or properties.

In the mean time the grand Turkish army moved very slowly, and the vizir had uncommon difficulties to encounter. It may be easily conceived how hard it was to preserve or establish order among such ferocious crowds, composed of different nations, who hated or despised one another; who were totally unacquainted with all manner of discipline, and who never before had been in a camp, nor had seen any kind of service. The officers were as incapable of agreeing among themselves, as they were of obeying their superiors; and the several corps which they commanded having espoused their quarrels, have been upon the point of deciding them by arms. The janizaries, who always used to set the

example of order and discipline to the other troops, were now almost as licentious as any of the rest. The pestilence also raged in the camp, which added to the difficulties that the general had to encounter.

As far as we can judge by his conduct, and from such accounts as have appeared, the grand vizir seemed well qualified for the arduous task to which he was appointed. Sensible of his own defects, he endeavoured to supply by his natural caution, prudence, and sagacity, the want of military knowledge and experience. He cautiously abstained from bringing an overgrown and tumultuous crowd to a general action, but endeavoured by degrees to habituate them to discipline, and to the regularity and order of a camp. In the mean time he made effectual use of the superiority of his cavalry: the forces on the frontiers were continually supplied by strong detachments, who had an opportunity of trying their courage and acquiring experience, without a defeat being attended with any dangerous consequence.

These seem to have been the outlines of this general's conduct, and the principles upon which he continued so long a time encamped at Isackee, upon the banks of the Danube. In the mean time prince Gallitzin made preparations for passing the Niester, and for again attempting the fortress of Choczim. To this purpose he left general Rennecamp with a considerable body of troops in his camp, to divert the attention of the enemy on the opposite side. This manœuvre had the desired effect, while the prince at the head of the greater

part of the troops, having marched lower down the river, crossed it without difficulty, and passing thro' the forest of Bukowina, July 13. appeared suddenly at the back of a considerable Turkish army, which was encamped under the command of a seraskier, in the neighbourhood of Choczim.

The Russians began the battle about six o'clock in the morning, under the advantage of a prodigious cannonade, which was continued during the greatest part of the action. The attack was made and supported with great fury, and the defence, notwithstanding the surprize, seemsto have been equally obstinate, for it was one o'clock before the Turks were beat out of their camp. At that time they divided into three bodies, the largest of which retired with great precipitation towards Kalus, another entered into the town, and the third took possession of the old entrenchments under the walls.

This was the most considerable, as well as the best fought action, that had yet happened between the hostile powers. No account has been published of the loss sustained on either side, but by the length of time that the engagement lasted, and the obstinacy with which it was fought, it must have been very considerable. The great advantage which the Russians had in this and every other engagement, depended upon the vast superiority of their infantry. The steady and continual fire kept up by this body, was intolerable to the Turks; who, superstitiously wedded to old customs and opinions, could never be brought to make use of the bayonet; but placing their whole confidence in the sabre, with which

they first acquired conquest and renown, regard even the musket with indifference.

The Russians immediately invested Choczim, and erected several batteries from which they threw bombs and red hot balls into the town. They were not however able to besiege it in form. The garrison consisted of 13,000 men, who made frequent sallies upon them; and great bodies of horse from the grand vizir's camp, who was now considerably advanced on this side of the Danube, kept them in continual awe, and action.

The Turkish army, divided in three great bodies, approached every day nearer to the Russians; in proportion to which the attacks upon their parties, and the alarms to their camp, became more frequent and serious, and their situation grew more critical. In the mean time the garrison of Choczim was greatly distressed for provisions and forage, and general Stoffeln, who conducted the siege, endeavoured to cut off their water, by planting batteries on the banks of the Niester, in which he so far succeeded, that it is said they had but two wells left in their possession. General Romanzow also advanced with his army from the side of the Ukraine, to cover or support prince Gallitzin.

A grand detachment of Turkish horse, and a great body of Tartars, were hereupon sent by the vizir to throw a large convoy of provisions into the town. These troops having approached Aug. 2d. the Russian camp, the advanced guards on both sides began to engage about noon. At two o'clock the Turkish army extended its lines, as if it intended to

to surround the Russian camp, and to attack it in all parts at once. In the mean time the garrison of Choczim made a furious sally, and the engagement became very warm. Though the Russian troops behaved with the greatest bravery, and their cavalry repulsed the enemy several times, yet the attacks were made with such vigour, and carried on in so many different places at once, that the Turks at length penetrated to the redoubts in the left wing of the Russian camp. The affair began to grow serious; but the Russian artillery and bombs turned the fortune of the day, and made such a dreadful havoc among the enemy, that they were obliged to retire. And at length, about eight o'clock in the evening, the Turks and Tartars finding all their efforts fruitless, fled with great precipitation, and were pursued to a considerable distance by the Russian light troops.

This is the Russian account of this action, and we have met with no other. In general it is more moderate, and somewhat more intelligible, than any other that came from the same quarter during the campaign. But when the same writer tells us afterwards, that a battle between two large armies, which lasted for eight hours, and was fought with the greatest fury, (the success of which by his own account was for a long time very doubtful) cost the Russians no more than a few hussars killed and wounded, it is not easy to restrain some degree of contempt and indignation, at so improbable an account.

The cannonade and bombardment of Choczim still continued; but an account being received,

that the van of the grand Turkish army, under the command of the seraskier of Romelia and Mehemet Pacha, were marching to its relief, general Proforowski was sent at the head of a considerable part of the Russian army to oppose them. A bloody battle, of which we have had no particulars, was fought upon this occasion, in which that body of the Russians was totally defeated.

The Turkish army, which now amounted to 70,000 men, animated by this advantage, marched directly to Choczim, and braved prince Gallitzin in his trenches, who being afraid of another engagement, broke up his camp that night, and retired to a strong one he had formerly possessed in the forest of Buckowina. Thus was the siege of Choczim raised a second time. Prince Gallitzin continued some days in this camp to gather up the shattered remains of Proforowski's army, which were continually overlaid and oppressed by the Turkish cavalry, who covered the whole country.

The prince having accomplished this purpose, Aug. 16. repassed the Niester; his expeditions over that river having hitherto proved very unfortunate. It was computed that the siege of Choczim, and the actions consequent to it, cost the Russians above twenty thousand men. The enemy pursued them very closely in their retreat, and attacked their rear with great fury at the passage of the Niester, where, it was said, that they broke the Russian bridges, sunk a great number of their boats, and killed and drowned above three thousand men, besides taking thirty pieces of cannon.

On the other hand, the Russians say, that the retreat from Choczim was made in great order, and without any loss. It is however certain, that the Russian army was in a very bad condition at the time of its re-passing the Niester, and stood in great need of reinforcements and supplies of every kind; and that the Turks not only attacked them on their crossing the river, but

that, it is said, they were now grown so confident, and were so emboldened by success, that large bodies of their cavalry swam over the river in sight of the Russian bridges, and attacked them on the other side; and that they continued to pursue and to harass them upon every occasion in their retreat.

C H A P. III.

Prudent conduct of the late grand vizir, procures his disgrace; Moldovan Ali Pacha, is appointed his successor. Great losses sustained by the Turks in their rash attempts to cross the Niester. Turkish army break up their camp, abandon Choczim, and retire tumultuously to the Danube. Russians over-run the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia; Greek inhabitants of those provinces acknowledge the empire of Russia as their sovereign, and take oaths of fidelity to her. Unsuccessful attempt on the citadel of Brailow, Count Panin fails in his design upon the city of Bender. Disposition of the Russian troops for the winter. Preparations made by the Grand Signior for carrying on the war.

WE have already taken notice of the prudence and caution which apparently directed the measures pursued by the late grand vizir in the prosecution of the war. The good effects of this conduct became every day more conspicuous, and the time seemed now to approach when he was to reap all the fruits of it. The Russians were harassed and wasted by a continued succession of small and bloody engagements, fought with various success, incapable by their nature of producing any decisive effect, but fatal to them by the loss of an infinite number of men. The consequences that attended the unfortunate siege of Choczim, seemed finally to determine the fate of the campaign, and at the same time to illustrate and nearly com-

plete the vizir's system. The grand Turkish force was still whole and intire, and seemed now only entering into action in its full strength and vigour, while the Russian army bore all the marks of a ruinous campaign, and was obliged to re-pass the Niester with loss and disgrace.

A perseverance in these measures would probably have proved fatal to the Russians. Such measures were, however, but ill adapted to the temper of the licentious army which the vizir commanded, and to the weakness of the councils that prevailed in the seraglio. The janizaries and other soldiers, unused to fatigue, and impatient of the hardships of a military life, upbraided their general with cowardice, and cried loudly to be led against

against the enemy, eagerly wishing for a general engagement, as the only measure that could release them from labours which they abhorred, and from a restraint and discipline which they could not endure. While the camp was thus in a continual state of mutiny and disorder, numberless complaints were transmitted to Constantinople, where the outcry against the grand vizir grew as loud as in the camp, and the intemperate violence of a licentious soldiery, became the measure of conduct to be observed by an ignorant and unsteady court.

Aug. 12. The grand vizir accordingly became a sacrifice, and Moldovani Ali Pacha, a man of a fierce and violent courage, and who seemed to think that no other qualifications were requisite to a general, was appointed his successor. Several other changes took place in the camp at the same time. The prince of Moldavia was deposed and sent to Constantinople, and the principal dragoman, or chief interpreter of the porte, (an office of great trust, and always bestowed on a Christian) was degraded.

A few days before these changes took place, an event happened in the camp, which, as it strongly marked the cruel ferocity of manners that still prevails among the Turks, was also productive of two noble instances, of the most heroic valour, and inviolable attachment. Caraman Pacha, who we have before mentioned, and who had also a command in one of the late actions near Choczim, having gone to meet the vizir on his march, that general, as soon as he saw him, flew into a most violent passion,

and immediately ordered his head to be cut off. The unfortunate bashaw endeavoured to retire, and, at the same time drawing his sword, defended himself bravely, but being soon surrounded and overborne by numbers, was cut to pieces. In the mean time his selictar, or sword-bearer, fired with rage and indignation at the situation of his master, suddenly drew out a pistol, with which he attempted to shoot the vizir. It happened fortunately for the vizir, that a faithful domestic having seen the motion of the selictar's arm, stepped suddenly between his master and the shot, which he received in his own body, and fell dead at his feet. The selictar was soon cut to pieces, and the heads of the bashaw, and of his friend, were exposed together to public view. It does not appear, what real or supposed crime excited the rage of the vizir. Caraman Pacha seems to have been a brave officer; and it is said, that of 2000 Albanians which he commanded in the late action, he brought but an hundred out of the field; a circumstance which seems to indicate his deserving a better fate.

No well founded opinion can be formed, from the accounts that have been published, of the situation or disposition of the Russian army, for some time after its repassing the Niester. We are as much in the dark as to the motions of the Turkish army, for some time after the new vizir had taken the command. All we know with any degree of certainty is, that the Turkish detachments which pursued the Russians into Poland, were bravely withstood by the latter, and after being repulsed and

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defeated

defeated upon several occasions, were finally obliged to repass the Niefter. During these transactions, general Romanzow committed great devastations upon the Turks in the borders of Bender and Oczakow, where he plundered and burnt several towns and villages, defeated a Turkish detachment, and carried off a great booty of cattle. The Tartars also committed great ravages in Poland, where they almost totally destroyed the palatinate of Bracklaw, besides doing much mischief in other places.

It appears probable, though we have no detail of the particulars, that prince Gallitzin used great diligence in reinforcing his army, as well by drawing strong detachments from that under the command of general Romanzow, who had no enemy to engage his attention, as by calling in those that were in the neighbouring parts of Poland. We accordingly find that in the beginning of September, the Russian army was again posted on the banks of the Niefter, and effectually defended the passage of that river against the Turks, whose whole army under the command of the new vizir was arrived on the opposite shore.

In this situation, 8000 Turks, consisting intirely of janizaries and Spahis, the names that distinguish the two celebrated corps, of their bravest and best disciplined foot and horse, passed the river in the night, and at the break of day attacked a body of Russians who were encamped on this side. Prince Repnin, who was posted in the neighbourhood, marched immediately to the relief of this corps, and attacked the Turks at the head of

four regiments with fixed bayonets. The engagement was furious and bloody, and the Turks were drove back and pursued to the river, which they attempted to repass, in the greatest disorder and confusion; having in this ill-judged attempt, above 4000 of their number either killed or drowned.

This fatal instance of the danger of sending detachments across a great river, in the face of a powerful enemy, without communication, or a possibility of support, might have been a salutary instruction to any general who was capable of benefiting by experience. This was not the case of the vizir, whose rashness and obstinacy, made him equally incapable of acquiring knowledge, or receiving instruction. He knew that extreme caution was the only charge that could be brought against his predecessor; the direct contrary was therefore to be the rule of his conduct. Upon this principle he was determined to fight, and would wait neither for time nor the occasion; but, blinded by his own impetuosity, would force every thing to submit to it.

The vizir accordingly having laid three bridges over the Niefter, the Turkish army, without any pretence of stratagem or deception, began to pass the river in the face of the enemy. Prince Gallitzin having perceived this motion early in the morning, immediately attacked those troops that had crossed the river in the night, who consequently could neither chuse their ground, nor have time to extend or form themselves properly where they were. Notwithstanding these extreme disadvantages,

tage, the engagement was very severe, and continued from seven in the morning till noon. The Russian accounts, which are the only ones we have of this action, confess that the Turks fought with great and unusual obstinacy. They were however at length totally defeated, and obliged to repass the river with great loss, and in the utmost disorder and confusion.

It was computed that about 60,000 Turks crossed the river before and during the time of the engagement. Prince Gallitzin charged at the head of five columns of infantry, with fixed bayonets, who destroyed the flower of the Turkish cavalry. It is said, that the loss of the Turks in this battle, amounted to 7000 men that were killed upon the spot, besides the wounded and prisoners, and a great number that were drowned. Several pieces of cannon were taken by the Russians, and a considerable number of horse tails, and other trophies of victory.

This dreadful carnage, the signal and immediate punishment of folly and rashness, would have struck any mind, that was not so totally perverse and incorrigible as that of the vizir's. It seems unaccountable, that the soldiers, who were so turbulent and ungovernable under the late vizir, should now bear the continual destruction that attended this extravagant conduct, without flying into any act of violence or extremity. It perhaps serves to shew, that there is nothing that an army will not attempt or endure for a general who keeps the soldiers warm in continual action, if at the same time he directs his conduct in such a manner, as to leave room for hope to operate in his favour.

The vizir, immediately after this action, began to prepare for another operation of the same nature. He now laid but one bridge over the river, which he had the precaution to cover with large batteries of cannon, and prepared to pass the whole army over. All these attempts were made in one particular part of the river, in the neighbourhood, and nearly within sight of Choczim; and the perseverance in this instance was so obstinate, that it seemed as if it would not have answered the views of the general, to have effected a passage either higher up or lower down.

Eight thousand janizaries and four thousand regular cavalry, the flower of the whole Ottoman army, had already passed over Sept. 17. with a large train of artillery, and the rest of the army was in motion to follow, when a sudden and extraordinary swell of the waters of the Niester, carried away and totally destroyed the bridge. Thus were twelve thousand brave men hemmed in, between a great and implacable hostile army on one side, and an impassable river on the other, without time to fortify or entrench themselves, or without the possibility of a single hope to arise from their courage.

The Russians lost no time in making use of so extraordinary an advantage. An engagement truly desperate ensued, in which the assailants fought with all the boldness of assured success, and the defendants like men who only wanted to sell their lives as dear as possible. The severity of the Turkish manners, which has not admitted of the civilized and humane car-

rels,

tels, established among the Europeans in their wars, together with the pride and disdain of the janizaries, prevented a capitulation from being desired, or any proposal made to lay down their arms. The slaughter was accordingly prodigious. We have no account what number of prisoners were made; but as they were only taken singly, and in the heat of action, they could not be very numerous; probably they were mostly officers. Not only the field of battle, but the river, over which some few hundreds of Turks made their escape by swimming, was for several miles covered with dead bodies. The Russians took 64 pieces of cannon, and above 150 colours and horse tails.

The agitation of mind and distress, which the Ottoman soldiers must suffer, who were the unhappy spectators on the opposite shore, of the cruel slaughter of their friends, may possibly be conceived, but cannot be described. Perhaps to a feeling mind, the momentary agony was more poignant to the looker on, than to him who was the immediate sufferer. While the contest continued, the whole army was buried in a profound silence; but when the slaughter was finished, and all hopes and fears were now at an end, they expressed their rage and grief, by the loudest cries and lamentations, and the bitterest curses and imprecations upon the vizir. Under this impulse of grief and fury, they immediately broke up the camp, and casting off all obedience to a command which they despised and detested, abandoned the strong fortress of Choczim, with all its stores and a numerous artillery,

and retired tumultuously towards the Danube.

The following extraordinary instance is said to have been given upon this occasion, of the unconquerable strength and violence of those passions, which in certain situations take possession of the whole human mind; and is a more apt illustration of the temper that prevailed in the Turkish army at the time, than any description of it that could be attempted. A thousand Turks, under the influence of a blind rage and fury, after the action was entirely over, crossed the river upon rafts in the face of the conquering Russians, and there became voluntary sacrifices in this unavailing effort to revenge the loss of their friends.

Thus was the fortune of the war totally changed, and the grand Turkish army intirely ruined in the space of one short month, by the folly and temerity of a single man. And thus the Russians have finished a doubtful, if not a losing campaign, with great advantage and glory, and have struck a panic through the whole Turkish empire. Cast down by repeated misfortunes and disgraces, the haughty Ottomans seem to have lost all spirit and resolution; and in the engagements that have since happened, their numbers have only added to their loss and disgrace. It was computed that they lost 28,000 of the best and bravest of their troops, within little more than a fortnight; and that 40,000 more abandoned the army, and totally deserted, in the tumultuous retreat to the Danube. As it may be considered the greatest misfortune that could befall the grand vizir,

vizir, to survive the fatal effects of his misconduct; it is no less surprising that he did not fall a victim to the fury and violence of the soldiers. His fortune was however not only superior to this danger in the camp, but also to that of the bow-string at home; a punishment which has so often, in this country, been the fate even of great ability and bravery, when attended by ill success.

Two hundred Russian grenadiers having crossed the river on a float, were surprized to find themselves masters of the important fortress of Choczim, which had been so long the bone of contention, and the scene of so many considerable actions. A few Turkish women and children were the miserable guards they found in a strong town, with great magazines, and two hundred pieces of cannon. The revolt in the army was so general, and the despair and disorder so great, that they did not even set the town on fire, or attempt to destroy any thing.

Prince Gallitzin placed a garrison of four regiments in the fortress, under the command of colonel Weisman, and dispatched the generals Elmpt and Proforowski, at the head of large detachments, in pursuit of the enemy. He then resigned the command of the army to general count Romanzow, and returned covered with laurels to Petersburg. Count Panin at the same time took the command of the army lately commanded by general Romanzow.

In the mean time the Russians over-run the great province of Moldavia, and general Elmpt entered and took possession of the capital city of Jassy, (situated on

the river Pruth, about an hundred miles to the south-east of Choczim) without opposition. As the Greek natives of this province had always secretly favoured the Russians, they now took this opportunity of their success, and the absence of the Turks, to declare themselves openly. The principal inhabitants accordingly assembled at the capital, where the general received their homage in the name of the empress, and the oaths of fidelity which they voluntarily tendered to her. He then took the necessary measures for the administration of justice, and for the interior government of the province.

In the mean time, as the Turkish army was retired to the other side of the Danube, the Russians carried on their incursions to the borders of that river, and over-run the greatest part of the province of Walachia, Prince Proforowski having taken Bucharest the capital, and made Gregorio Giko the prince of that country, with all his family and court, prisoners. The Greek inhabitants also submitted, wherever the Russians appeared, with the same facility that those of Moldavia had done.

As soon as order could be in any degree restored in the Ottoman camp, attempts were made to retard the operations of the Russians in Moldavia and Walachia, by sending considerable detachments of Turks over the Danube to oppose their progress. In these attempts they have been very unsuccessful, having been generally worsted with great loss, and by very inferior numbers. In consequence of one of these engagements, the Russians made themselves masters of Galaes, an important

portant post in Moldavia, situated on the river Pruth, near its confluence with the Danube. They however met with loss upon some other occasions, particularly in an unsuccessful attempt upon the strong citadel of Brailow, deservedly esteemed as the key of the principality of Walachia, and one of the most important passes on the Danube.

On the side of the Ukraine and Tartary, count Panin has failed in his attempt upon Bender: he has however successfully ravaged the neighbouring countries of Budziac, and the Little Tartary, from whence his parties drove a prodigious prey of cattle. On the other hand, the calga, or brother to the khan of the Tartars, has made a successful irruption into the Russian territories on the left of the Boristhenes, from whence he is said to have carried above ten thousand unhappy people into captivity. Such is the cruel aspect of war among these fierce nations.

General Romanzow has fixed his head-quarters at Laticzew in Podolia, and has cantoned the bulk of his army along the banks of the Niester. In this situation he keeps the confederates in awe, and is near enough to support the generals Proforowski and Elmpt, in the superiority which they have acquired in Moldavia and Walachia: a position absolutely necessary, as the Turks will undoubtedly make the most vigorous efforts as soon as the season will admit, for the recovery of these fine provinces. Count Panin's army is stationed on the borders of the Ukraine, in such a situation as most effectually to cover that and the adjoining Rus-

sian provinces, from the incursions of the Tartars.

It may however seem strange, that general Romanzow did not advance with the bulk of his army into the newly acquired provinces, or even push on to the banks of the Danube, and endeavour to become master of the principal posts upon that river, while the terror and disorder of the Turks operated in its highest degree. It is little to be doubted that this measure was thought of, and it is as probable that there were strong reasons against the adopting of it. It might have been objected, that Poland would by this means have been in a great measure abandoned to the licentiousness of the confederates and the fury of the Tartars. That the safety of the grand army would be endangered, at such a distance from its posts and magazines, and with such enemies as the Tartars, besides the numerous garrisons of Bender and Oczakow, in its rear; and that the army commanded by count Panin, which had an extensive and difficult frontier to defend, would thereby be entirely exposed. It is also to be imagined, that notwithstanding the natural fertility of these provinces, the miserable havock that was made in them both by friends and enemies for a full year, must make them utterly incapable of providing subsistence for a considerable army.

No satisfactory account has been published of the progress of the Russians on the side of Georgia. The famous count Tottleben, so remarkable for his disgrace in the last war, having in consequence of a most suppliant petition, been received

ceived into the empress's favour, has been employed upon this expedition. As this general had before served in the countries adjoining to the Caspian, he seems to have been well qualified for this service, and it is said that he has been joined by prince Heraclius, and that they have committed several hostilities on the side of Armenia. It does not however appear, that their operations have hitherto been productive of any very extraordinary effects.

The misfortunes of the last campaign, do not seem to have sunk the Grand Signior's spirit. The preparations for war both by sea and land are carried on with unremitted ardour; and it is said that he refuses to listen to any terms of accommodation, that are at all degrading, or inconsistent with his dignity. In this spirit he has received judicial informations in the divan, from the civil officers of Moldavia and Walachia, of the facility with which the Greek inhabitants of those provinces submitted to the Russian government, and has thereupon declared them rebels, and according to the cruel mode of the eastern nations, ordered man, woman and child to

be extirpated. It is also said, that he has signified to the republic of Venice, in a high and haughty tone, that their observing a bare neutrality, would not in the present state of affairs be deemed sufficient; but that they must avow themselves, either as friends or enemies.

The unfortunate Moldovani Ali Pacha has been degraded and banished to one of the Greek islands, and Halil Bey, of whom we have no prior account, is appointed grand vizir in his room. It is said that the sultan intends to command the army in person, and that the Turks, dispirited by their ill success, and their fears worked upon by some ancient prophecies, are very unwilling to serve, and form dismal apprehensions of the event of the war. It is not to be wondered at, that the imaginations of a people, so excessively credulous and superstitious as the Turks, should in such circumstances be easily worked upon. The weakness of the government, the licentiousness of the soldiery, and the want of able and experienced officers, are however the real prognostics that forbode danger to their empire.

CHAP. IV.

New confederacies formed in Poland upon the departure of the Russian troops to the frontiers. Spirited manifesto by the nobility of the grand duchy of Lithuania. Great number of engagements between the Russians and confederates; dreadful excesses committed on both sides. King of Poland sends ministers to the guaranties of the treaties of Carlowitz and Olivia. Harmony at present subsisting between the great powers of the empire. Emperor's journey to Italy; makes a considerable stay at Milan; on his return reforms many abuses in the government of that duchy; visits the king of Prussia at Neiss. Aix la Chapelle taken and quitted by the elector Palatine's forces. Marriage concluded upon between the dauphin and the archduchess Maria Antonia.

AS the Russians were obliged to withdraw their principal force from the interior parts of Poland, to oppose the designs of the Turks and Tartars upon the frontiers, so the ruined and almost expiring confederacies began, immediately upon their departure, to revive and shew new signs of vigour in every part of the kingdom. Among the earliest and most active upon this occasion, were the nobility of the grand duchy of Lithuania, who had so lately been obliged to submit to whatever terms the Russians were pleased to prescribe. The opportunity of their absence was now eagerly embraced for the hold-
 March 1769. ing of a general meeting, where a new confederacy was formed, and Mr. Sickanowicko appointed their grand marshal. At the same time they published a strong and spirited manifesto, in which, after charging the Russians with numberless infractions of the laws of nature and nations, they declare with great energy, "That as they are attacked in their honour, abridged of their liberty, ruined in their fortunes, and driven

from their houses; and that having no other resource than despair or a glorious death, they are determined to spill the last drop of their blood, in defence of their civil and religious liberties."

It probably would not be speaking correctly, to say that this example was followed; the impulse was general, and the effect seemed equal in every part, as soon as the restraint was taken off. New confederacies were accordingly every where formed, and the country afforded, during the whole year, a continued scene of anarchy, bloodshed, and misery. It is however probable that all these evils were increased, by a cruel and ill judged manifesto published early in the spring by prince Gallitzin, in which it is declared, that temporizing, or a seeming neutrality, shall afford no protection; that the Poles must avow their principles and intentions, and that Russia was determined that country should contain only friends or declared enemies. This unjust, if not impolitic declaration, must have urged many of the grandees, who intended to enjoy the quiet and safety
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of a neutrality, into violent and precipitate measures which they would otherwise have avoided.

The Russian detachments that were still in the kingdom; or that occasionally arrived in it, though greatly inferior in numbers to the whole confederates, were even in that respect often superior to those parties which they engaged and destroyed singly. In all other matters, as arms, discipline, obedience to command, and mutual concert, they had infinite advantages over them. The success was such as might be expected. The loss of the confederates was generally great and destructive, in the numberless engagements that ensued. Their obstinacy, their numbers, and the extensiveness of the country, enabled them however to preserve a superiority in several provinces, and the Russians no sooner marched to the reduction of one, than that which they had quitted was again in its former state of disorder.

It may well be imagined that the race of nobles, though very numerous in this country, must be nearly exhausted in some of its provinces. In a single action which was fought in the month of April, forty-four gentlemen of the principal families in that kingdom lost their lives; and thirteen engagements of the same nature, which are called battles in the accounts published, happened in the course of that month only.

We have formerly shewn that the opposition to the Russians, and the dislike of their measures, was not confined to a few turbulent or interested leaders and their adherents, or even to any particular order of men, but was the general sense of the people. Numberless

instances have since occurred to confirm this observation. In the beginning of the present year, the soldiers of the crown regiment of Shacht, received the orders which were given them to attack a party of the confederates at Petrikaw with such indignation, that they immediately fired upon their officers, killed eleven of them upon the spot, and dangerously wounded most of the rest. Two thousand seven hundred more of the crown soldiers suffered themselves to be taken by Pulawski, a noted leader of the confederates; after which they immediately took the oaths of confederacy, and were incorporated in his corps. This instance is the more extraordinary, if we consider the certainty of danger and the uncertainty of pay, and all accommodations that attended the exchange. They also sacrificed upon this occasion, that most alluring of all temptations to soldiers, the benefit of spoil, which they otherwise would have had, upon the estates and houses of the confederates.

No regular detail can be attempted of the transactions of the present year in this country. Slaughters and engagements were now so common, as to excite neither admiration nor horror; nobody would take the trouble even to identify them, and they are transmitted only in the gross. In general they are not interesting enough, either from the fortune or conduct with which they were attended, or the greatness of the consequences which they produced, to make the loss regretted. A dull hideous catalogue of slaughter could not be endured.

We find that the capital city of Warsaw, notwithstanding the presence of the king and prince Repnin, and the protection of the Russian garrison, was more than once in imminent danger from the confederates: who possessed the adjoining countries in such a manner, that the posts have not arrived for weeks together. That the king, a helpless spectator of the miseries of his country, has been obliged to issue proclamations, in which he requests of the confederates not to destroy the salt works, a measure which would be so fatal to the nation in general. The king has also sent ministers lately to the courts of Russia, Great Britain and Holland, as guarantees to the treaty of Carlowitz, and to those of France, Spain, Austria, Prussia and Sweden, as guarantees of that of Oliva, for their friendly intervention. It has also been talked of, that a general confederacy under the king's immediate auspices is to be formed, for the calling and protection of a new diet, in which case the Russians will be requested to withdraw their troops from the kingdom.

The celebrated chiefs of the confederacy of Bar, the counts Potocki and Krasinski, who drew so much of our former attention, and were so principally concerned in the troubles of this country, have had no immediate share in the interior transactions of it during the present year. As they were obliged to retire with the body of confederates which they commanded, under the Turkish protection, they accordingly became a part of that army which acted upon the frontiers, where they probably bore a full share in all the actions of the

campaign. It is evident that they behaved with great bravery, as the grand signior, so late as the month of October, sent his own selsickar, or sword-bearer, from Constantinople to the camp, to invest count Potocki with a furred robe, and to present him with a sabre and three hundred purses, as a reward for the services performed by him in the Ottoman army. This is the greatest military honour in that service, and was new to a Christian; it also sufficiently refutes the accounts that had been so often published, that these noblemen had at different times been either killed by the Russians, or massacred by the Turks.

Since the retreat of the Ottoman army from the borders, as the Russians were thereby enabled to pay a greater attention to the affairs in Poland, and to employ more troops upon that service, so the confederates have been continually harassed, and have met with a great number of very severe losses. It scarcely seems possible, in the present situation of affairs, that, without the intervention of some other powers, or some very extraordinary change of fortune in favour of the Turks, a single confederacy can exist much longer in Poland: a consummation of their calamities, most sincerely to be wished for by all who are partakers of them; as any submission to power is better, than so fatal and ineffectual a resistance.

Such is the glimmering prospect we are afforded, of the situation of affairs in this unhappy country. A nearer view would represent a picture more disgraceful to human nature; sullied with the most dreadful exorbitances, and stained with
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the most horrid cruelties. These charges are reciprocally made; and it is to be feared, with too much truth, on both sides. One instance however deserves to be particularly marked, in hopes it may stand in some more lasting work than this, a perpetual record of the infamy of the perpetrator.

Nine Polish gentlemen, whose arms had been cut off at the wrists, presented in the capital city of their native country, this new and shocking spectacle. A spectacle that would disgrace a nation of savages, and that even amongst them would excite every latent seed of pity, indignation, and horror, into action. The Russian general Drevits, was the detested author of this inhuman and execrable act; and some accounts make him the immediate operator in it.

If we turn our eyes from this disgusting scene, we shall behold Germany, so often the theatre of war, now happily flourishing in all the arts and blessings of peace. We have already taken notice of the conduct hitherto observed by the two great powers of this empire, in regard of the war that rages so violently on their borders. In other respects, the violent jealousy and animosity, that so long and so fatally prevailed between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, seem, under the auspices of the present emperor, greatly to lessen, if not totally wear off.

These powers have had sufficient trials of each others strength; they know what each is equal to. Silesia, that was the great object of contention, seems, through length of time, and the hopelessness of recovery, to be as much resigned on one side, as it is secured to the

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other by prescription, and the strength of possession. If the king of Prussia is arrived at a time of life, when he need neither wish to hazard his own reputation, nor to run the risque of leaving his successor involved in a dangerous war, by engaging in a quarrel with a young, enterprising and powerful prince, the emperor has as little reason to be eager to venture himself, on his first essay, in a contest with so redoubted and dangerous an antagonist.

The same active disposition, which we have before taken notice of in the emperor, the same inquisitive desire to enquire into and become thoroughly acquainted with the griefs and complaints of his subjects, and the same benevolent inclination to redress their grievances or relieve their wants, continue still strongly to mark every part of his conduct. Upon the death of the late pope, notwithstanding the severity of the season, the roughness of the country through which he was to pass, and the badness of the roads, which at that time of the year are almost impassable, March 3. he set out privately for Rome with a small retinue, under the title of count Namur. This journey was so secretly concerted, that nobody except the empress queen knew any thing of it within a few hours of his departure.

At Rome the emperor met the great duke of Tuscany, who had been there for some days before him. The illustrious brothers continued together in that celebrated capital for several days. The conclave was then sitting, and as the emperor remained incognito during his stay, he thereby avoided

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all the honours that were designed to be paid, and to which he was entitled. He afterwards visited Naples, Florence, Leghorn, Turin, and his own Italian dominions.

He continued a considerable time at Milan, where he listened to every complaint that was brought before him, and redressed every grievance with which he was acquainted. From many peculiar circumstances attending this dutchy, the administration of government in it was liable to numberless evils and abuses. The emperor applied himself with the greatest attention to remedy these. Advertisements were posted up, that all persons, to the meanest of the people, should have free access to him upon any cause of business, or any complaint of grievance. The effects corresponded with his patriotic intentions, and the people already experience the happy difference, between the most despotic and the mildest of administrations. To secure this happiness for the future, he has appointed a council, composed chiefly of natives, of the greatest worth and honour, who are to serve as a check upon the governors, and to act as mediators and judges between them and the people.

The travels of great monarchs to other countries, and their mutual visits, are among the peculiarities that distinguish the present age. The emperor upon his return home having immediately gone to inspect into the state of the camps which were formed upon the borders of Bohemia and Hungary, took that opportunity to pay Aug. 25. a visit to the king of Prussia, who was then at Neiss, a strong city of Silesia. Nothing could be more cordial or

friendly than the behaviour of these great princes, who spent two nights and a day together, and had more than one private interview. The subject of their conferences may possibly be hereafter known by the effects which they produce; but probably will not transpire otherwise. It is certain they parted with the strongest marks of mutual confidence, friendship, and esteem.

In the midst of the peace and tranquillity that prevailed in the empire, the world was surprized to hear, that the imperial and peaceable city of Aix-la-Chapelle, so noted for lending its friendly aid to compromise the differences of others, was itself suddenly invested by a strong body Feb. 9. of the elector Palatine's forces, under the command of general Horst, attended by a considerable train of artillery and some bombs. The peaceable citizens kept their gates shut for two days, and sometimes ventured to appear upon the ramparts. The Palatine troops, by rising early, got in the third morning, without wasting their ammunition, and happily without shedding any blood. As their spleen was principally directed to the magistrates, they quartered themselves by fifty or sixty a piece in their houses; but the burghers met not with the smallest inconvenience, and were generously paid for what they took from them.

This odd transaction took its rise, as many others much more serious, and mischievous in their consequences have done, from a very trifling cause. The elector Palatine has the appointment of an officer called the grand major of Aix, and has a place in the city called

talled Malfweyer, where there is a house with the necessary conveniences fitted up for carrying on the dying business, which the grand major lets to whom he pleases for the elector's benefit. He happened lately to let it to a protestant, who carried on the business in all its branches, and in all colours. The magistrates maintained, that he had no right to dye any colour but scarlet, and that to dye other colours he must be free of the dyer's company, which no protestant can be at Aix. The dyer, upon this obstruction to his business, applied to the elector, as his lord, for redress. The Palatine court, finding its repeated solicitations to the magistrates were of no effect, took the method we have described of procuring justice.

The Palatine troops did not however continue long in possession; a mandate was presented from the emperor, by which they were commanded to quit the city in a limited time, under pain of incurring the ban of the empire. At the same time the magistrates were ordered, that if any expences were incurred, they should pay them out of their own pockets, and not charge them upon the people in general.

If the repeated alliances by marriage, which had before taken place between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, was an object of jealousy to those, who did not wish that the accidental temporary alliance between these families should become permanent, it is now much increased by the marriage concluded upon, between the arch-

dutcheß Maria-Antonia and the dauphin of France. A negotiation that was set on foot, in the course and in consequence of this treaty of marriage, between the empress-queen and France, for the forming of a new barrier in the Low Countries, whereby some territories were to be exchanged, and others ceded, gave, with reason, great umbrage to the states of Holland.

Some former differences had subsisted between the courts of Vienna and the Hague. A very large debt is owing to the latter, on account of the barrier; the importunity for which, and the consequent alterations, probably induced the empress-queen to declare Ostend a free port, and so make several other regulations in the Low Countries relative to commerce, which are highly prejudicial to the subjects of the states. The latter however exerted themselves with so much spirit, upon the design of making a new partition of territory, that it is now wholly laid aside. The other differences are also said to be in a fair train of being concluded to mutual satisfaction. As the new scheme of the barrier would have been very alarming to Great Britain as well as to the states, there is no doubt but that court would have taken proper measures to prevent it, if it had proceeded any farther. It is also to be hoped that the courts of London and Berlin, will use their endeavours to restore that confidence and harmony, which had so long and so usefully subsisted between Vienna and the Hague.

C H A P. V.

Italy. Death of the pope procures a respite to the troubles of the court of Rome. The emperor, and great duke of Tuscany, come to Rome. Cardinal Ganganelli declared pope. The new pontiff refuses to comply with the solicitations of the Bourbon princes, for the extinction of the order of Jesuits. Is obliged to cede Avignon and the Vaucluse to France. King of Naples keeps possession of the duchy of Benevento. Precarious state of the monks. Conduct observed by the Italian states, in regard to the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. Claims made by the courts of Vienna and Turin, upon part of the Genoese territories.

THE troubles in which the late pope found himself so unhappily involved, with most of the princes of his own communion, were only terminated by Feb. 2. his death. Loaded with years and infirmities, it is no wonder that he should sink under a weight of misfortunes, which the most vigorous youth and firmest mind, would find it difficult to encounter.

This event procured a temporary respite to the court of Rome, from the dangers with which it was more immediately surrounded. It restrained, at least for a time, that epidemical avidity with which the Italian princes seemed to grasp at the temporal possessions of the church; though it could have no effect upon the general disposition which is now so prevalent among the Roman Catholic princes, to circumscribe, within the narrowest limits, its power and operation in their respective dominions.

The election of a new pontiff was singularly marked, by the appearance in Rome of the emperor, during the sitting of the conclave, a circumstance not known before for some ages. His brother the grand duke of Tuscany, who ap-

peared in his proper character, was accordingly treated by the cardinals with the greatest honours, and received some very rich and magnificent presents from them. The emperor, by appearing only in the character of a private person, avoided the troublesome ceremonies, by which his presence must otherwise have been particularly distinguished. What effect the presence of these princes had upon the transactions in the conclave, cannot be determined; they however departed from Rome before the election was ended.

At length, after the conclave had continued sitting for something more than three months, cardinal Ganganelli was May 19. declared pope, and assumed the name of Clement the XIVth. This cardinal was born in the ecclesiastical territories: was a monk of a branch of the Franciscan order, and was then sixty-four years of age. He had been created cardinal by the late pope in 1759, and had ever since lived in the cell belonging to his order in Rome, in the most private and reclusive manner. The apparent moderation of this unambitious conduct, had probably a consider-
able

able share in the cause of his election, as such a temper seemed the most proper to conciliate the differences between the see of Rome, and the princes of the house of Bourbon. The choice accordingly gave universal satisfaction, and all ranks of people seemed to vie in testifying their approbation of it.

The first act of the new pontiff, an act always extremely popular, was to lower the price of bread, oil, and every species of provision. He also ordered the city of Rome to be purged of vagabonds of every sort, and appointed houses for their reception, where they were divided into classes, and those who were able, compelled to work for their subsistence, while the aged and infirm were provided with all necessities. He also suppressed the custom of kissing the toe, a ceremony which was practised by the generals of the ecclesiastical orders, when they felicitated a new pope upon his election. The pontiff, instead of receiving this testimony of his exaltation, embraced them all, except the general of the Jesuits, to whom he only gave his blessing. This peculiar mark of coolness or indifference, was looked upon as ominous to that order, and to foreshew its speedy and final dissolution; an indication however not yet justified by the event.

Part of the pope's answer to a very flattering and elaborate speech that was made to him by the tribunal of the supreme inquisition, in which his merit and great qualities were exalted to the highest degree, may not be unworthy the attention of other princes on their accession to a throne. "The Saviour of the world, said the pontiff, was loaded with praises on

his entrance into Jerusalem, by the same people, who soon after heaped reproaches on him, and demanded his death."

Repeated solicitations were immediately made to the new pontiff, by the courts of Paris, Madrid, Naples and Lisbon, for the suppression and total extinction of the order of Jesuits. Requisitions were at the same time made, and strongly enforced, for the entire cession of Avignon and the territory of the Venaissin in France, and the dutchy of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples.

These demands were received with a firmness which probably was not expected from the moderation and facility of the new pope's character. To prevent separate and continual discussions with the ministers of so many different powers, the pontiff wrote a letter to the French king, wherein he declared the sentiments by which he would abide. To shew that his non-compliance did not proceed from a dislike or opposition to the house of Bourbon, he first premised the marks of attention that he had given to the duke of Parma; that he had readily sent the dispensations which he requested for his marriage; that he had suspended the effects of the brief which he complained of; as well as of the bulls relative thereto; and that he cordially gave him his apostolic benediction.

In regard to the Jesuits, he said, he could neither blame nor annihilate an institute which had been applauded and confirmed by nineteen of his predecessors; that he could the less do it, because it had been authentically confirmed by the council of Trent, and that by

the French maxims, the general council is above the pope. That if it was desired, he would call a council, in which every thing should be discussed with justice and equity, and the Jesuits heard in their own defence: that he owed to the Jesuits, as to all the religious orders, justice and protection: that besides Germany, the king of Sardinia, and even the king of Prussia, had written to him in their behalf; and that he could not, by their destruction, content some princes without displeasing others.

As to the territorial claims, he observed, that he was not proprietor, that he was only administrator of the domains of the holy see; that he could neither cede nor sell the county of Avignon, nor the duchy of Benevento; that such an act would in itself be null and void, and would accordingly be condemned as an abuse by his successors, and the territories reclaimed. That as for the rest, he would give way to force, and would not repel it if he was able; and that he would not spill a single drop of blood for any temporal concern. He concluded with a compliment to the uprightness of the king's heart, and a wish to labour with him only, in the adjusting and settling all matter of business relative to the disputes in question.

Whatever effect this firmness in the pontiff has hitherto had, in preventing the final extinction of the Jesuits, it did not avail for the preservation of Avignon, and the territory belonging to it called the Venaissin. The French king has irrevocably annexed these territories to his dominions, and they are

now declared to be members of, and under the same government as Provence. As a compensation to the see of Rome, though much inadequate in value, the court of France has agreed to pay six millions of livres to the pope. The French are gainers by this purchase, even supposing six millions of livres to have been a fair price for the country, the sum of 240,000 livres annually, which they used to pay to the court of Rome, as a consideration for its not suffering its subjects to raise any tobacco within these territories. In the mean time the king of Naples continues in possession of the duchy of Benevento, without any formal cession having been made, or a purchase being agreed upon for it.

Notwithstanding the protection which the pontiff continues to the Jesuits, he does not in general seem violently bigotted to particular forms, where they appear either to be of no great consequence, or that their inutility pleads against the sanction of prescription. We accordingly find that he readily concurred with the great duke of Tuscany, in depriving the churches of that duchy of the privilege which they had, of being sanctuaries and places of refuge for criminals. Those who had hitherto eluded justice under that protection, were dragged out of the churches by force, and for the future they can only afford refuge to unfortunate debtors. He also seems disposed to listen to the requisition that has been made by several of the German princes, for retrenching the number of festivals that are observed in their respective dominions, and will probably concur in that measure.

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The monks in Italy, as well as in other parts of Europe, seem at present to be in a very precarious situation. Though the house of Austria has not adopted the violent measures that were pursued by the Bourbon princes against the Jesuits; yet the states of Milan have seized upon the celebrated monastery of the Chartreuse de Buccia, one of the richest in Italy, and sequestered all its effects, allowing the monks an annual pension of one hundred pistoles each. An edict has also been issued, by which all the ecclesiastics in the Austrian Lombardy are forbid to alienate their estates without the consent of the sovereign. These, however, are but trifling incidents, if compared with the danger which the whole order of the Dominicans was lately in, who were peremptorily threatened by the courts of France and Spain, that they should meet with the immediate fate of the Jesuits, if father Mamachi, one of their order, did not retract some tenets he had lately published, that had given offence to those courts. This was the more embarrassing, as they were left entirely to themselves, the pope having refused to intermeddle in the affair; so that there is little room to doubt but they will give the satisfaction required, though the book in question was published with the approbation of the holy see.

Upon the arrival of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, orders were issued by most of the Italian states, prescribing the treatment and reception which the ships of that nation were to meet with in their respective ports. The court of Naples gave directions, that no more than three Russian ships should

be received at one time, in any one port: that they should be supplied with necessary provisions, not to exceed the quantity that would be requisite for a month, upon their paying punctually for them; but absolutely forbid the supplying them with any kind of military stores, upon any pretence whatsoever. Most of the other states also forbid their being supplied with powder or warlike stores. It is said that the republic of Venice has been singular upon this occasion, by issuing orders, that the Russian fleet should not be admitted into any of its numerous ports or islands: an order, which, considering their number and vicinity, must be attended with great inconvenience, as well as prejudice to the Russians. As this conduct in the republic does not indicate a favourable countenance to Russia, the great naval preparations she has since continued to make, would appear the more alarming. It is however probable, that the republic only intends to be in such a situation, as may enable her to preserve and even command a respectable neutrality, during the continuance of a war which has been kindled up at her doors, and in which she has no concern. Without this preventive care, the intermingled nature of the Venetian frontier, both by sea and land, would render it liable to continual insults; and the possible uses to which this situation might be converted in the course of the war, may involve the republic in a quarrel with the Turks, to which, from the pacific maxims she has long adopted, it is probable she is not at all disposed. It is also much to be doubted, whether any of the

Mediterranean powers would wish for the neighbourhood of the Russians, or would approve of their establishing any settlement in that quarter.

Some claims which have been revived by the court of Vienna upon the marquisate of Final, and by the king of Sardinia upon some other parts of the Genoese territories, have given sufficient cause of alarm to that republic. No right of title, or length of possession, is sufficient to insure the possessions of a small state, when surrounded by potent neighbours. Besides the common views of ambition, this republic does not stand much in favour with either of these powers. Though the animosities which subsisted between the rival houses of Austria and Bourbon, are now changed into friendship and alliance, it is possible that the republic, which bore a full share in the evils that attended the contests, may be but little considered as a

party to the benefits of the reconciliation. The conduct of this state in regard to Corsica, has undoubtedly been very disagreeable to the king of Sardinia; nor is it probable that it was a measure pleasing to the court of Vienna. The design and pretensions of the former, upon Savona and some other of its possessions, have been long avowed; and the protection afforded by the latter to the little territory of St. Remo, which is itself a kind of commonwealth included in the other, is a continual and fruitful source of altercation. It is not however to be supposed, that the courts of France and Spain will so soon forget the inviolable attachment of this state to their interests, and the unparalleled sufferings which it underwent upon that account, as totally to abandon it to the effects of a resentment, which may be considered in a great measure as a consequence of that attachment.

CHAP. VI.

Hopeless state of Corsica. French negotiate with the chiefs during the winter. Unsuccessful attempts upon the French posts. Ecclesiastics take up arms in defence of their country. Count de Vaux arrives with fifteen battalions from France, and takes the principal command. Corsicans defeated near Rustino. Corte taken without opposition. The whole island subdued. Paoli flies to Leghorn. Assembly held at Corte; French government established. Sovereign council of the island abolished; a new one created under the direction of the parliament of Provence. Corsica annexed to the French king's dominions, and brought within the jurisdiction of the Gallican church. Unsuccessful attempts to conciliate the minds of the people to the new government. Loss sustained by the French in this conquest. French domestic affairs; East India Company. Interest on the public funds reduced. Parliament of Brittany restored. Disturbances in St. Domingo.

FROM the vigorous efforts that were made last year by the Corsicans, in defence of their na-

tural rights and liberties, it might have been imagined, that France would still have met with many diffi-

difficulties, before it could have completed the conquest of that island. The determined resolution shewn by the natives, the violent aversion they bore to a foreign yoke, together with the natural defences of a mountainous impracticable country, and the peculiar unhealthiness of the climate, seemed in some degree to counterbalance the great superiority of power in the invader.

This spirit and disposition in the people, could not however be kept in action by any other means, than the hope of foreign support and assistance. While this continued, they forgot the superiority of their enemies, and gave repeated proofs that they were not unworthy of protection. The supposed prospect of a distant security made their present sufferings light, and the war was sustained in such a manner, as to give sufficient opportunity to any design that might have been formed in their favour, to have operated to its full extent.

But when a hard fought campaign, and a long winter had elapsed, and that the brave struggle they maintained had not produced the most remote appearance of support or protection, it is no wonder they should then reflect on the fruitlessness of the efforts they were making, and the danger as well as absurdity of attempting singly to resist the force of one of the most powerful nations in the world. The landed chiefs naturally regretted the loss of their rents and the destruction brought upon their estates by an unavailing contest, in a cause which they now saw was totally desperate; and the peasant lamented, that tho' rocks and mountains could occasionally

afford a temporary security to his persons, they were by no means sufficient for the protection of his property. This despondency could not be unknown to the French, nor were they likely to neglect making the proper use of a temper so much in their favour. It is probable that money was not spared upon this occasion, and there is but little doubt of its having its usual effect. The new employments consequent of a change of government, and the honours and emoluments to be acquired under a great monarchy, were no doubt held out to others of the chiefs, and had their weight with them. However this was, the affairs of the Corsicans continually declined, and the same vigour and spirit no longer appeared in their actions.

These effects did not however immediately take place. In the beginning of the year the Jan. 2. Corsicans made an attempt to surprize San Fiorenzo, and to cover their design sent detachments to make false attacks on Biguglia, and Oletta. These detachments, as it was expected, were repulsed; but having produced the desired effect, and drawn the attention of the French that way, the main body quitted their camp, and marched under cover of the night to St. Fiorenzo, where they immediately attempted to scale the walls. Unfortunately their ladders proved too short, which frustrated this, otherwise, well conducted design; the garrison were alarmed before this mistake could be remedied, and they were obliged to retire with considerable loss.

They soon afterwards Jan. 25. made an attempt upon Biguglia, which miscarried; but they

they defeated a party of French that endeavoured to cut off their retreat. They also attempted to surprize Oletta, where they were repulsed, and obliged to retire to Mariana with considerable loss. At Barbaggio they were more successful, but the consequences were fatal. This place was garrisoned by five companies of French Feb. 14. foot, who being attacked in the night by a body of Corsicans, were obliged to surrender; two companies were made prisoners of war, and the other three were allowed to retire to St. Fiorenzo, on condition of not acting hostilely against the Corsicans for a year. The Corsicans imprudently loitered in this place, though it was not tenable, and was in the vicinity of the French principal force. Count de Marbeuf being informed of this error, dispatched troops from different quarters to seize upon all the defiles, and cut off the possibility of a retreat. The Corsicans fought desperately, but having lost above half their men, the remainder were obliged to surrender, without their being able to gain any other stipulation in their favour, than that they should not be sent into France. Mr. Colonna, a noted Corsican chief, with above two hundred men, were taken prisoners upon this occasion. Mr. de Marbeuf being pleased with the gallant defence they had made, politely told the Corsican chief that general Paoli would sustain a great loss by his being taken; to which the other with great magnanimity replied, "That every village in his country produced men of superior abilities and courage to himself, which he hoped Mr. Marbeuf would soon be sensible of."

Such was the spirit which at this time actuated the Corsicans, and which appeared upon another occasion in a very extraordinary degree. At an assembly of the regency held at Corte, it was agreed, that the ecclesiastics of the country should be required to unite and take up arms in the common cause, as a measure that would greatly encourage the people, and promote their ardour in it. The priests, far from hesitating at this extraordinary requisition, immediately declared their readiness to hazard, or even lose their lives in the defence of their native country, and five hundred of them accordingly enlisted in its service.

The affair of Barbaggio seems however to have thrown a damp upon the enterprizing spirit of the Corsicans. The French had a little before surprized the town of Orminio, in which they took 12 large field pieces, 800 musquets, 700 barrels of powder, besides great quantities of grain, and a large sum of money. This was a loss not easily retrieved by the Corsicans, if at all to be supplied, and which must have had a considerable effect upon their operations, independant of the dejection that attends ill fortune. The effect of the French negociations, and the influence which they had acquired among the chiefs, began in some degree to appear, and added to that languor and backwardness, which before was only the effect of despondency. To remove these impressions, and revive the spirit of the people, general Paoli, at a meeting of the chiefs, informed them, that as he had foreseen that no harvest was to be hoped for in the present year, he had taken

care to provide against that misfortune; that grain and biscuit were already arrived to answer that purpose, and that he could assure them from the promises he had received, that they should want neither arms, ammunition, or money.

In the mean time Count de Vaux arrived in Corsica, and took upon him the command in chief of the French forces; fifteen new battalions were also embarked at Toulon, and landed in the island in the beginning of April. As the court of France had now reason to be certain of its success in this enterprize, the new commander in chief had directions to treat the Corsicans in general, but more particularly the prisoners that should fall into his hands, with the greatest lenity, thereby to give a favourable idea of the French government, as well as of the humanity of the nation in general.

The French forces now amounted to above thirty thousand men; and in the beginning of May the whole island seemed to be in motion. Count de Vaux, at the head of the army, advanced towards the centre of the island, and penetrated as far as Rostino; at the same time the French detachments at Calvi and Ajaccio took the field, and intersecting the country, carried on their operations in such a manner, as finally to effect a junction with Count de Vaux. Several engagements, of which we have very imperfect accounts, happened in the neighbourhood of Rostino, within three or four successive days, between the French and Corsicans. In the first of these the Corsicans

were defeated, and that the French suffered a very considerable loss. In the third they were however totally dispersed and defeated, and a very great slaughter made. It is said that one of the chiefs, in the height of the action, went over with eight hundred men to the French, and that they immediately turned their arms upon their countrymen, who were struck with such a panic at this treachery, that they threw away their arms, and that a general massacre and rout succeeded.

Every hope was now over, and the French over-run the country without opposition. The capital city of Corte, notwithstanding the strength of its situation, approachable only by defiles, which a small number of men might have defended against an army, whether by treachery, or from the terror with which the people were seized, was surrendered without the least defence. As it was imagined that this place could not have been taken without the loss of a great number of men, the French general threatened to burn the city, and put the garrison to the sword if they made any resistance; by this threat affording a plausible pretence for intimidation, if not produced in reality. Isola Rosa, and every other place of any consequence in the island, were reduced in the same manner, and most of the principal chiefs submitted, and gave hostages for their fidelity.

In the mean time the unfortunate Paoli retired, with such followers as still continued faithful, to the pieve of Vivario, where they were continually harassed and pursued.

sued by the French. At length being reduced to 537 men, they were intirely surrounded by a body of four thousand of the enemy. In this desperate situation he assembled his followers, and told them, "That they were now reduced to that dreadful extremity, that nothing remained by continuing in their native country, but the sad alternative of death or slavery: that they were unhappily witnesses to that deplorable event, which neither a war of thirty years, the rancorous malice of the Genoese, nor the forces of several great powers, were able to bring about, at last effected by the power of gold alone. That their unfortunate countrymen, deceived and led away by their corrupted chiefs, were going themselves to embrace the chains that were forging for them. That their once happy constitution was now totally overthrown, most of their friends either killed or made prisoners, and themselves reserved, only to have the misfortune to see and weep over the ruin of their country." He asked, whether any of them would, to lengthen out a short remnant of wretched life, become slaves to injustice and oppression? and cried out in an exclamation, "My dear friends let us reject with scorn so shameful a thought." He declared, "That neither the gold, nor the splendid offers of France, had power to tempt him to dishonour; and he trusted, that the success of their arms had not made him contemptible. That after the imputation of being conquered, there was nothing so estimable as a glorious death. He then told them that there was no time to be

lost, and called upon them with great energy, either to force their way sword in hand through the ranks of their enemies, and wait in a distant land, in the hope of happier times, for an opportunity to avenge the wrongs of their country, or else to terminate their honourable career, the short remains of life, by dying gloriously as they had lived.

The chief then tenderly embraced the brave associates of his fortune, and having made the necessary preparations to cut their way through the French troops the same night, they happily effected their purpose with equal success and resolution. Paoli then lay concealed for two days in the ruins of a convent by the sea side, from whence, with several of his friends and companions, he got on board an English ship at Porto Vecchio, and was landed June 16. safely two days after at Leghorn.

The reception which the Corsican chief met with in Leghorn, carried more the appearance of a triumph, than the marks of a flight; all the English ships in the harbour displayed their colours, and discharged their artillery, and though it rained exceedingly, immense crowds of people of all ranks ran down to the water side to behold his landing, and received him with the loudest acclamations. The general went directly to the house of Sir John Dick the English consul, where some gentlemen of the same nation, who had before visited him in Corfica, attended to receive him. His brother, Clement Paoli, with about three hundred other fugitives, among whom were several
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of the most noted chiefs, were landed a few days after from another English ship:

Notwithstanding every method used by the French to prevent it, and to conciliate the minds of the people, there has been a great and continual emigration from the island ever since the conquest. The Italian princes have received the fugitives with great hospitality. The grand duke of Tuscany assigned lands to such of them as chose to settle in his dominions. Great numbers of them have entered into the king of Sardinia's service, who gives them particular encouragement, and a great many families are gone to Minorca. Wherever they appeared, they were beheld with pity, admiration, and regard; and the brave struggle they made, in defence of their liberty, procured them respect in governments, where the term is scarcely known.

Though the French over-run the island upon the departure of Paoli, several of the chiefs who refused to accept the amnesty they offered, retired to the most inaccessible places with their parties, where they continued to be very troublesome to them. Among others, the celebrated Carlo Salicetti did them so much mischief, that Count de Vaux was not ashamed to set a price by proclamation, of five hundred Louis d'ors upon his head. An assembly of the principal inhabitants of the island was June 28. however held at Corte, where they ratified the oaths and submissions which most of them had already made, and received the orders that were given in re-

gard to the new form of government.

In the meantime the French king took every measure to annex Corsica irrevocably to his kingdom. To this purpose the sovereign council of that island was totally suppressed, and a new one created, which is to consist of magistrates to be presented to, and approved of, by the parliament of Provence. The king also decreed, that the island of Corsica should for the future be considered as included in, and a member of the Gallican church, and the pope, in pursuance of this resolution, granted an indulgence to the king for the nomination of seven churches in that island, which was declared a part of the king's domains, and a director-general accordingly appointed for that office.

To gratify the people, and attach them to the French interest, the king ordered a new body of troops to be formed, and to be called the Corsican legion, which was to be composed intirely of natives of that island. Nothing could be more alluring to a poor and military people, long inured to arms, and used to the liberty that attends such a life, and destitute of trade, manufactures, and other means of employment, than such an institution. The commissions would have provided for the younger brothers and poorer part of the nobility, and even the French pay, of the common soldiers would be no trivial consideration, in a very poor and a very cheap country. Nothing can however shew the general abhorrence and detestation with which the Corsicans regard the French govern-

government so strongly, as that this design was obliged to be laid aside after most of the commissions were passed, because they could not find, in the whole island, above three hundred men that would enlist in their service.

This antipathy operating upon the ferocity of the people, has shewn itself in actions of the most inhuman and barbarous nature. A continued and regular course of assassination has been carried on against the French all over the island, to which a number of officers, and some of considerable rank, have been victims. This savage rage was so prevalent, that the severest punishments have scarcely been able to restrain it.

The unhealthiness of the climate caused a prodigious mortality among the French soldiers, and as soon as the reduction of the island was thoroughly completed, twenty-two battalions, in a very weak and broken condition, were reimbarbed for Toulon. It appears by a return of the French troops that were employed in Corsica, which is said to be authentic, and to have been delivered to the minister on the 23d of August, that the loss sustained in killed and wounded to that time, amounted to 10,721; of which number 4324, including 539 officers, were killed. And it appears by the same return, that there died in the hospitals 5949 men; so that the total loss of the French troops amounted to 10,273 men, besides the recovered wounded, a great number of whom must have been rendered unfit for service, and 795 sick, who at that time lay in the hospitals. This loss was the greater, as the best re-

giments in France were selected for this service. It was besides computed that this expedition cost France eighteen millions of livres in money.

At this price did France purchase the reduction of Corsica, a price that sufficiently shews the high estimation in which it regarded the possession of that island. An acquisition, which, simply in itself, may not be considered, as immediately of very great value to the possessor, but which in its future consequences, in regard to several other powers, may become an object of the highest importance. It is evident from the difficulties which the French encountered, and the losses they sustained, without any other opposition than the single virtue of the natives, that this attempt might have been easily rendered abortive; and that nothing but the most unaccountable supineness, in states that were not only interested in the preservation of this island, but much more in preventing any new accession of power or dominion to France, could have given it even a probability of success. The late defection of many of the Corsican chiefs from the interests of their country, being the natural effect of despair on finding themselves totally abandoned, when all public hope being at an end, individuals endeavoured only to provide for personal emolument or security.

While France was effecting a foreign conquest, the state of its domestic affairs gave sufficient evidence, that nothing less than a very valuable compensation could authorize a present waste of treasure. Its East India company, which
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had long made a great figure, and seemed, within a very few years, to have bid fair for a monopoly of trade and power in that part of the world, became now totally ruined and bankrupt. The king immediately suspended their exclusive privileges, and laid the trade to the east open to all his subjects. In the mean time the company's affairs have been put into the hands of the ministry, who have hitherto ineffectually endeavoured to adjust and settle them. Many schemes have been formed, both for restoring the old company, and for the establishment of a new one, all of which have been attended with such difficulties, as to prove equally ineffectual. Nor has the laying of the trade open been attended with the success that was expected, the merchants being very slow and backward in that undertaking; though the king, to encourage them to embark in it, lent some of his own ships to convey their commodities to that part of the world. The garisons and civil establishments in the East Indies, are however supported on their usual footing by the king.

There have been also a continued course of bankruptcies, some for immense sums of money, all over the kingdom. One of these failures, at Marseilles, was for the amazing sum of twenty millions of livres. The late desperate manœuvre of the minister, which strikes at the root of all national faith and credit, by reducing the interest on the public funds to one-half, without allowing an alternative of withdrawing their money to the creditors; and at the same time taking away the benefit of

survivorship in the tontines, is an act not more alarming in its nature, than it is cruel in its consequences, which will be attended by the ruin of several thousand individuals. This measure, which did not take place till the close of the year, and which will probably be in some degree still restricted in its effects with regard to foreigners, will become more fully the subject of our future discussion. It is however evident from these circumstances, that the commerce, as well as the finances of this nation, are in a very embarrassed condition, and that the effects of the late war still lie very heavy upon them.

We have formerly taken notice of the disputes that subsisted between the king and the parliament of Britany, as well as of the consequent dissolution of that body, and the banishment of its members. This measure had caused the most universal dissatisfaction throughout the kingdom, and had produced a great number of the most spirited remonstrances from the other parliaments to the king. Though these remonstrances had proved ineffectual, the king thought proper this year, apparently of his own motion, to send July 9. the duke de Duras to Britany to re-establish that parliament, and to recall the exiled members. A measure, no doubt, which has given great and general satisfaction.

Great disturbances have happened this year in the French colony of St. Domingo, between the government and the inhabitants. We have not been able to collect many particulars of these disputes, but

but in general that they have occasioned a great deal of mischief, and some blood to be spilt. It is said that the inhabitants have upon different occasions taken up arms, and that some engagements have

happened between them and the regular forces; and it is certain that some of the principal persons of the island have been sent in irons to France.

C H A P. VII.

War in India. Hyder Aly ravages the Carnatic. Battle near Mulwaggle. Hyder Aly advances within a few miles of Madras. Peace concluded with Hyder Aly. New treaty with Sujah Doulah. Supervisors appointed to go to India. Great debates upon the powers to be granted to the supervisors. A naval force applied for to go to India. Extraordinary powers demanded for the commanding naval officer; the demands are rejected by a general court. Sir John Lindsey sails with a small squadron to the gulph of Persia.

HAVING given the best account we were able to collect, of the general affairs of Europe, it is necessary that we should do the same, by those which are either domestic, or in which our national interests are immediately concerned. We saw, at the close of the last year, the troublesome and expensive war in which our East-India company was involved on the coast of Coromandel, with the celebrated adventurer Hyder Aly. This war, which we before observed, was not capable of producing any advantage to the company, was notwithstanding attended with the most pernicious effects to its interests, both at home and in the East-Indies: a circumstance the more grievous, as by many transactions which have since come to light, it appears to have been wantonly entered into by the company's servants in that part of the world, to answer their own private purposes and emolument.

The causes of entering into this war were not more irregular, than

the manner in which it was conducted was shameful, and dishonourable to the military character of the nation. Field deputies were appointed to attend the army, and to controul and superintend the conduct of the commander in chief. This office, unknown in the English service, and pernicious wherever it has been practised, was upon this occasion created only to constitute a lucrative job for the persons who were appointed to it. These deputies accordingly, being deeply concerned in the contracts for supplying the army, took care to regulate its motions in such a manner, as best suited their private interest or convenience.

The effects of this injudicious measure of appointing field deputies, were felt in every department. Brave and experienced officers were disgusted, and frequently either quitted the service, or, if their circumstances in such a situation, and at so great a distance from home, did not admit of this method of shewing their resentment, they too

often

often became careless and indifferent as to their future conduct; while those of no character, or worse, were employed and entrusted. From this original error, this war has been peculiarly marked with a stigma, which never before disgraced our history; British officers, a thing unknown and unheard of, deserting the cause of their country, and entering into the service of a barbarous prince, and forts given up so shamefully, as to afford the censorious too much colour in suggesting, that they were betrayed to the enemy.

Hyder Aly was not an enemy before whom capital errors were to be committed with impunity. General Smith had penetrated far into his country, had taken several of his fortresses, and was in a fair way of advancing to his capital, had not the dissensions with the field deputies, who counteracted and thwarted all his measures, prevented it. This gave a breathing time to the Indian chief, and leisure to consider the great distance that the English forces were from their own settlements, which were left naked, and the advantages which the celerity of his own troops, composed chiefly of horse, gave him in such circumstances. He accordingly, with great dexterity, and in consequence of several masterly motions, got between the company's forces and the Carnatic, which he entered and ravaged at pleasure.

This manœuvre had all the effect that Hyder Aly could wish. The company's troops were obliged to relinquish his territories, and to retire in haste to the defence of their own and their allies. Thus he recovered, without fighting, the forts

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and strong posts which they had taken; and, instead of a fugitive flying before his enemies, and unable to defend his own dominions, he now came as a vindictive and haughty victor, to pour destruction into theirs. His army, before sunk by the disheartening consequences of a defensive war, which besides is a service for which such troops are not at all calculated, was now let lose into its proper sphere of action. His reputation was by this means raised in a very high degree, and, in such circumstances, neither soldiers nor allies could be long wanting in that part of the world.

The Nabob of Arcot, the most able prince, the most generous friend, and the most faithful ally, that the English ever met with in the East-Indies, and who upon these considerations was deservedly included by name in the late treaty of peace which we concluded with France, was the first and principal sufferer upon this occasion. Hyder Aly had a long and peculiar enmity to this prince, which was probably, in a great degree, founded upon his inviolable attachment to the English. His dominions were accordingly ravished without mercy; and whilst Hyder Aly by this means gratified his personal resentment, he at the same time cut off one of our principal resources for carrying on the war, by the mischief which he did to our ally.

The company's forces that had been recalled to the defence of the Carnatic, found themselves, upon their return, very unequal to that task. Besides that the same causes continued which had before impeded their success, they had been very much weakened in that expedition.

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dition. Their sagacious enemy, sensible of their great superiority in the field, cautiously avoided coming to a general engagement; an object which they as eagerly sought, till they were worn out and wasted, by a continued and fruitless succession of pursuits and marches. In the mean time, he frequently and successfully attacked their detached parties, and cut off their convoys; upon which occasions they lost a great number of men, Europeans as well as natives; and he ravaged the country in such a manner as to complete its ruin. These successes raised his character so high, that adventurers from all parts joined him, and his cavalry was augmented to above 90,000, to which however his infantry bore no proportion. The Maratta princes were also entering into alliances with him, and he became so daring, as to advance with a body of horse almost to the gates of Madras. In every respect he seems, at this time, to have been the most formidable enemy that we had ever met among the Indian powers.

A detachment of the company's forces, under the command of col. Wood, had made an unsuccessful attempt to take a fort called Mulwaggle by storm. This repulse was attended with the loss of some officers as well as private men, which, together with the small number of our detachment, encouraged Hyder, at the head of a great part of his army, to march to the protection of the fort. Col. Wood, notwithstanding the great disparity of their forces, did not hesitate, with only 460 Europeans, and 2300 seapoys, to attack him.

The enemy's army consisted of 14,000 horse, 12,000 matchlock guns, and six battalions of seapoys. This battle was more obstinately contested, than almost any that the English had ever fought in this part of the world. The field was alternately lost and won several times; and the engagement, which began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, was not over till five in the afternoon. Hyder Aly was at length obliged to retreat, leaving the field covered with dead bodies; among which are reckoned, three elephants, nine camels, and 700 horses. The loss on our side was considerable, above three hundred being killed and wounded, among whom were several brave officers. Some of our officers were also taken prisoners, and we lost two pieces of cannon; so that, upon the whole, it seems to have been a very disputed affair.

If any consequence attended this action, it was only that it gave Hyder Aly a new proof of the vast superiority of our troops, which no numbers, discipline, or conduct, on his side, could counterbalance. In other respects the war went on as before, and the devastations of the enemy were carried on with their usual success. The divisions and discontents among the officers and council increased every day, and were productive of the worst consequences. Government grew daily more and more weak, divided, and perplexed. The contracts were ill performed, the seapoys deserted in companies, and the army was ruined.

The revenues of the establishment of Madras, being unequal to the great expences of the war, large remittances were made from Bengal

Bengal to answer that purpose. These remittances were obliged to be made in a base kind of gold coin, by which the company was said to be at a loss of 40,000*l.* in the difference of exchange only. These effects of the war, consequently, put a stop to the investments that were usually made from Madras to China; no silver being now stirring in the country, and the manufactures at a stand from the fear of the enemy.

Such were the consequences of this ill-judged war, entered into, as it is plausibly asserted, without necessity, badly conducted, and continued with an obstinacy as indefensible, as the motives that gave rise to it were odious. It does not appear that Hyder Aly had committed any act of hostility, or given any cause of offence to the company, which could have justified a war. On the contrary, it is asserted, that their ships were permitted to trade in his ports without molestation, and their servants had a free intercourse with his dominions, till the very moment of the rupture. We also find, that as soon as terms of peace were proposed, notwithstanding the advantages he had gained, he willingly listened to them; and as readily acquiesced in equitable conditions. We must also do the justice to a brave and able enemy, to observe, that this war was not attended with the acts of treachery, breach of faith, and inhuman massacres, which were so frequent in the contests we have had with the other powers of this country; but good faith, ability, and humanity, are generally found in company.

It is not however to be inferred from the ill success of this war,

that the company's principal settlements were, at any time, in any degree of danger. Hyder Aly's whole force was utterly incapable of taking the city of Madras, even though we had had no army in the field to cover it. But the case was, that we had always an army which he durst not engage; and all that made him dangerous, was the sagacity with which he avoided fighting. The expence of the war, the damage done to their allies by ravaging the country, and the embarrassment occasioned thereby to their commerce, were very prejudicial, and therefore it was very imprudent to enter into it; but they are only such losses as the company must always be subject to, when it ever quarrels with the Maratta chiefs, or any other of the country powers, who command great bodies of horse. Such wars exhaust the revenues of the company, but do not seem capable of endangering its security.

In the mean time, Hyder Aly having given our army in the Carnatic the slip, marched, at the head of a body of horse, within a few miles of Madras. This motion, together with the apprehension of an alliance which he has forming with one of the most powerful of the Maratta princes, induced at length the presidency of Madras to enter into a negotiation of peace with him. This was a measure the Indian chief was very well disposed to, and the preliminaries were accordingly soon adjusted. The presidency required a truce of fifty days, which was the only proposal that Hyder Aly refused, judging, with his usual sagacity, that so long a time may give an opportunity for collecting fresh forces;

in which case it would not be difficult to find a pretence for breaking off the treaty. He accordingly limited the time for carrying it into execution to seven days, which proved sufficient for the purpose.

April 3, The conditions of
1769. peace were simple and equitable. The forts

and places taken on either side were restored, and both parties were to sit down with the expences they had been at. A perpetual league, offensive and defensive, was agreed upon, and the number of troops to be furnished in such cases, as well as their pay, was stipulated. The prisoners on both sides were released, and a free trade respectively allowed both in the Carnatic and Hyder Aly's dominions.

Hyder Aly shewed uncommon abilities through the course of this war. Sensible of the great superiority of the English in the field, he not only cautiously avoided general engagements, but he also formed his army upon such principles, that he could not be obliged to fight when he did not like. He totally laid aside the heavy unwieldy cannon that were used by the Indian princes, instead of which he carried nothing to the field but neat light field-pieces, six and three pounders, which were most excellently equipped and mounted, and as well served. A remarkable proof of which was, that in the whole course of the war, we were never able to take a single piece of cannon from him. For though we took a great quantity of artillery at the battle of Errour, of which we gave an account in our last volume, they were all the property of the Nizam; and, notwithstanding the greatness of the defeat,

Hyder Aly carried every one of his guns safe from the field. By this means, and the care he took to prevent his forces being incumbered with baggage, nothing could exceed the celerity of their motions; so that while our troops were forming, his horse being immediately drawn up with a good countenance, always gave an opportunity to the foot to make a safe retreat, without our being able to bring either to a close engagement.

During these transactions, Sujah Doula had increased his forces to such a degree, as to form a considerable army, which he applied himself, with the most unwearied diligence, to discipline, and put into a formidable condition. These motions having justly excited the attention of the secret committee at Bengal, three gentlemen were dispatched to that prince, with directions to make a strict enquiry into the motives of them. This conduct, and the spirited remonstrances made upon the occasion, produced the desired effect. Sujah Doula consented to disband a great part of his army, and concluded a new treaty with the company, by which he is tied up from ever increasing it beyond a certain stipulated number, which will be sufficient to support the civil government, without being in any degree formidable.

The consequences of this ill-advised and unfortunate war in the Carnatic, were not confined to the East-Indies; the alarm was caught at home, where the distance of the object, and the uncertain knowledge of the danger, having full room to operate upon the imagination, multiplied, as is usual in such cases, the fears of the people
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concerned in a most amazing degree. India stock fell above 60 per cent. in a few days. It was in vain that the directors produced their dispatches from India, and shewed that the war could not be attended with any real danger, and that the company had never been in a more flourishing state; the epidemical disorder had taken its effect, and must now spend its force before it could be removed.

In the mean time, the directors thought it necessary to take some effectual measures to put a stop to the abuses and mismanagements which had so much disgraced the company's government in India, and which had been so pernicious to its interests, both there and at home. To this purpose it was thought necessary, that three gentlemen of character, as well as of great ability and experience in the company's affairs in that part of the world, should be invested with extraordinary powers, and sent thither under the character of supervisors, with full authority to examine into, and rectify the concerns of every department, and a full power of controul over all their other servants in India.

June 14. Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, all of whom had before served with reputation, the two first in a civil, the latter in a military capacity, in that part of the world, were accordingly appointed to this service.

Though the bad conduct of the company's servants in India was not controverted, and the necessity of some such measure was generally allowed, yet the mode of it, and the degrees of power with which the supervisors were to be

entrusted, occasioned great debates, and a continued succession of general courts to be held. The friends and relations of the gentlemen, who already had great appointments in India, and who formed a very considerable party, were of course averse to the sending out of supervisors. Many others were influenced by different motives to oppose it: some had particular objections to the gentlemen appointed, others from principle did not think it safe to trust any man, or body of men, with too much power. By this means every inch of the ground was disputed, new objections were continually started, and no resolution relative to this measure could pass, without its being first put to the ballot.

When the powers to be granted to the supervisors were at length concluded upon, and the commission for that purpose accordingly passed, some unexpected objections made by the ministry, together with an extraordinary proposal, that the company should give to a servant of the crown a principal share in the direction of their affairs in India, occasioned a new delay, and prevented for some time the expediting of this measure.

The directors having considered the great weight that a naval force would give to their negotiations with the Indian princes, and being sensible of the good effects that it might have produced in the present war, had, during the course of these debates, applied to government for two ships of the line, and some frigates, to be sent upon that service. No direct answer was made to this application; but as it was known that Sir John Lindsey

was appointed to the command of the ships intended for this expedition, it was looked upon as tacitly complied with. The company would at any time have been entitled to the protection of government, and the large annual revenue which it now paid, seemed more particularly to give it a right to expect not only protection but favour. As the application had however been only made by the directors, it was thought proper, to give it the more weight, that it should have the sanction of a general court, and thereby become the act of the whole company. A

July 27. motion to that purpose was accordingly made, and unanimously agreed to, and another court appointed to be held, to receive the answer of government, and to put the finishing hand to all measures relative to the departure of the supervisors.

Aug. 11. At this court a letter was read, which had been received the night before from Lord Weymouth, one of the secretaries of state, in which it was said, "That the commission appointing the present supervisors to India, had been taken into consideration by his majesty's servants, and that it was their opinion, that in some respects it was illegal. That he was sorry to find, in an answer which he had received from the directors respecting the appointment of a naval officer, with full powers to adjust all maritime affairs in India, that they had not totally acceded to it. He now therefore begged of the directors, that they would reconsider the commission in general; and that the particular article, of granting unlimited powers to a naval officer,

might be laid before the proprietary at large."

In consequence of this letter, a long train of correspondence, between the ministry and the directors, upon a subject with which they were before wholly unacquainted, was now laid before the proprietors. It appeared by the powers, which the former required to be granted to the commanding naval officer, that he was in fact to superintend the supervisors, as well as all the company's political affairs in India. The directors acknowledged, that they were willing to allow the king's naval commander a certain degree of power, in conjunction with the governor and council of Bengal; but that there were many sufficient reasons which prevented their acquiescence with the request at large; as well from the danger of entrusting any one person with such extraordinary powers, as the perpetual opportunity of interference, which would thereby be given to government in all their affairs. At the same time they informed the proprietors, that the commission had already undergone the revision of council, and had received the sanction of some of the most eminent law opinions in the kingdom as to the legality of every part of it. A short day was then appointed for the holding of another general court, to consider farther of this subject.

At this court another letter was read Aug. 15. from the same minister, which had been received that morning. In this he acquainted the court, that by the answer which he had received to his last, he imagined that they had in some degree misunderstood him; that it never had been his

his idea to invest a naval officer with plenipotentiary powers at large; that he only wanted to establish such a share in the business of administration, as would be both for the good of the company, and the honour of administration. That as his first letter, with the directors' answer, were now to be laid before the proprietors at large, to prevent any future misunderstanding, he recommended only the discussion of the two following points:—First, the reconsideration of the commission, and next, the degree of authority proper to be invested in a naval officer. To the first of these he said, that as it was a point, on the legality of which there were different opinions among the servants of the crown, and the council of the company, he would not pretend to speak on it; but in regard to the second, as government, at the request of the company, in the 11th article of the last definitive treaty of peace with France, made conditions with several princes in India, it highly respected their honour, and that an officer of theirs should be the principal agent in all matters ofensive and defensive.

The designs of the ministry were now too obvious to be mistaken, and too alarming not to be opposed with vigour. The directors observed to the court, that this requisition was a matter, which affected the consequence and safety of the company in the highest degree; that it was not therefore to be hastily decided, but required the most serious deliberation, and the coolest discussion; that the court should be accordingly adjourned, and sufficient time given to every proprietor, before the next

meeting, to revolve the matter fully in his mind; to consult the charters, and enquire into the privileges of the company; to consider well, whether any, or what part of their rights might be given up; and that in their concessions to government they did not endanger their own safety; that it was hoped they would pay the greatest attention to these points; for that their affairs were never in a more critical situation, nor the honour of the company more deeply concerned.

A considerable time was accordingly taken for the consideration of this subject; and, at Aug. 30, the ensuing general court, great debates arose upon it. It was said, that if authority was given to the king's officers to interfere in the governmental affairs of India, the power of the company, in that part of the world, would from that moment be at an end. That applying to government for assistance, and at the same time investing the officers of the crown with independent powers, was in effect surrendering the company's territorial acquisitions in India, to the direction of the king's ministers, the consequences of which might easily be foreseen. That whenever any contest should arise between the king's servants and the company's, the event must be fatal to the company: that as it would often be necessary to employ the one and the other in the same service, such contests may very naturally be expected to arise, which had already been the case upon many former occasions. That if the company is of itself unable to maintain its territorial acquisitions, it were better to surrender

the sovereignty to the powers of the country, upon terms advantageous to its commerce, than to be at the mercy of a minister.

It was shewn, that commerce was of so tender and delicate a nature, that it could only thrive where it had the most unrestrained liberty, as well as the most perfect security; and that the restraints or exertions of power, though seemingly founded upon salutary principles, had generally proved destructive to it. The fatal effects of ministerial interference in commercial matters, was exemplified in the present ruinous condition of the French East-India Company; as the great and flourishing state of that in Holland, was brought to shew the happy consequences that resulted from a different conduct. That the States General were so well convinced of the importance of the East-India trade, and saw so clearly into the great national benefits arising from it, that every territorial, or other acquisition of the company in India, was considered by that wise body as a national one. That they supported it at all events, and risked the most dangerous wars upon its account; that in the greatest exigencies of the state, the company's property, at home or abroad, was held as sacred as any man's private property; and that the full yearly profits arising from their trade or revenue in India, were fairly divided among the proprietors, even when they amounted so high as 75 per cent. That, in the present case, the demands of government rose in proportion to the facility with which ill-judged concessions had already been obtained; that the granting of an annual

sum which exceeded their whole dividend, without a renewal of their charter, or any adequate consideration being given, might have been deemed a sufficient gratification for the present, and did not deserve to be immediately succeeded by an attempt that struck at their very existence.

On the other hand, it was said, that officers bearing the king's commission, would add dignity to the negotiations that might be set on foot for establishing peace in India; that the powers of the country being sovereigns themselves, would more readily listen to propositions, sanctified by the name of a great king, than coming only from a delegated company of merchants, to whom the necessity of submission must ever be hateful; that such submission could, from the nature of things, be only temporary; for it was folly to suppose, that millions of reasonable beings would endure the yoke of a handful of rapacious individuals, longer than they could unite to destroy them. That if government did not discover, by a spirited interposition, a timely disposition to grant the territorial acquisitions in India, the most powerful assistance and protection, these important acquisitions would be lost to the nation, and all the immense advantages to be expected from them, sacrificed to the humour of a few interested and turbulent persons, who, by the most unjust proceedings, had raised themselves into consequence; and who, to maintain it, would traffic away the greatest national advantages. That the misconduct of the company's servants in India was universally allowed; and that if it had admitted
before

before of any doubt, the measure of sending out supervisors would sufficiently prove it; that nothing could prevent these enormities for the future so effectually, as the king's maintaining a person of rank, honour, and integrity, in such a station in that part of the world, as would enable him to be a sufficient check upon the rapacious and exorbitant conduct of their servants; at the same time, that he would not only be answerable for his own conduct to his majesty, but also to the nation in general.

After many debates, and several proposed modifications, the matter was at length rested upon the following question, which was put to be decided by ballot: "That this court will give the officer of the crown, commanding ships of the line, a share in the deliberations and resolutions of the company, merely with regard to the two objects of making peace and declaring war when his majesty's forces are employed;" when it was rejected by a great majority.

In the mean time the commission for the naval commander in chief was made out: but as the proposed requisition for extraordinary powers had not been complied with, his operations were limited to the gulph of Persia only. The company's affairs had for some time been embroiled upon that coast, through the lawless conduct of the neighbouring chiefs, who, taking advantage of the troubles that prevailed in Persia, to become independent, had thrown off at the same time all regard to order and justice. Thus a sort of compromise was made; the power of making peace and war was granted by the directors to the naval commander in the gulph of Persia, beyond which his authority did not extend; and the demand for ships of the line to the bay of Bengal was suspended. Two frigates of war were however ordered upon that service, and to convey the supervisors, whose powers were at length finally adjusted, and an end put to this tedious course of debate and altercation.

C H A P. VIII.

Retrospective view of some matters previous to the General Election. Mr. Wilkes elected for the county of Middlesex. Great licentiousness prevails, which is not sufficiently restrained by the civil power. Conduct of administration. Causes of dissatisfaction. State of the ministry. Parliament meets. Speech from the Throne. Parliament adjourns for the holidays.

A Nevent which took place at the late general election, as it has been productive of several extraordinary consequences, some of which are supposed by many to affect even the first principles of the constitution, all the circumstances relative to it, deserve, upon

that account, our more particular attention. We have before seen, that Mr. Wilkes (of whose mixed character, conduct, and adventures, some account has been given in a former volume) having retired to France, was not only expelled the house of commons, but in consequence

sequence of his not appearing to the indictments that were laid against him, was run to an outlawry. The great popularity which he had acquired, was, in consequence of some circumstances that attended that prosecution, a good deal lowered. A book written by him, of an obscene and immoral tendency, though, in appearance, not intended for general publication, and brought into public notice by means not very honourable to the managers of the prosecution against him, had however a considerable influence on the public opinion, and, for a time, abated even the fervor of his warmest advocates. Other matters, of great national import, became soon afterwards subjects of general discussion, and drew away the attention of the public.

In this situation, an exile from his country, distressed in his circumstances, and, in a great measure, abandoned by his friends, Mr. Wilkes seemed not only totally ruined, but also nearly forgotten. The outlawry having run beyond the limits allowed by the law for a reversal, he was apparently cut off from the benefit of the laws, and the protection of his country; and it seemed that nothing but a pardon from the crown could restore him to the civil rights of a citizen.

This ray of hope seemed however to shine upon his affairs, by the promotion to power of some persons lately in high office, and of some who are still in considerable employments. These had not only been his intimate friends, but they had also a great lead in the party with whom he had originally embarked, and in whose cause he had encour-

tered all his sufferings. It was therefore supposed by many, and not unnaturally, that these gentlemen would use all their influence to procure a pardon for a man, who it was conceived had done them real services, and who at least had suffered severely in the course of their common opposition. Many of his friends also thought, that what he had already undergone, might sufficiently satisfy the dignity of the crown; and that it would be better consulted and provided for, by an occasional act of grace and lenity, than by pursuing, with the appearance of a vindictive and personal resentment, the ruin of an individual, infinitely below its notice, to the utmost line of extremity.

On the other hand, those who had been active in his original prosecution, asserted, that his offences, and the popularity which, by a strange perverseness in the people, had arisen from them, had jointly rendered him a person of importance enough to be strictly watched, and severely punished; that as his misfortunes seemed not to have inspired him with any degree of penitence for his crimes, a pardon from the crown would be an act rather of weakness than of benignity. Above all, they insisted that it was necessary a severe example should be made, to prevent other persons from aspiring to a popular character by outrageous insults on government. We must observe, that notwithstanding the frequent changes in administration, the greatest number of the persons who had been the most direct objects of Mr. Wilkes's attacks still preserved their places, and seemed, at this particular time, to have rather

rather risen in interest and importance.

This circumstance did not prevent Mr. Wilkes from applying, through the duke of Grafton, who was now at the head of the treasury, for a pardon; and it is probable made no doubt of his using all his influence to procure it. In this however he was disappointed. Whether it was, that the political sentiments of this noble person were changed, or that the opinion held of the man was altered, or that the application to be made, was of so critical a nature as not to be attempted with safety; from whatever cause it proceeded, the request was not only rejected, but treated with some appearance of neglect.

It may be conceived, from some traits of Mr. Wilkes's character, that have appeared upon other occasions, that he was not likely to remain totally dormant, or to acquiesce in a treatment, which he probably considered to be as unjust, as it was full of indignity. He accordingly upbraided the first lord of the treasury, and several other old friends, with the greatest acrimony, in a number of publications; and a letter to the D. of G——, which was only wrote to be published, abounded with anecdotes, reflecting on the consistency of their public conduct, and on their friendship and sincerity in private life.

These discussions began again to draw the attention of the public, to a subject that had nearly sunk into oblivion, and a man whom they had almost forgotten. The desertion of his friends strongly excited their compassion; they began to think his sufferings out of

measure; to reflect that he was at any rate a victim to the popular cause, and that even the exposure of many faults in his private character, was a part of the punishment which he incurred upon that account. The ministry, by being supposed, (upon whatever foundation) even more than any former administration, under an influence disrelished by the people, daily lost ground in the general opinion; and any very active instrument of opposition to them, was likely to advance considerably in the public favour. Here he laid in a fresh claim to their approbation; and as his imputed private failings had formerly been taken in the gross, to increase the sum of his alleged public offences, so now the measures that sprung from accident, resentment, or necessity, were liberally laid to the account of public virtue.

So far we have thought it necessary to premise, as to matters which in order of time do not come within the line of our present narrative; but which lead to succeeding points of great and immediate consequence. Mr. Wilkes, who was not ignorant of the great change so much to his advantage, which had taken place in the public opinion, and whose private affairs were in a most desperate situation, determined to make a bold attempt to benefit by it, sensible that if it failed of success, the consequences could not place him in a much worse state than that in which he was already. He accordingly came over to England previous to the general election, and to the astonishment of mankind, though he still lay under the sentence of outlawry, declared himself

self a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament.

The acclamations of joy with which he was received by the populace, are inconceivable; nor were the marks of public regard which he received, confined solely to the lower order of the people; several merchants, and other gentlemen of large property and of considerable interest, openly espoused his cause, and a subscription was immediately opened in the city for the payment of his debts. The success however upon the poll, was not equal to what might have been expected from the first sanguine appearance in his favour. The electors were obliged to record their names, and the consequences of an opposition to great corporate and commercial connections, were too obvious not to be understood.

Though foiled upon this occasion, Mr. Wilkes had however received such an earnest of the attachment of the people, that it encouraged him to another attempt, which appeared almost as hazardous. He accordingly set up immediately for the county of Middlesex, in opposition to the established interest of two gentlemen, who had represented it for several years; who were supported by the whole interest of the court; and who had considerable fortunes and great connections in it. As the same causes did not here operate upon the freeholders at large, which had before prevented the inclinations of the livery of London from taking effect in his favour; so, notwithstanding the natural interest and strong connections that opposed him, and the great weight and influence of the court in a

county in which it is resident, he was elected March 28, by a prodigious majority. 1768.

The legal proceedings upon the surrender of Mr. Wilkes, on the reversal of his outlawry, on his sentence and imprisonment, have been circumstantially related in the year in which they happened. During these transactions a very great degree of extravagance and licentiousness prevailed among the populace; which being encouraged by the inactivity of the civil power, broke out at length in acts of the most lawless and outrageous manner. Upon the committal of Mr. Wilkes by the court of king's bench, the mob stopped the coach upon Westminster bridge, and having taken off the horses, dragged it back in triumph, notwithstanding his most earnest intreaties, through the two great cities of Westminster and London, all the way to Spitalfields, being almost from the farthest extremity of the one to that of the other of these cities. The officers of the court, in whose custody the prisoner was, were happy to obtain leave to depart; and he, after being kept some hours at a tavern, which was carefully surrounded and guarded, made his escape with great difficulty and address by night to the prison, where he voluntarily surrendered himself. No opposition was attempted to this act of violence, and no enquiry was made about the offenders. This remissness of government brought on several other tumults and disorders. The enemies of administration did not hesitate to attribute this relaxation of civil authority, to design rather than to neglect; and

and that these disorders were permitted, and even encouraged, in order to justify a frequent and severe use of the military power. Their friends alleged the time of year, when most of the ministry had retired for a short time from the labour of their employments: and the general relaxation of authority unavoidable at a time of general election. Besides, they accused the principles of licentiousness and disorder industriously propagated among the populace, which they said had rendered the ordinary civil power timid and irresolute, and that it was unwilling to act, unless supported by the military.

Whatever were the causes of the remissness in government visible at this period, it is certain that it had a considerable share in the event of the Middlesex election, and in all its consequences. In all appearance the ministry had formed no plan concerning him; and having at first neglected the means which were rational and easy, they were driven afterwards upon those which several considered as violent and imprudent. Mr. Wilkes was publicly known to have been in London for some time previous to the election: if rigorous measures continued still to be the mode of procedure, nothing could have been more easy, than, by putting the outlawry in execution, to arrest and confine him: a measure that would have caused no surprize, and would have been considered only as an indifferent matter in the common course of law. In this situation, he could have no chance for succeeding in his election, nor is it probable that he would have made

the attempt. The people were not yet warmed by opposition, nor grown confident by success. The popularity, which he afterwards acquired or revived by appearing in public, would by this means have been prevented; and he might have probably continued as ignorant of his influence with the people, as they would in general of the strength of their attachment to him.

If the more popular principle of lenity had been adopted, an immediate pardon should have been granted. The people being by this means gratified, the ministry would have acquired great popularity by it in the general election; and he from gratitude and interest might probably have become attached to their service. If however he continued an enemy, he could be no longer formidable, as that importance which arose from his persecution might probably have ended with it. Thus, in either case, it was thought the long train of evils would have been avoided, which have since been attributed to a wavering, undecisive, and ungracious conduct.

The killing of several persons, among a multitude riotously assembled in St. George's-fields, attended with many circumstances of misfortune, and many of commiseration, contributed on this occasion further to inflame the people. The proceedings at law upon the killing of some of these persons, proved still less satisfactory. They were not to be reconciled to the choice of the grand jury: they objected to the escape of one of the soldiers, which they asserted to have been by connivance, if not by command; and they alleged the

the acquittal of another, to have been in consequence of this escape, and of management of a very disingenuous kind. They grew still more impatient upon the publication of a letter of a secretary of state, recommending in very strong terms to the magistrates, an effectual and early use of the military power; and another from the secretary at war, thanking the soldiers for their alacrity in the late service, and promising them protection; and these encouraging words being attended with pecuniary rewards publicly given, the populace were actuated with the highest degree of fury and resentment. This temper was kept up and heightened by inflammatory publications, discourses, and even sermons. Every part of the transaction was represented in the most odious colours; as if the military power kept up for the defence of the people, had been perverted to their destruction, and an enraged soldiery, already flushed in the slaughter of their countrymen, was to be encouraged by rewards to further bloodshed, and to be freed from every terror of the laws.

The ministry did all in their power to stem this popular torrent, and on their side they painted in the strongest colours the licentiousness of the rabble; and that contempt of all government which made it necessary to oppose to a violent distemper, remedies not less violent. They stated the unhappy disposition of the people to be such, that juries, under the influence of the general insatiation, could hardly be got to do justice to soldiers under prosecution, unless government interposed in the most effectual manner in the protection

of those who had acted under their orders. They said, that such was the insolence of the populace, and the danger of the same contagion becoming by degrees prevalent even among the soldiers, that it was necessary to keep them firm to their duty by new and unusual rewards. They attributed the escape of one of the soldiers merely to desertion, and denied any other management at the trial of the rest, than a vigorous and justifiable support by the council of the crown.

Whatever weight might have been in these reasons, they were but little prevalent; and the ministry became, by this affair and its concomitant circumstances, still more unpopular, than by almost any other event. Some political circumstances, which happened nearly at the same time, tended unfortunately still more to weaken government in the public opinion. The removal of general Amhurst from the government of Virginia, which had been considered as a sinecure employment, (the business having for half a century been done by deputy, and the governors scarcely ever resident) and which had been avowedly bestowed upon the general in that sense, as a reward and a standing testimonial of the great services he had done in America during the late war, became a subject of general discussion, and was animadverted upon with great severity. Nor did the concessions that were afterwards made in any degree remove this impression; but on the contrary served rather to confirm and strengthen the principle upon which it was founded.

During this state of complaint, and dislike to public measures at home,

home, the disorders in our colonies increased to such a degree as to grow every day more alarming, and afforded fresh food for discontent. Great complaints were also made of the neglect of our foreign interests. It was said that the weakness of government had encouraged the neighbouring states to treat us with contempt and indifference. The invasion of Corsica caused a great clamour, and the sapineness of government upon that occasion became a constant subject of reproach. To shew how opposite this conduct was to the sense of the people, subscriptions were opened, and considerable sums of money received and transmitted for the relief of the Corsicans. Exclusive of the consideration of real danger that might accrue from this new acquisition to France, the English were naturally interested in the fate of a people, who, regardless of the great superiority of force, were bravely struggling in the defence of their liberties. It was also asserted, that a small degree of vigour in government, would have prevented France from making the attempt, even without the hazard of a war.

It had been long a received opinion, that no ministry could subsist long, or be able to carry on the national business in this country, without some share of popularity, and being possessed of a certain degree of public confidence and esteem. It was therefore thought impossible for the ministry, in the present critical situation of affairs both at home and abroad, and the apparent public dislike that attended almost all their measures, together with an evident want of union among themselves,

to be able to stand their ground. This opinion, however plausible in theory, and seemingly confirmed by experience, was now practically overthrown; and the ministry, though labouring under a weight of popular odium scarcely before experienced by any other, and with a diminution, rather than any addition of strength, was able to weather a season uncommonly stormy.

We have formerly observed, that lord Chatham, who was regarded as the founder of this ministry, had, from bodily disorders and other causes, in a great measure withdrawn from public business, and had totally lost that lead in their councils and measures, which it was thought he must always possess during the continuance of the present system. It was supposed, that when they found that they were able to act of themselves, and that his support was no longer necessary, a total neglect and indifference soon took place, and that he was no longer thought of, nor consulted upon any occasion.

This however did not so evidently appear until the business of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who was lord Chatham's particular friend, and under his immediate patronage. This was immediately succeeded by the resignation of lord Shelburne, secretary of state for the southern department, who was also strongly attached to lord Chatham. The ministers seemed to proceed with little attention to their nominal leader; whom in their turn they accused of deserting them; and of either refusing his council when he was able to give it, or of insisting on a direction in administration, when by his infirmities he was no longer able to support

port it. The rupture began to grow public, notwithstanding some pains seemed to be taken on both sides for some time to conceal it.

Oct. 21. However the earl of Shelburne was succeeded by 1768. lord Weymouth, from the

northern department; and the earl of Rochford, late ambassador at Paris, was appointed successor to lord Weymouth. About the same time the earl of Chatham resigned his place of lord keeper of the privy seal, and was, to the surprize of the world, succeeded by his friend the earl of Bristol.

Such seems pretty nearly to have been the state of public affairs, previous to the second session of the new parliament. We have before observed, that the short summer session was only held to renew the provision bills, and to go through such other temporary business as required immediate attention. Great expectations were accordingly formed from this meeting, and it was hoped that such measures would have been adopted, as would tend to quiet the people, and at the same time support the dignity of the crown.

Nov. 8. In the speech from the throne, it was recommended to parliament, to prosecute the consideration of those great commercial interests which had been entered upon before, but which the shortness of the last session of the late parliament had prevented from being brought to a final conclusion. A concern was expressed, that all the other powers of Europe had not been as careful as his majesty, to avoid taking any measures that might endanger the general tranquillity. That however the strongest assurances had been

received from them, of their pacific dispositions towards this country. An assurance was given of a constant attention to the interests of Europe, and that no attempt should be suffered derogatory to the honour of the crown, or injurious to the interests of the people.

Great stress was laid upon the conduct of the Americans; and the capital of one of the colonies was declared to be in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and to have proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that manifested a disposition to throw off their dependence on Great Britain. The relief to the poor from the late plentiful harvest was then acknowledged; and it was recommended to consider of such measures as would prevent a return of the like calamity. And lastly, a spirit of harmony among themselves was warmly recommended, as a conduct that would be attended with the most salutary consequences both abroad and at home.

Though the addresses were carried through in the usual forms; yet great debates arose upon different parts of them, and many severe strictures were made upon the conduct of administration, in respect both to foreign affairs and those of the colonies. The dangerous breach of treaty, and violation of the general tranquillity by the invasion of Corsica, and the spreading and baneful influence of the family compact, were particularly insisted on. A total neglect of our foreign interests, as well as of those in which the general safety of Europe was concerned, was strongly charged; and among

among many other instances, the injuries sustained by our commerce in Portugal, and the non-residence of several of our foreign ministers, at the courts to which they were appointed, were brought in proof. Amendments were therefore proposed to the address, in which some of these points were to be taken notice of.

These were however over-ruled, it was said, that addresses were to be considered as matters of form; in a great measure complimentary, and declarative of loyalty and thanks. That any disagreeable strictures in a form of that nature, which was to be immediately circulated throughout Europe, would give foreigners a prejudicial idea of the harmony that subsisted between the king and his parliament. And that there was sufficient time to examine into the conduct of administration, and to censure any exceptional parts of it, in the regular course of parliamentary business.

The part of the speech that regarded the colonies, was particularly attended to in the address, and it was declared, that though they should be ever ready to redress the just complaints of the colonies, they were nevertheless determined to maintain the supreme authority of the British legislature, over every part of the British empire. Thanks were then given for the measures already taken to support the laws in the colonies, and strong assurances of their ready concurrence, in every regulation that appeared likely to establish the constitutional dependence of the Americans.

The effects of the late scarcity, and the necessary measures to be

pursued to prevent a return of the calamity, was the first public object which came within the consideration of the house.

A bill was accordingly ordered to be brought in, not only for extending the prohibition on the exportation of corn, &c. but also for preventing the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour.

A petition was delivered the same day by a member of the house, from Mr. Wilkes, representative of the county of Middlesex, now in the king's bench prison. This petition, which furnished an occasion for the memorable proceedings that followed, contained a recapitulation of all the proceedings against Mr. Wilkes, from the time of his first apprehension by a general warrant in April, 1763, to the time of his commitment to the king's bench prison in 1768.

The petition produced an order, for the proper officers to lay before the house, a copy of the records of the proceedings upon the several informations in the court of king's bench against Mr. Wilkes. After which, the journals and resolutions of the house upon that subject in the year 1763, being examined, a day was appointed for the hearing of the matter of the petition, and also of the proceedings in the court of king's bench, of which notice was ordered to be given to Mr. Wilkes, and a great number of persons who were concerned as actors or witnesses in these transactions, among whom was Mr. Webb, late secretary to the treasury, and against whom a heavy charge was laid in the petition, were ordered to attend

attend the house at the same time. Some persons, of great weight in opposition, from the beginning recommended to the ministry that this petition should be passed by without notice, and very strongly pointed out the mischievous consequences which must attend an enquiry into that sort of matter, to the House at large, and particularly to the ministers themselves.

During this interval, some motions were made upon the subject, the want of success in which seemed indicative of the disposition that prevailed within doors, in regard to the popular prisoner, whose present situation excited the greatest attention without. Among these, it was moved to address his majesty, that the auditor of the impress should lay before the House copies of all such accounts as had been passed, declared, or received, from Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; since Midsummer 1762, which was passed in the negative. In the mean time, Mr. Webb petitioned for an opportunity to vindicate himself at the bar of the House, from the charges that were made against him; which he was allowed to do, either by himself or his counsel, at the time of hearing the matter of the petition. Application having been also made by Mr. Wilkes for liberty to attend the House, in order to support the allegations of his petition, it was complied with, and liberty of council allowed him for that purpose. After these previous steps had been taken, the time for hearing the matter of the petition, which had been originally fixed for the 2d of December, was however put off to the 24th of the same month; after which it was finally adjourned to the 17th of the following January.

The opposition, though divided into two parties, which had totally differed upon some great political principles, upon the whole, frequently agreed in sentiment, in a dislike to many late measures of administration, and without any apparent pre-concert, or even intercourse, acted, upon many occasions, as if they had been one united party. The principal of these, as to strength and number, seems to be that which adhered to the Marquis of R——, who were strongly attached to the measures pursued in that administration; and as they had effected the overthrow of the stamp system, had, upon the same principles, generally disliked and opposed the greatest part of the late measures pursued with regard to America. The other, which was composed of the friends of Mr. G——, though they justified the general principle of American taxation, were but little disposed to approve of many of the measures of the present ministry, which they considered not only as ineffectual, but, after the concession that had been made, as ill-timed.

From this casual co-incidence of opinion, in many public matters, of two formidable parties, whose leaders had filled the first offices of the state, the ministers, though generally engaged under the covert of a strong majority, found, upon many occasions, their hands sufficiently full, and it was accordingly a very busy winter. Many leading questions were proposed, which still led to more critical enquiries; and several spirited motions were made, which, if not attended with success, were, at least supported with great vigour and ability.

... A mo-

Nov. 17. A motion was made early in the session, that copies of all the correspondence between the secretaries of state, and our ministers at the court of France, relative to the affairs of Corsica, from the 1st of January 1767, should be laid before the house; and also copies of all instructions to any of the said ministers, and of all memorials and representations to or from the said court, with the several answers thereunto, upon the subject.

This motion, though carried in the negative, produced a long discussion upon the affairs of Corsica. On one side it was represented as a place of no manner of importance; destitute, though an island, of a good harbour, and an acquisition that would rather prove a mischief than a benefit to France. Under such a description, it was not difficult to shew the absurdity of entering into a war in any situation, for an object of so little consequence; but in our present circumstances, loaded as we already are, with a heavy debt, the folly and madness of such a measure were so glaring, as not to admit of a serious discussion.

It was however said on the other hand, that every accession of power to France was dangerous to this country. That the situation of this island in the Mediterranean, made it particularly so, and may be attended with the most pernicious effects to our commerce in that sea, besides the giving to France a great and dangerous influence in the affairs of Italy. It was said that England, had paid a constant attention for many years, to the preservation of a due equilibrium in the affairs of Europe, to

which we are indebted not only for security, but for a great part of our national power and influence. That instead of descending to a minute calculation of the exact value of Corsica, or rating it at a chapman's price in a sale to France, we were to consider this invasion as a violent breach of treaty, and subversive of that equilibrium. The fact as to the harbours was denied; as to the danger of a war with France, it was said, that if she was prepared and willing to come to such an extremity, for a matter of no consequence or value, we might look upon the war as already declared, as the want of a pretence could not give a moment's delay.

A motion was made in a few days after, for an address, that there be laid before the House, copies of all applications from the civil magistrates to the war-office for troops, and of all orders and letters to the troops employed, or to the officers commanding them; and also copies of the several reports made to the war-office from such officers, during the riots in the month of May last.

The design of this motion was too evident, not to be opposed by the whole weight of administration. A warm discussion consequently arose, in which many parts of the conduct then observed were severely censured. Many gentlemen thought, that though in some instances some measures of government could not easily be defended; yet that in the present temper of the times, too minute an enquiry into the acts of government upon that occasion, or any public censure passed upon them, might serve too much to lower it in the public

his opinion, and to increase that licentiousness which was already too prevalent among the populace. On this principle, many in opposition either remained neuter, or fell in with administration. The motion was accordingly, upon a division, passed in the negative by a very great majority.

A motion was afterwards made for an address, that copies of all the royal letters patent, charters, and commissions, now subsisting and in force, relative to any of the American colonies, with copies of all orders and instructions which had been given by or in the name of his present majesty, to any officers civil or military in regard to

their government, should be laid before the House; which passed in the negative; as did another motion made on the same day, for copies of all letters and affidavits, which had been received since the 1st of January, 1766, relative to any disputes or disturbances in America.

The merits of the disputed elections, many of which were violently contested, took up so much time, that though the House continued sitting almost to the eve of the holidays, these were the only public matters of moment that came before them. It was then adjourned to the 19th of the following January.

CHAP. IX.

Proceedings on the American affairs. Resolutions, and address; great debates thereon. Agreement made for five years with the East-India company. Resolution for payment of the debts on the civil list. Expulsion of Mr. Wilkes; re-election; final incapacitation.

THE critical state of our colonies, as well from the great importance of the subject, as the particular attention that was paid to it from the throne, was of course considered as the principal object of the present session. The public had long wished, with an anxious solicitude, for this meeting, as they hoped an effectual remedy would be found for the disorders, and an end consequently put to the disturbances in that part of the world. The heavy censures passed in the late speech, upon the conduct of one of the principal North American colonies, could not fail to increase this anxiety and eagerness of expectation, upon the issue of a business in which

the whole British empire was deeply interested. Those who imagined that the supreme authority of the legislature ought to be exerted to its utmost extent; who were disgusted with many extravagancies lately committed, and thought that the unexampled licentiousness which appeared in the province of Massachusetts Bay, should be curbed with a strong hand, were gratified with the present appearances which seemed to bespeak measures of vigour and severity. On the other hand, the advocates for America, those who from principle were lovers of constitutional freedom, as well as those who were naturally inclined to moderation, were considerably alarmed,

alarmed, as they thought they perceived a disposition, to urge matters to violent and perhaps dangerous extremities.

A committee of the whole house had been formed early in the session, for the purpose of an enquiry into American affairs. This was a measure that the different parties which divided that assembly were equally desirous of entering into; but as the motives were different upon which they acted, so were the modes of enquiry which they wished to pursue. On one side it was confined to those late transactions, which from their nature, either as seeming to impugn the legislative authority, or from their violation of order, and direct opposition to government, must necessarily induce censure. On the other, it was proposed to take a retrospective view of the conduct of government for several years in colony affairs, and not content with punishing disorders, to trace back to the source, and remove the causes of them.

We have already seen that motions were made and over-ruled, before the Christmas recess, for the laying of papers before the committee; which would not only have led to a discussion of the rights claimed by the colonies, but also to a close enquiry into the conduct of the several governors and other officers of the crown, as well as into the propriety of the orders which at different times had been issued to them from home. As coercive measures seemed now to be adopted by administration, these enquiries were accordingly opposed by their friends, who probably thought that the dignity of government might suffer from such

discussions. An infinite number of other papers relative to America, were however laid before the committee, and a number of resolutions, together with an address upon the same subject, which had originated in the house of lords, were also brought under their consideration. Frequent and long debates arose upon these subjects in both houses; wherein, contrary to the pre-conceived opinion without doors, the superior strength of the ministry was constantly apparent; and they were upon every question supported by a great majority.

During this course of debate and enquiry, a Jan. 25.
1769. petition in the name of the major part of the council of the province of Massachusetts Bay, signed by Mr. Danforth, as president of the council, was presented to the house. It however appearing, that this petition had not passed in a legal assembly of the council, and that consequently no person could be authorised to sign it as president; it was refused under that title, and was ordered to be brought up, only as a petition from Samuel Danforth, in behalf of the several individual members of the council at whose request it had been signed.

This petition, the design of which was to obtain a repeal of the late revenue acts, conveyed the arguments for that purpose, in terms of the greatest temper and moderation. The charter immunities, and privileges of the colonies, and their general rights as English subjects, were enlarged upon, without seeming to call in question the supreme power of the legislature; although it was implied that those rights had been

violated, and it was requested that they might be secured in future. The inability of the colony to address the house in their legislative capacity, from the dissolution of the general assembly, was regretted; and a long recital made of the difficulties, hardships, and dangers which their ancestors had experienced, who for the preservation of civil and religious liberty, had made settlements in the most inhospitable forests, and been exposed to the rage of the most savage and cruel enemies; where, from the nature of the climate, and the infertility of the soil, no advantage to their temporal interests was even to be hoped for, and the utmost that could be expected, was only a scanty subsistence in consequence of the most unremitted labour. From these premises it was inferred, that they not only dearly purchased their settlements, but acquired an additional title, besides their common claim as men and as British subjects, to the immunities and privileges which they asserted had been granted to them by charter.

The great and willing services performed by the colonies at their own expence in our wars; the old ones having been all established without any expence to the mother country; the infinite advantages she derives from them; the share they virtually bear in our taxes, by the consumption of our manufactures; their inability to pay the duties, and the ill consequences resulting from the late laws, not only to them but to the mother country, were brought as arguments to solicit their repeal, and to shew the title they held, not only

to a security of their rights, but even to favour.

Resolutions, and an address to his majesty upon Feb. 2. American affairs, were however passed in the house of lords, and thence transmitted to the commons, by which they became the act of the two houses. By these resolutions, the late acts of the house of representatives of the province of Massachusetts Bay, which tended to call in question, or to import a denial of the authority of the supreme legislature to make laws to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever, were declared to be illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory of the rights of the crown and parliament of Great Britain. The circular letters wrote by the same assembly, to those of the other colonies, requiring them to join in petitions, and stating the late laws to be infringements of the rights of the people in the colonies, were also declared to be proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to inflame the minds of the people in the other colonies, and tending to create unlawful combinations, repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, and subversive of the constitution.

The town of Boston was declared to have been for some time past in a state of great disorder and confusion, disturbed by riots and tumults of a dangerous nature, in which the officers of the revenue had been obstructed by violence in the execution of the laws, and their lives endangered: that neither the council of the province, nor the ordinary civil magistrates, had exerted their authority for suppressing the

the said riots and tumults: that in these circumstances of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and of the town of Boston, the preservation of the public peace, and the due execution of the laws, became impracticable without the aid of a military force to support and protect the civil magistrate, and the officers of his majesty's revenue. That the declarations, resolutions, and proceedings, in the town-meetings at Boston, on the 14th of June, and 12th of September, were illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite sedition and insurrection. That the appointment, at the town-meeting on the 12th of September, of a convention to be held in the town of Boston, on the 22d of that month, to consist of deputies from the several towns and districts in the province, and the writing of a letter by the select men, to each of the said towns and districts, for the election of such deputies, were proceedings subversive of government, and evidently manifesting a design in the inhabitants of Boston, to set up a new and unconstitutional authority, independent of the crown. The elections by the several towns and districts, of deputies to sit in the convention, and the meeting of it, were also declared to be daring insults offered to his majesty's authority, and audacious usurpations of the powers of government.

In the address, the greatest satisfaction was expressed at the measures which had been pursued to support the constitution, and to induce in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, a due obedience to the authority of the mother country. The most inviolable resolution was

declared, to concur effectually in such further measures as might be judged necessary to maintain the civil magistrates in a proper execution of the laws; and it was given as matter of opinion, that nothing would so effectually preserve royal authority in that province, as bringing the authors of the late unfortunate disorders to exemplary punishment. Upon this conviction it was earnestly requested, that governor Barnard might be directed to transmit the fullest information he could obtain, of all treasons, or misprison of treason, committed within his government since the 30th of Dec. 1767, together with the names of the persons who were most active in the perpetration of such offences; that his majesty might issue a special commission for enquiring into, hearing, and determining upon the guilt of the offenders within this realm, pursuant to the provisions of a statute made in the 30th year of Henry VIII: in case his majesty, upon governor Barnard's Report, should see sufficient ground for such a proceeding.

Notwithstanding the powerful majority by which these resolutions and the address were carried through, no measures were ever opposed with more firmness, nor any subject more ably discussed, than this was through the long course of debate with which it was attended. As both the right and the propriety of American taxation were brought within this discussion, the arguments under these heads have already been given, on the occasion of laying on, and of the repeal of the stamp duties. New ground was however taken,

upon the inutility of the late revenue laws, their inexpediency, the measures pursued by administration for the execution of them, and some parts of the address.

It was said, that the inutility of these laws was so evident, that the ministers did not even pretend to support them upon that ground, but rested their defence upon the expediency of establishing the right of taxation. That this right had been sufficiently established, and the dignity and supreme authority of the legislature properly asserted, by the declaratory act of the 6th of his present majesty, as well as by a multitude of revenue laws passed in the former reigns, and even in this. These laws answered all the good purposes for which the late law is pretended to have been passed; at the same time they excited no alarm, and did not drag after them any part of that long train of evils, of which the late act had already been productive. That with all the consequences of the stamp act before their eyes, a full conviction of which (or at least a pretence of such a conviction) induced parliament the year before to repeal it, and that tranquillity at least had been the consequence of that repeal, wantonly to make another experiment of the same nature, less productive of revenue, but more vexatious in its mode, and more pernicious in its effects, than the former, was, to call it no worse, such a degree of absurdity as could scarcely be equalled. That loaded with all the destructive consequences which could attend the most general and comprehensive tax upon America, these laws in fact only taxed the mother country; and that the laying of duties upon Bri-

tish commodities and manufactures landed in the colonies, was, in effect, granting premiums to excite the industry of the Americans, and to put them upon raising the one, and rivalling us in the other. In these measures the Rockingham and Grenville parties (supposed on this point to be irreconcilable) entirely united. They urged, that admitting the repeal of the stamp act to have been an improper measure, yet, from the moment of that repeal, the policy of the mother country was altered, though her rights were not abridged. An attempt to tax the colonies, no longer stood upon its ancient footing of wisdom and practicability.

That it was now the mode, with those who had been the original cause of all the present disorders in America, to represent the people there as nearly in a state of rebellion, and thus artfully endeavour to make the cause of the ministry the national cause, and to persuade us, that because the people, aggravated by a series of blunders and mismanagements, and emboldened by the weakness and inconsistency of government, have shewn their impatience in the commission of several irregular and very indefensible acts, that they want to throw off the authority of the mother country. That indeed it was too true, that popular prejudices were very dangerously meddled with, and that therefore all wise governments made great allowances for them, and when there was a necessity of counteracting them, always did it with the greatest art and caution. That the temper of the Americans, in this respect, was well known from the former trial; but what means were used to soften it,

it, or to dispose them more favourably to this experiment? A number of duties were laid on, which derive their consequence only from their odiousness and the mischiefs they have produced; and an army of custom-house officers, who from their novelty, an opinion that the taxes were only created for them, as indeed they could scarcely answer any other purpose, and from many other circumstances, were, if possible, more odious than the duties, were sent to collect them. That this measure, as might have been expected, not having proved sufficient to establish the success of the experiment, another army, still more odious, and much more dangerous, was sent to enforce it. It was said, that some of those who were the framers, or under whose auspices these duties had been laid on, were themselves the zealous supporters, and at the head of that opinion, which totally denied the right in the legislature of any taxation in America; that their names had been held up in the colonies, as objects of the highest veneration, and their arguments were made the foundation of whatever was there understood to be constitutional writing or speaking: Was it then to be wondered at, that the Americans, with such authorities to support them in opinions, which were, in the highest degree, flattering to their importance, should, in that warmth of imagination, fly into the greatest extravagancies, upon a direct and immediate violation of what they were taught to consider, as their most undoubted and invaluable rights? or can we be surprized, that such unaccountable contradictions between language and conduct, should produce

the unhappy consequences which we now experience.

That part of the address which proposed the bringing of delinquents from the province of Massachusetts, to be tried at a tribunal in this kingdom, for crimes supposed to be committed there, met with still greater opposition than the resolves, and underwent many severe animadversions. Such a proceeding was said to be totally contrary to the spirit of our constitution. A man charged with a crime, is, by the laws of England, usually tried in the county in which he is said to have committed the offence, that the circumstances of his crime may be more clearly examined, and that the knowledge which the jurors thereby receive of his general character, and of the credibility of the witnesses, might assist them in pronouncing, with a greater degree of certainty, upon his innocence or guilt. That as the constitution, from a conviction of its utility, has secured this mode of trial to every subject in England, under what colour of justice can he be deprived of it by going to America? Is his life, his fortune, his happiness, or his character, less estimable, in the eye of the law, there than here? or, are we to mete out different portions of justice to British subjects, which are to lessen in degree, in proportion to their distance from the capital? If an American has violated the laws by a crime committed there, let him be tried there for the offence; but let him not be torn about 3000 miles from his family, his friends his business, and his connections; from every assistance, countenance, comfort, and counsel, necessary to support a man under

der such trying and unhappy circumstances, to be tried by a jury who are not, in reality, his peers, who are probably prejudiced, and who may perhaps think themselves, in some degree, interested against him.

It was said, that it would be difficult in the last degree, if not utterly impossible, for the accused person to bring over the necessary evidence for his vindication, tho' he were entirely innocent; that it would require a very affluent fortune to bring from Boston to London all the witnesses who would be indispensably requisite; that many others may be thought essential at the time, who were not so, and who would add equally to the expence, and others overlooked or forgot, who might be of the greatest consequence; that he must also bring reputable persons to testify the general tenor of his conduct and behaviour, though they could, perhaps, give no evidence as to the particular fact with which he was charged. That, on the other side, the witnesses against him, supported by the countenance and protection of government, maintained at the national expence, and sure of a compensation for their loss of time, besides, perhaps, the hopes of future reward and provision, would not only be easily collected, but that it was to be feared too many would think it an eligible employment, and become eager candidates for it.

That in this situation, charged with a crime against the authority of the mother country, the judges who are to determine his fate, are the people against whom he is supposed to have transgressed; those who have constructed the act with

which he is charged into a crime, whose passions are heated, and who are at once parties, accusers, and judges. That if he is even acquitted, the consequence will probably be his total ruin, as, independent of the great loss of time that will attend the prosecution, few fortunes will be able to bear the consequent expences; to say nothing of the loss of health, and the numberless vexations and oppressive circumstances that will attend so long a confinement, in a vain struggle between the impotence of weakness, and the coercive exertions of power. Thus, it was said, that the life, fortune, and character, of every man, who had the misfortune to become obnoxious to the governor of a province, would, in some degree, lie at his disposal; as pretences on which to found a charge could never be wanting, and the sort of evidence necessary to give a colour to the prosecution, might be easily found.

It was represented as a strange measure, upon this occasion, to drag out of the oblivion in which it had so long deservedly lain, and in which it should have continued for ever buried, an obsolete law, which was passed in one of our most cruel and tyrannical reigns, only to answer a temporary and arbitrary purpose. That our constitution was not then, in any degree, defined; that, such as it was, it continually underwent every flagrant violation, which the whim or cruelty of a capricious tyrant was capable of directing; but it would be much to our honour, if many of the public acts of that reign could be totally forgotten; and that it was hoped, that no part of the line of publick conduct then pursued, would

would be proposed as a model for the present times. It was observed, that we had not a colony existing at the time of passing that law; that they consequently could not be intended by it, and that an attempt now to comprehend them in it, was not more oppressive to them than dangerous to us. But if this address, taken in one view, presented a very disadvantageous idea of the equity and moderation of our government, in another view it reflected no less on the wisdom of the British parliament. They contended that the execution of the project was utterly impossible; nay, that it never was intended to be carried into execution; that therefore it could serve no other purpose, than to furnish matter to the leaders of sedition in the colonies, further to exasperate the populace, without conveying any sort of terror, which might check them in their dangerous practices.

Such were some of the arguments made use of in the course of these debates, by those who did not approve of the late and present measures pursued in regard to our colonies, and who, of course, opposed the resolutions and address in question. Many of the most forcible of these arguments were but little, if at all replied to on the other side; nor was the utility nor expediency of the late revenue laws much defended. The ministers (from whatever cause) were even unusually cold and languid, in the support of the resolutions, and the address which they had proposed for executing the law of Henry VIII; and when they were asked, with a degree of insult, which of them would own himself the adviser of that measure, they

severally declined to adopt it. The ground principally and most ably taken to justify the taxes objected to, as well as to shew the propriety of the measures now under consideration, was the violent conduct of the Americans; which put government under a necessity of using methods, however disagreeable to itself, absolutely necessary for the support of its dignity, and of the legislative authority.

It was said, that the repeal of the stamp-act, instead of producing the hoped-for effects of gratitude, for the tender consideration shewn to their supposed distresses, and of a due submission to government, had, on the contrary, operated in such a manner on the licentiousness of the Americans, that it became highly necessary to establish some mark of their dependance on the mother-country. That the late duties, so much complained of, were, for one of the reasons now objected to them, the smallness of their produce, chosen as sufficient to answer that purpose, at the same time that they were the least oppressive that could be thought of, were not internal taxes, and that their whole produce was to be applied to the support of their own civil establishments. That the republican principles, and licentious disposition of the inhabitants of the province of Massachusetts-bay, being operated upon by some factious and designing men among them, broke out into acts of the most daring insolence, and the most outrageous violence, which sufficiently shewed the original necessity of making them sensible of their dependance on the British legislature; that by the language held

held forth, and the writings published among them, they seemed rather to consider themselves as members of an independent state, than as a colony and province belonging to this country.

That from the ill-judged system upon which the government of that province had been originally established, the council was appointed by the assembly, and the grand juries are elected by the townships; so that these factious men having got a great lead in the assembly, and being themselves the rulers of the popular phrenzy, guided and directed as they liked the whole civil government; so that all justice and order were at an end, wherever their interests or passions were concerned. That in these circumstances, the populace, freed from all legal restraints, and those that should have been the supporters of government, and the conservators of the public peace, setting themselves the first example of contempt to the one, and giving every private encouragement to the breach of the other, proceeded at length to the commission of such acts, as, if not now deemed downright rebellion, would in other times have been judged and punished as such: and which, in any construction of the term, can be considered but very little short of it. That it was then high time for government to interfere, and effectually to curb disorders, which, if suffered to proceed any farther, could no longer be considered by that name: that the example set by the people of Boston, and the rash and daring measure adopted by their assembly, of sending circular letters to the other colonies, had already produced a great ef-

fect; and if not checked, was likely to set the whole continent in a flame; that accordingly some ships of war and troops were sent to Boston, who, without bloodshed, or coming to any violent extremity, restored order and quiet to that province.

That nothing but the most spirited and vigorous resolutions, supported by a succession of measures equally firm and vigorous, could bring the colonies to a proper sense of their duty, and of their dependence upon the supreme legislature. That the spirit which prevailed in Boston was so totally subversive of all order and civil government, and the conduct of the magistrates had left so little room for any hope of their properly fulfilling their duty during the continuance of the present ferment, that it became absolutely necessary to revive and put in execution that law of Henry VIII. by which the king is empowered to appoint a commission in England, for the trial there of any of his subjects guilty of treason in any part of the world. That unless this measure was adopted, the most flagrant acts of treason and rebellion might be openly committed in that province with the greatest impunity, as the civil power was neither disposed, nor could take cognizance of them. That the persons who were guilty of these crimes, and who had already caused so much trouble and confusion, were no objects of compassion, for any particular circumstances of expence or trouble that might attend this mode of bringing them to justice, which were only to be considered as a small part of the punishment due to their crimes: that it was ungenerous to

suppose, that government would make an improper use of this law by the harassing of innocent persons; and that there was no reason to question the integrity or the impartiality of our juries. Indeed they observed, that it was rather unlikely the act would be executed at all; as they were in hopes that such a seasonable shew of so much vigour and lenity, would operate to bring the people of the colonies to a sense of their duty, and to a cessation from their former seditious practices. Such were the arguments and hopes of administration in proposing, and of parliament in adopting this system. Unfortunately, however, experience has not made good, in any degree, these expectations.

As the agreement which the East-India company had entered into with government, as well as the act for restraining their dividends, were now near expiring, the company thought it a proper time, before another restraining bill was brought in, to make proposals to the ministry, for the basis of a new agreement; to obtain, if possible, more equitable conditions, and to settle their affairs upon a more permanent footing. A long negotiation was entered into upon this subject; and many proposals made and refused. The great point in view with the company, was to obtain some return or compensation for the great sum of money which they annually paid to government. For this purpose, among several other proposals, a prolongation of their charter for five years was required; and considered as a moderate equivalent: this, however, was absolutely refused. The obtaining money from

the company was now become a part of the system of government; it was considered as a part of the current service. The interference in their affairs, by restricting their dividends, demonstrated to that body, that they were in the hands of a power which they were unable to resist: it was too late to make conditions; and they saw that even a small relaxation of the restrictive power was rather considered as a favour, than acknowledged as a compensation. The state of the arguments upon this great question, we have given upon a former occasion.

In these circumstances, after a long train of negociation, and the holding of several general courts upon the subject, an agreement was at length concluded, and a bill was accordingly brought in to confirm it, and passed into a law. By this agreement, the company continue to pay to the public, for five years to come, the annual sum of 400,000*l*. They are at liberty to increase their dividend in that time to twelve and a half per cent. the increase not to exceed one percent. in any one year. If the company, from any cause, are, during that time, under a necessity of reducing their dividends, an equal sum shall be deducted from the annual payment made to government; but if their dividends should be reduced to six per cent. then the payment to the public is to be discontinued. The company are bound to export, during this term, British goods, equal in value, upon an average, with those exported annually for the last five years. And if any surplus of the company's cash shall remain in England; after payment of certain specified debts, it is to be

be lent to the public at an interest of two per cent.

Such are the terms of this agreement, and such the opulence of a company of merchants, as, besides the immense sums they pay to government in duties, to be able to afford a yearly douceur to the public, which would be no inconsiderable revenue to a sovereign prince; and which will amount, at the end of the term, if the conditions are fulfilled, including the produce of the prior agreement for two years, to what at other times, and in other countries, would be thought the incredible sum of two millions and eight hundred thousand pounds. It might almost be imagined, that a nation possessed of such amazing resources, and with only a common share of prudence and virtue, would stand superior even to the power of fortune, and that nothing less than some universal calamity could endanger its security, had not the melancholy experience of past ages shewn us, that power and riches carry along with them those fatal seeds that grow up in time to their own destruction.

A demand, which, though not wholly unexpected, was out of the common course, about this time was made upon the public for a large sum of money, and which considerably exceeded the advantages to be derived for this year from the agreement with the East India company. A message was Feb. 28. delivered from his majesty, to acquaint the house, that the expences of his civil government having exceeded the revenue allotted by parliament, he was obliged to incur a debt of more than 500,000*l.* an account of which would be laid before them;

and that he relied on their known zeal and affection, to make a provision to enable him to discharge that incumbrance.

For the better understanding of this subject, it may be necessary to observe, that several funds had long since been appropriated for the civil list; an establishment, which includes all the civil officers and expences of government, and those, whether public or private, which are supposed necessary for the support and dignity of the court; except on extraordinary occasions, as the marriage of a princess, or the establishment of households for the younger branches of the family; when, in either case, the parliament usually allots a suitable portion for the one, and a sufficient revenue for the support of the other. These appropriated funds were intended to raise the annual sum of 800,000*l.* which was found, and supposed fully sufficient to answer the purposes intended; if the produce of the funds exceeded the proposed sum, the minister might have been accountable for the excess, as he would for any other part of the revenue. This, however, from the nature of the subject, was an enquiry never entered into; but if, on the other hand, there appeared to be a deficiency of the allotted sum, it was always, upon application, made good by parliament.

Many debates however arose, at different times, upon this article of deficiency, as it was sometimes thought that the ministers were too fond of establishing claims upon it; so that, in order to prevent such disputes, for the future, his present majesty, soon after his accession, agreed to accept of the certain

certain annual sum of 800,000*l.* to be paid out of the aggregate fund, in lieu of the uncertain produce of those funds which were before appropriated to the support of the civil list. This demand, when brought into the House of Commons, was likely to produce an hot contest in the present temper and strength of opposition. Immediately motions, infinitely diversified by all the manœuvres of parliamentary dexterity, were made for papers which might lead to a discovery of mismanagement or profusion, in the conduct of the revenue, and of the royal expences. A review was taken of the state of the civil list, and private revenues of the crown; comparisons were made with the income and the expences of former reigns. Government, they said, had, besides the certain 800,000*l.* very considerable revenues, arising from the principality of Wales, and the dutchy of Cornwall, the produce of which, it being no part of the national supply, was never enquired into; and some new duties had, within a few years, been laid on, by virtue of the royal prerogative, in some of the new West-India islands, which also produced some revenue; and which was not brought to account. In these circumstances, the civil list establishment was supposed to be upon a better footing than ever it had been before, and that what may be considered as the private finances, or treasury of the court, was also in good condition. These circumstances they urged, rendered an enquiry necessary, to discover by what means a deficiency should have arisen, especially as it had not been observed, that any

extraordinary expences had of late been entered into.

It was said, that a noble provision had already been made, for the support of the civil establishment, and of the honour and dignity of government; that it was found fully sufficient to answer these purposes, during a long course of years, with magnificence, even when that establishment was clogged with many incumbrances, which do not at present affect it, and when, from the general appearance, the expences, in all other respects, were to the full as great. That it was necessary, as well as equitable, to give the public the satisfaction of knowing, in what manner their money had been expended, before new burdens were laid upon them. That if debts were contracted at will, and money obtained at demand, without any examination for their payment, it did not avail, what the ostensible forms of the demand or the grant might be, or in what terms they were conceived; the effects would at length be, that the forms may perhaps be continued, but that an arbitrary and unlimited revenue would be established at the will of the prince. That upon this system, the revenues of the crown would be such an inexhaustible resource to an evil minister, as would enable him to compass the most destructive measures; and that though the people were always ready to give their money with the greatest pleasure, to support the dignity, or even the magnificence of the crown, that it behoved them to know in what manner it was laid out, lest by getting into such hands, it might
some

some time or other be employed to the destruction of their liberties, and the subversion of the constitution.

On the other side it was said, that though it was generally right to observe the conduct of ministers with the closest circumspection, that in this reign, and upon the present occasion, it was less necessary. That it would be ungenerous, by any act, to show the smallest suspicion of a prince, whose first care, upon his accession to the throne, was to strengthen the freedom of the subject, by establishing the independency of the judges: that no innovation injurious to the constitution, could be reasonably apprehended under such a prince. That his majesty, who had in his private share of the captures taken during the late war, given up to the nation a sum exceeding 700,000*l.* was entitled to particular consideration in his immediate exigencies; and that the gratitude, not to say the justice of the kingdom, was called upon in the loudest manner, to comply readily and gracefully with his request.

At the same time the ministers expressed the greatest readiness to lay the accounts and papers that were required before the House; but that the length of time which was requisite to prepare them, and the lateness of the session, made it necessary to be deferred to the next meeting, when they should be ready. It was then resolved, that the sum of 313,511*l.* should be granted to pay the arrears and debts due on the civil list, to the 31st of January, 1769.

We have already seen, that the

hearing of Mr. Wilkes's petition, had been deferred to the 27th of January; and while the ministry seemed undetermined how to act, a proceeding of his afforded a new opportunity or pretence to renew the prosecution, against him. On one hand, many in administration and office were exceedingly averse to taking any step relative to this gentleman; as many inconveniences had been formerly experienced from such a conduct; and more were apprehended from a revival of it. Neither did the opposition seem willing to press the ministers in that business. The very motion in which Mr. Wilkes's petition had been introduced into that house, having prayed no more than that it should lie on the table; a method, according to the custom of that assembly, of civilly passing into oblivion, such matters as they do not choose to attend to, or formally to reject. It seems, however, that the party most animated towards the prosecution had prevailed at length; and Mr. Wilkes was not backward in furnishing them with new matter of complaint. We have before taken notice of a letter that had been written by a secretary of state, to the chairman of the quarter sessions at Lambeth, previous to the unhappy affair in St. George's-Fields, in which it was recommended to the magistrates, not to delay a moment, if there was occasion, to call in the aid of the military, and to make use of them effectually, if the civil power was trifled with or insulted; as a military force could never be employed to a more constitutional purpose, than in the support of the authority and dignity of

of magistracy. Though it was generally supposed, that the magistrates had at that time received some instructions similar to these, yet the particular mode of them, and by whom given, was not known. Mr. Wilkes having by some means procured a copy of this letter, had it published at full length in a news-paper, with a short prefatory introduction of his own writing, in which the affair of St. George's Fields was termed a horrid massacre, and the consequence of a hellish project, deliberately planned and determined upon.

The secretary of state having acknowledged himself the writer of the letter, made a complaint in the House of Lords, as a peer, of a breach of privilege; and the publishers of the news-paper having acknowledged that they received the copy from Mr. Wilkes, a complaint was made to the commons, of the conduct of their member, and a conference held upon the subject by the two houses; and the matter being agitated, during the enquiry into the merits of Mr. Wilkes's petition, he, with great boldness, before the House, confessed himself the author of the prefatory remarks, as well as of having sent the whole to the news printer.

The matter of the petition having undergone a long examination, during which Mr. Wilkes, in the custody of the King's Bench, attended the House, it was finally resolved, "That the two orders made by Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, for the amendment of the informations, exhibited in the said court against Mr. Wilkes, were according to law and justice, and the prac-

tice of the said court; and that the complaint of Mr. Wilkes, in respect thereof, is frivolous; and, that the aspersions upon the said chief justice, for making the said two orders, thereby conveyed, are utterly groundless, and tend to prejudice the minds of the people against the administration of public justice." It was at the same time resolved, that the charge against Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. was not made good.

The secretary of state's Feb. 2d. letter, and the prefatory remarks, were next day taken under consideration, when it was resolved, "That the introduction of a letter addressed to Daniel Ponton, Esq. chairman of the quarter-sessions at Lambeth, of which John Wilkes, Esq. a member of the House, had confessed himself the author and publisher, was an insolent, scandalous, and seditious libel, tending to inflame and stir up the minds of his majesty's subjects to sedition, and to a total subversion of all good order and legal government." These resolutions were immediately, after long and violent debates, followed by expulsion; in the vote for which, his former crimes, for which he was now suffering punishment, were complicated with the present charge; and a new writ was accordingly issued for the election of a member in his room.

It would, seem now, that Mr. Wilkes's pursuit of the ministry had involved him in such difficulties, as nothing could surmount, and that his ruin was totally completed. His popularity, however, increased in proportion to his difficulties; and his persecution, as it

was termed; and generally understood, raised him new friends in every quarter. Nothing could be more popular, or more consonant to the general opinion, than the ground he had taken in straining the secretary of state's letter; every thing that had any connection with that subject, was already held in a great degree of execration; and as this more particularly excited the public disgust, than almost any other matter that had appeared relative to it, a bold condemnation of its spirit and design, was highly pleasing. The spirit with which he acknowledged himself the author of the remarks, and the boldness with which he vindicated the propriety of his conduct, in the face of power, and in the presence of a most awful assembly, was captivating to many minds, and undoubtedly increased the number of his advocates.

A public meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held previous to the election, at which some members of parliament attended, where his cause was set forth, as the cause of the people; and it was not only unanimously resolved to confirm their former choice, by his re-election, but that the freeholders would attend and support it entirely at their own expence. He was accordingly re-elected without opposition, though a prodigious number of freeholders attended, from an apprehension that such an attempt would have been made. The return having been made to the House, it was resolved that Mr. Wilkes having been expelled this session, was, and is, incapable of being elected a member of the present parliament; the late election was de-

clared void, and a new writ issued for another.

The same spirit continuing apparently predominant in the people, and no candidate being to be found, that would hazard an opposition to the popular opinion, by setting up for the county, the time of election was prudently postponed to a farther day. In the mean time, a great meeting of gentlemen was held at a tavern in the city, with the professed view of supporting Mr. Wilkes, where a subscription was opened for that purpose, and a committee appeared to circulate it through the kingdom, the following causes being assigned as the motives of their conduct, "That as he had suffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the severe and repeated prosecutions he had undergone in behalf of the public; it seemed reasonable to them, that those who suffered for the public good, should be supported by the public." At this meeting, upwards of 3000*l.* was subscribed for the purpose assigned. The electors of the county of Middlesex had, previous to the expulsion, sent a number of instructions to their representatives, for their conduct in parliament, which example had been followed by the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark. These instructions implied great censure upon many late measures, and recommended a strict enquiry into the transactions in St. George's Fields, and into the abuse of the military; and the putting of the magistracy upon a respectable footing, as well as the pursuing of such measures, as would restore harmony between the mother country and the colonies,

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were along with many other things particularly recommended.

At the ensuing election for the county of Middlesex, a mercantile gentleman was induced to offer himself a candidate; a measure at this time highly unpopular, as it was apprehended that advantage would be taken, of the right which the House possesses, to judge in all cases of disputed election, and that the decision might be contrary to the sense of the county; which was the more apprehended, as it was reported that some declaration of that nature had been made by one of the ministers. It appears that the new candidate had not properly considered, how far his natural fortitude was equal to this arduous undertaking. The reception he met with, and the countenance of the freeholders, had, however, such an effect upon him, that he was glad to retire in haste, not having been able to find a man in the county, that was hardy enough even to put him in nomination, and Mr. Wilkes was again unanimously re-elected.

This election, as well as the former, was declared void, and near another month was suffered to elapse, before the time fixed for a new one. It was now thought, that this mode of electing, and declaring void, would have been carried on to the end of the session; and that it would then have lain over to the next meeting, in which time the minds of men might have cooled, or some expedient might have been found to change the nature of the discussion; and many thought, that in the present circumstances, it would have been the most prudent conduct that could have been pursued; for though

great debates arose upon the resolution of incapacitation, and the subsequent ones of voiding the election, yet the public did not think themselves so much interested in them, nor their rights in any degree so materially affected, as by the succeeding measure.

A different conduct was however adopted, and a gentleman in a military character, and of considerable connexions, though of no fortune or interest immediately in the county, was hardy enough to vacate his seat in parliament by the acceptance of a nominal place, and to encounter the whole weight of popular odium, by declaring himself a candidate for the county of Middlesex. A measure at that time supposed to be attended with so much danger, that policies were said to have been opened upon his life, at some of the insurance offices in the city.

This danger however proved to be only imaginary, for though some riots happened April 13. upon the road, the April 13. election was conducted with great order, the fear of giving any handle to dispute its validity having proved superior to every other consideration with the freeholders. Though the whole weight of court interest was thrown into the scale in this gentleman's favour, yet a majority of near four to one appeared against him upon the election, the numbers in his favour being 296, against 1143, that voted for Mr. Wilkes. Two days after this election, a resolution was carried in the house by a majority of 221 to 139, that Mr. Luttrell ought to have been returned a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, and the deputy clerk

clerk of the crown was ordered to amend the return, by raising out the name of Mr. Wilkes, and inserting that of Col. Luttrell in its place. Fourteen days having been allowed for a petition against this decision, one was accordingly presented, signed by several freeholders, which again brought the matter into very warm and serious debate, when however, May 8. upon a division, the former resolution was confirmed by a majority.

As no public measure, since the accession of the present royal family, had excited so general an alarm, or caused so universal a discontent as the present, so was no other ever opposed with more firmness, or debated with greater ability, nor has any other political subject, perhaps at any time, been so ably discussed without doors, or productive of so many masterly writings. Among so great a variety, we can only give a few of the arguments that were made use of upon this occasion.

It was said by those who opposed this measure, that the right of the electors to be represented by men of their own choice, was so essential for the preservation of all their other rights, that it ought to be considered as one of the most sacred parts of our constitution. That the house of commons was not a self-constituted power, acting by an inherent right; but an elected body, restrained within the limits of a delegated authority; hence, as they were chosen, they could not dispute the right of their constituents, without sapping the foundation of their own existence, and infringing the fundamental principles of the constitution. That

the law of the land had regulated the qualifications of members to serve in parliament, and that the freeholders of every county had an indisputable right to return whom they thought proper, provided he was not disqualified by any of those known laws. That new restraints are not arbitrarily to be imposed at pleasure by the judgment of any court. The legislature alone, which is the united power of the state, king, lords, and commons, can enact new restraints. Courts of judicature, and houses of parliament acting as courts of judicature, have only the power of declaring them; and in the use of that power are bound by the law as it stands at the time of making that declaration. When usage is collected from the ancient, uniform, and uninterrupted practice of parliament, we have the custom of parliament; and that custom is the law of parliament. These restraints, therefore do not stand solely on the decision of the house, or the judgment of a court having competent jurisdiction in the case; they are much better founded in the previous usage, and the repeated acquiescence of those who are affected by them.

These incapacities are generally known; they are enumerated by law writers of the first authority, who expressly declare all other persons eligible; these grave writers could not conceive that a resolution of the house of commons could from time to time either create or declare new disqualifications. They are founded in good sense; analogous to the like restraints adjudged in other cases by the courts of law; and confirmed by usage. They are not occasional,

sional, but fixed: to rule and govern the question as it shall arise; not to start up on a sudden, and shift from side to side, as the caprice of the day or the fluctuation of party shall direct. Our constitution does not know any court so supreme as to be above reason, nor so absolute as to be able to make a custom under pretence of declaring it. The doctrine here asserted is such as would maintain the resolution of the house to be the law of the land by virtue of its own authority only, notwithstanding it may have usage, reason, and justice to contend against.

Instances were given of former resolutions, repeatedly taken upon much deliberation, in opposition to good sense and reason, common usage, and the rights of the electors. It was said that a most salutary doctrine was to be drawn from the glaring inconsistency of these resolutions; that where power goes beyond right, it finds no resting place; it never knows where to stop; but that every part of its career shews the danger of passing the bounds prescribed by law.

Besides the original disqualifications, founded on reason and the common law, and which are as ancient as the constitution; and from their nature must be as permanent, restraints have at different times been laid on by the statute law, and founded therefore in the consent of the whole community. These are arbitrary, take their rise from expediency, and are liable to be changed from time to time, by that authority which gave them being. If these restraints could have been established by any authority less than that of an act of parliament, it is not to

be imagined that the house of commons would have applied to the other branches of the legislature, in a matter which entirely concerned itself and its constituents in their elections; though every application risked at least the mortification of a refusal; and that in our own times place-bills, and pension bills, have been tendered at the bar of the house of lords from year to year, though their only object was the independency of the house of commons. That the great patriots who tendered those bills never dreamed of the doctrine now set up, which tells us, that any restraint declared by the house, derives sufficient authority from that declaration, and is good in law.

That instances may be brought of experiments made, how far a vote of the house might be effectual where the vote has been afterwards dropped, and the effect obtained by an act of parliament. That in particular, April 2, 1677, the house came to a resolution to prevent expences in elections after the teste of the writ, much in the same words as in the act afterwards passed, 7 Will. III. This was made the standing order of the house at that time. It was renewed and confirmed as such, May 23, and October 21, 1678. But to give it effect, it became necessary to pass an act of parliament for that purpose six years after the revolution.

That the house of commons has the right incidental to its judicature, of declaring what incapacities are legal. But it behoves the house to take care, that, instead of exercising the powers which it has, it assumes not those

which it has not; that from the temperate and judicious use of a legal power, vested in it for the benefit of the people, it swell not to the utmost pitch of extravagance and despotism, and make the law, under pretence of declaring it.

It was shewn that Mr. Wilkes was not, by any construction whatever, under any legal disability.

That there are an infinite number of cases, in which the expediency of new powers in magistrates, courts of justice, and either house of parliament are apparent. But these powers cannot be assumed. They must be derived from a superior authority to an inferior; from the legislature to either house of parliament. That there is a manifest difference between expulsion and disability; and that we must totally forget the common sense and meaning of words if we can persuade ourselves that expulsion, which is the less degree of punishment, involves disability, which is the greater; and that the same difference between the sense of these words in common language, has in a parliamentary sense been constantly observed by the house of commons.

The causes of expulsion were examined; it was said, that the charge against Mr. Wilkes was so accumulated, that it was difficult to say precisely for what he was expelled; and that it was probable if the question had been put separately for each offence contained in that charge, judgment of expulsion might not have passed for either. That the first offence contained in the general charge, was the publication of the North B. on; which had been taken up by a former parliament, and for which he had been then punished

by expulsion. That being punished by a former parliament, he could not be brought a second time to punishment in this parliament for the same offence, and that it would be an imputation on the justice of the house to suppose it. The second offence was the publication of an impious and obscene libel, which had been taken up by the house of lords in a former parliament, and for which he had been convicted and punished; but which was no offence against the house of commons, nor in any respect within its criminal jurisdiction. The third and last offence, was the libel contained in the introductory preface to lord Weymouth's letter: however this may be understood as a libel, it was said not to be one of those offences which are within the criminal jurisdiction of the house of commons.

The precedents of disability founded upon former resolutions were strictly examined; it was shewn that some of them overthrow themselves; that nobody can rely on the authority of proceedings in which there appears a manifest abuse, a daring illegality, and a slavish submission to power: such proceedings are vicious in the whole as well as in part; and ought never to be quoted in order to be followed. That others were established in the most violent times, when every day produced new invasions of the constitution. That in the year 1642, the precedents grow upon us so abundantly as to lose all pretence to authority. That forty-nine members were expelled in two months only of that year, and most or all of them rendered incapable of sitting: that the majority then were

were clearing the house of their obnoxious brethren; and that to render their policy compleat, and better secure to their order of incapacity the effect intended, new writs were seldom issued at the time of the expulsion; and frequently were not issued at all.

That order arose out of this confusion; and that from the restoration to the present time, the sentence or punishment has never gone beyond expulsion, except in a few instances of members disabled from being elected at particular boroughs, on proof of a corrupt influence obtained in them.

That the power of expulsion is sufficiently great: it may be used to disgrace, to harass, to ruin an individual; but it carries with it no public danger. If the house abuse its power in the execution of it, the electors have their remedy, by re-electing the expelled member. But when incapacity of being re-elected is super-added to the expulsion, it is no longer the case of an individual; the rights of the electors are most materially affected. A stop is put to the freedom of their election. The number of persons open to their choice is diminished: and though that diminution is in one only, that single person may be their first favourite, and perhaps on that account rendered incapable. Nor does the evil stop here. The elected learn to taste the sweets of pulling their company, not only by removing troublesome opponents, but barring their re-entry; and by putting a negative on the first interest in any place, make room for the second. That reason cries aloud against such a power in any set of men whatever. Happily she is opposed by

no considerable list of precedents, except in eighteen years of confusion, from 1642 to 1660. That when we see this power so seldom exercised in old times, so grossly abused when it was, and so entirely abandoned since, we cannot but conclude that usage disclaims the power as much as reason protests against it, and that it does not exist in our constitution.

* Such were a few of the many arguments urged with great force and energy on this side of the question. On the other side it was said, that the house of commons had long been allowed a power of expelling their own members, and that unless the person expelled was to be excluded, the power of expulsion was wholly useless, and tended rather to expose the house of commons to contempt, than to increase its dignity or importance. That the right claimed by the freeholders of Middlesex, was no other than the right of doing wrong, of sending a member to parliament, who was certainly ineligible in the eye of reason, however he might be deemed returnable in the judgment of the law. That if the house was obliged by the constitution to receive all persons who were returned by a majority of freeholders, and who were qualified according to law, the freeholders were equally bound not to return improper persons. That the law could not foresee all possible cases; but that if it could have been thought, that the freeholder would have made an injudicious, improper, or dangerous use, of this great privilege of election, the constitution would not have entrusted them with it. That our wise ancestors by no means intended, that infidels

infidels should be the guardians of our religion, beggars the protectors of our property, or convicts the framers of our laws.

That the house of commons is the sole court of judicature in all cases of election. That this authority is derived from the first principles of our government; viz. the necessary independence of the three branches of the legislature. Did any other body of men possess this power, members might be obtruded upon the house, and their resolutions might be influenced under colour of determining elections. They have therefore an exclusive jurisdiction, and must be in all these cases the dernier resort of justice. That the house in the present case is the competent judge of disability, and that their decision on it is final; that if in this, or any other instance, its decisions were found to be attended with prejudice, the united branches of the legislature, in their supreme and collective capacity, might interpose, and by passing a law regulate such decisions for the future; but that nothing less could restrict their authority.

It is asked, under what head of legal disability, is the present expulsion to be found? how are the electors to know it? The answer is easy; the records of parliament will inform them. How have they learnt, that judges of the superior courts cannot be chosen representatives of the people? How are aliens? How are clergymen disqualified? The house has adjudged them incapable, as the several questions occurred.

It was said, that a very extraordinary principle had been adopted in the course of this debate, as

if the commons wanted to infringe upon the liberties of the people, without recollecting that the commons and the people are virtually the same; and that any endeavour to make them separate bodies, is no less dangerous, than it is preposterous. If the commons, in their representative capacity, have privileges which render them important, that importance increases the consequence of the people in their capacity of delegation: the people cannot be secure, unless the commons are secure: they are inseparably connected, both in interest and in freedom: and though upon some occasions the privilege of parliament may be a seeming oppression to individuals, the loss of it would be attended with very fatal effects to the whole community. That if the house of commons had not in their collective capacity a title to peculiar privileges, no one member in his individual character, could claim them with the smallest degree of propriety; yet individuals hourly claimed them with confidence, and they were admitted by the law of the land.

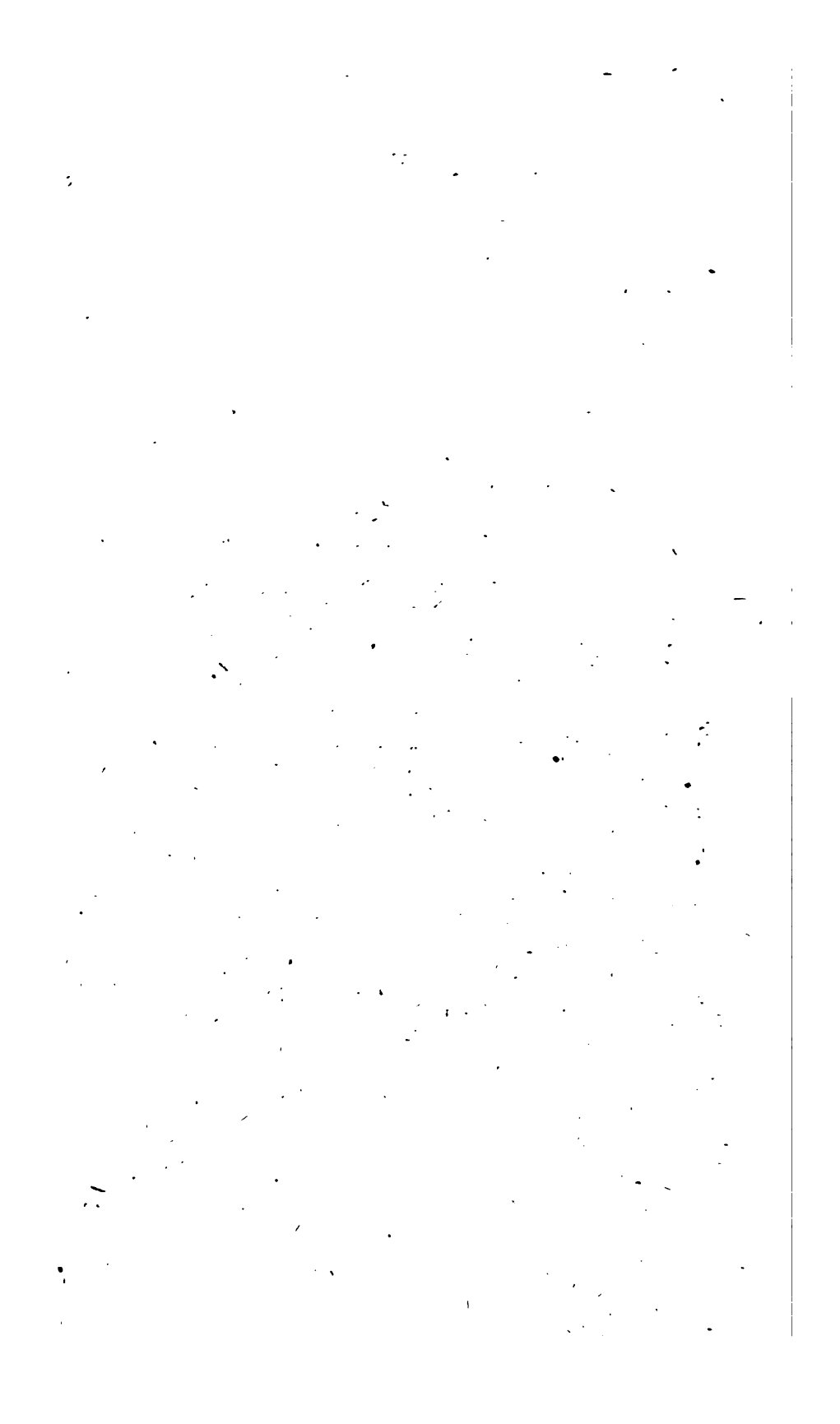
That nothing could be more misrepresented, than by saying that this measure was an injury to the freeholders of Middlesex. That on the contrary the injury was attempted on their side, who would obtrude an improper person on the house as a member, and obstinately persevere in this attempt, though all England was open to them for the choice of a proper person. That the supposed violation of right, in returning a person with a manifest inferiority of votes, will vanish, if the subject is properly considered, and a liberal construction put upon the law.

law. That those who obstinately and wilfully persevere in voting for an unqualified person, are to be considered as not voting at all; their right of suffrage is acknowledged; but if the elector obstinately refuses to exercise this right according to law, he wantonly suspends his own right for the time, and his act being illegal is consequently void, and he is only in the situation of a man who had neglected to attend; he suffers no injury, he knows the consequence of what he does, and if he chuses to indulge his humour, it cannot even be counted a hardship. That an unqualified candidate can be no candidate; and that it is so evident that votes given to a person incapable by law of receiving them must in their nature be null and void, that it is surprizing how any body can dispute it.

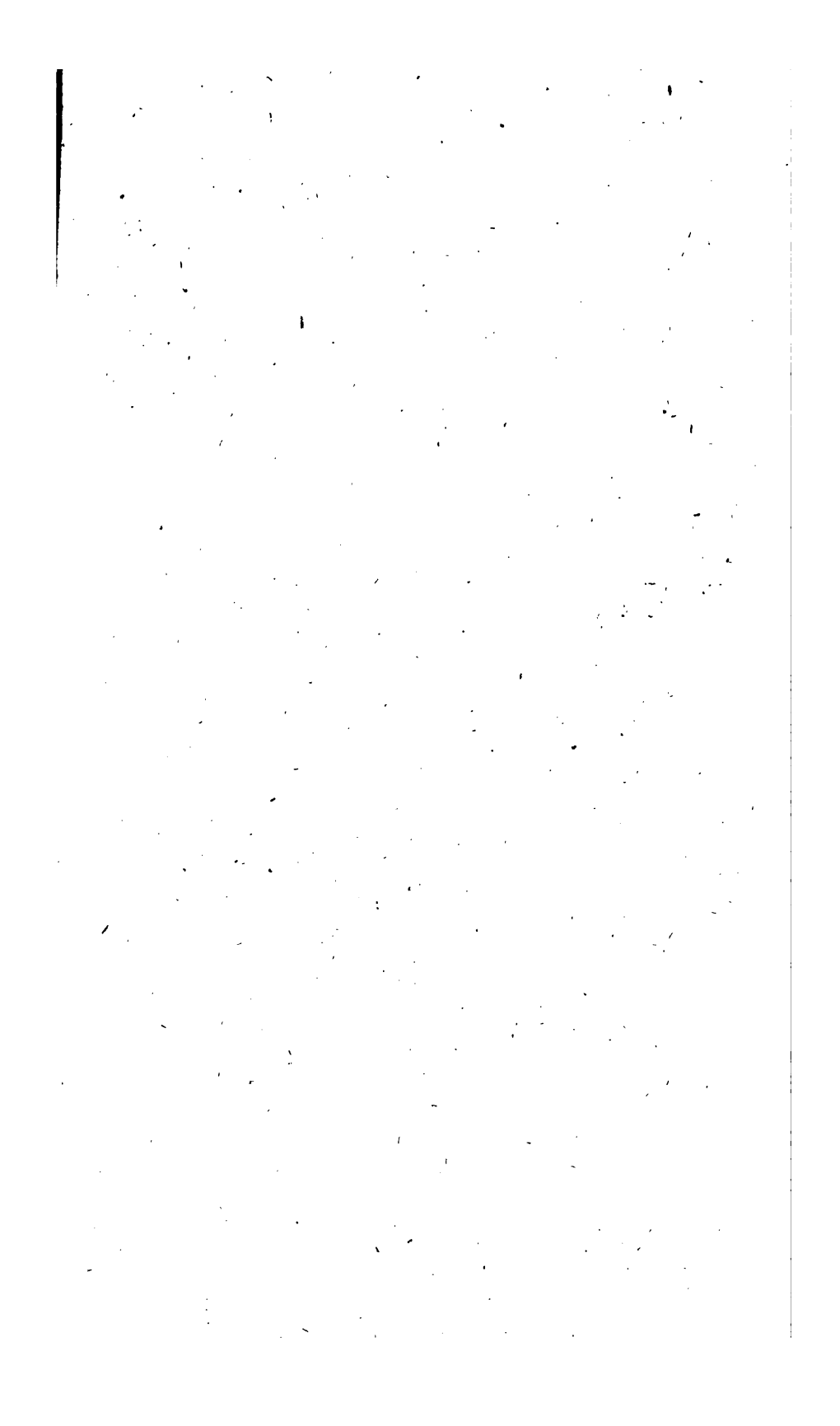
These arguments were supported by a long train of precedents, shewing the usage of the house in a number of cases, under the two heads of exclusion and expulsion. The former cases came generally within the line which has before been animadverted upon; the inferences drawn from the latter were greatly controverted, and in some instances, particularly the case of Sir Robert Walpole, were shewn to overthrow the principle which they were brought to establish.

The prorogation succeeded the day after the final decision on the Middlesex

election. Great approbation was given, by the speech from the throne, to the whole conduct of parliament; their attention to the permanent commercial interests of their country, as well as to the immediate benefit in point of revenue, their deliberations on East India affairs, were particularly commended; and it was hoped that the hearty concurrence that appeared in all the branches of the legislature, of maintaining the due execution of the laws in every part of the dominions, would be productive of salutary effects in America. The rupture between Russia and the Porte was regretted; a warm intention of endeavouring to restore peace between them expressed; and a hope that the calamities of war would not extend to any other part of Europe. Particular acknowledgements were paid for the provision that was made for discharging the debts incurred on account of the civil government; and an assurance given, that the readiness shewn in relieving the difficulties that were still increasing from the continuance of that debt, should always be considered as an additional motive for œconomy in that respect. And it was finally and strongly recommended, and great concern expressed for the necessity of it, that they would exert their utmost efforts in their several counties, for the maintenance of public peace and good order.



C H R O N I C L E.



C H R O N I C L E.

J A N U A R Y.

11. **T**HIS day, as usual, was observed an high festival at Court; but the Ode on that occasion was not performed, on account of its falling on the Sabbath.

His excellency count Seilern, the Imperial ambassador at this court, by order of the emperor and empress queen, presented to Sir John Pringle, physician to her majesty, three gold and eighteen silver medals, as a mark of their esteem for the share he had in introducing the practice of inoculation into the Austrian dominion; and for recommending Dr. Ingenhouz, who has happily succeeded in carrying that practice into execution.

2d. The election of an alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without, came on in St. Bride's church, when John Wilkes, esq; was chosen by a great majority; Mr. Bromwich, who opposed him, having declined the poll. However, some mistake, in point of form, having been made, the election has been declared void. The following card is said to have been sent to an eminent banker on this occasion:

"Lord *****'s most respectful compliments to Mr. ****, and begs the favour of him to exert his utmost to prevent Mr. Wilkes being elected an alderman."

This day the royal academy of arts was opened, and a general assembly of the academicians held,

when several by-laws and regulations were agreed to for the government of the society; after which, the whole assembly adjourned to the St. Alban's tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were present many of the principal nobility, patrons of the polite arts. An ode, suitable to the occasion, was performed by a band of the best masters.

Gold rose one shilling an ounce, and silver in proportion. Gold sells for 4l. 2s. silver for 5s. 10d.

The king of Denmark arrived at Altena, the first city in 4th. his majesty's dominions. He was received with all possible demonstrations of joy. The children of the orphan-hospital and other charities, were ranged into two lines, with wax tapers in their hands, as his Majesty passed to the palace. All the houses were illuminated, and a grand emblematical fire-work, inscribed *Optimo Regi*, was played off, which was followed by a grand masquerade ball.

The society of arts unanimously agreed to offer a premium for the cultivating the greatest quantity, and giving a detail of the manner of culture, of that new and valuable acquisition to the farmer, the turnip-rooted cabbage. The advantages of this plant over any other of the Brassica tribe are, that it endures the most severe frost without injury, continues vegetating during the

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whole

whole spring, and consequently affords food for cattle at a time when food is most wanted.

6th. His majesty, not being accustomed to play, ordered 1000 guineas to be paid to the groom-porter, in the room of his usual perquisites.

This day died at Knowle in Kent, his grace Charles Sackville, duke of Dorset, a lover of learning, and a patron of learned men; author of several esteemed pieces in prose and verse.

10th. John Smith, for riotously assembling with others on the 10th of May last, and destroying the saw-mill of Charles Dingley, esq; was tried at Hicks's-hall, found guilty, and sentenced to suffer seven years imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine, and to enter into recognizance for his good behaviour.

Their royal highnesses prince William Henry, and the princess royal, who were lately inoculated for the small-pox, appeared abroad, perfectly recovered.

This morning John An-drew Martin, for breaking open the house of Mr. Knight in Noble-street, and robbing it of jewellery goods to a very considerable amount, was, pursuant to his sentence, executed at Tyburn. He was a Dane by birth; and two Danish ministers, with the ordinary and another clergyman, attended him till his irons were knocked off. Just before he was turned off, he made a short speech to the spectators, exhorting them to take warning by his untimely end. He was a most consummate villain, and had ruined many families.

At the quarter-sessions at 12th. Doncaster, one of the high

constables of Ofgoldcross was indicted, for extorting, by virtue of his office, money to the amount of 1250l. from twenty-five townships belonging to his wapentake, to which he pleaded guilty, and upon his agreeing to repay the money, with interest, he was fined 6s. 8d. ordered to be imprisoned for one month in York-castle, and discharged from his office.

At the quarter sessions for the county of Gloucester, the use of the Winchester bushel was earnestly recommended by the chairman, and the farmers have since entered into an agreement to sell by no other.

At a meeting of some of the freeholders of Middlesex, at the Mile-End assembly-room, the following instructions were agreed to, and directed to be transmitted to John Wilkes and John Glynn, esqrs. knights of the shire for the said county.

1. To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old constitutional and only rightful trial—by jury.

2. To promote a strict parliamentary enquiry into the transactions of the military in St. George's fields, on Tuesday the 10th of May last.

3. To promote a like enquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford, on the 8th of last December.

4. To examine into the administration of justice in this country: particularly into the present state of the commission of the peace.

5. And, as far as in your power, to promote an enquiry into the rights of the public to the territorial revenue arising from the conquests in India.

The instruction relating to the trial by jury, was moved by the rev. Mr. Horne.

The three instructions relative to enquiries into the transactions of St. George's-fields, the riot at Brentford, and the commission of the peace, were moved by James Adair, esq; And,

The enquiry relative to the territorial revenue of the conquests in India, was proposed by Benjamin Hayes, esq.

Between one and two o'clock in the morning, a ball of fire fell on Tower-hill; it seemed to come from the S. E. and was attended with a noise resembling that of thunder. A like ball fell, about the same time, near Queen-street, High Holbourn; and was attended with a very sulphureous smell.

At six o'clock in the evening the ballot ended at the East India-house, on the question, "That the general court do concur with the court of directors, in the resolution of the 20th of December last, and empower them to make an agreement between the public and the company, according to the same;" when scrutineers were appointed, and the court then adjourned to Merchant-taylors hall; where, soon after seven, a declaration was made of the numbers to be as follow: for the question, 207; against it, 248: majority against agreeing with the treasury. 41.

After the conclusion of the ballot, it was recommended to the directors, to propose some other questions to be laid before the proprietors for their approbation on Friday next, on which day a general court is ordered to be held at Merchant-taylors-hall.

This day died Mrs. Mead, 14th. mother to the lady of John Wilkes, esq. By her death one hundred thousand pounds devolves to Mrs. Wilkes and her daughter. Her funeral was very grand, her corpse being attended to the grave by 116 men, carrying lights.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when nine convicts received sentence of death; viz. Rob. Davis, James Cooper, and Charles Wilkes, for burglaries; John Casey, for returning from transportation; Jasper Webb, Edw. Williams, and John True, for robberies on the highway; and Edward Quirk and Lawrence Balfé, for having been present, aiding and abetting in the wilful murder of George Clark, clerk to an attorney, at the late election at Brentford, where, in the riot and tumult, he received a blow on his head with a bludgeon, of which he died in a few days. Their trials lasted 14 hours. The council for the prosecution were Mr. Serjeant Leigh, Mr. Impey, and another; for the prisoners, Mr. Serjeant Davey, Mr. Serjeant Burland, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Murphy.

On the trial, it appeared, that the prisoners were hired, with others, previous to the day of election, for the purpose of keeping the peace, and assisting Sir W. B. P.'s friends in the course of the poll; that for some time the poll went on with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption; that all at once, the prisoners, with others, began in a most outrageous manner to strike and knock down indiscriminately all who came in their way; and that the deceased was one of the unhappy persons

persons who was thus violently attacked.

There were many evidences in Balf's favour, it appearing that he was rather drawn in than a principal; his council considered it unnecessary to examine a number of creditable housekeepers, who were ready to be produced to his character. The judge was very humane in his charge relative to him; and it seemed to be a disappointment to some in court, when the verdict was pronounced, *both guilty*.

After the trial, it was moved by the prisoners' council, that there was a flaw in the indictment, by the grand jury's erasement of the words *aiding and assisting*, and begged that it might be debated previous to the court's passing sentence, which was granted; and on Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, it came on.

Serjeant Burland opened it by making several ingenious and critical observations on the nature of what might appear to be erasements, but were not in fact so; in particular, that of a person's signing his name, and very often drawing a line across it, which though it might look like an erasement, was no more than what was very usual, and did by no means invalidate the signature. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Walker made use of similar arguments. Serjeant Leigh, on the other side, remarked, that these arguments were rather ingenious than substantial, and concluded by observing, that its being returned *Billa Vera* was fully sufficient, and that the erasement must be looked upon as intended. The arguments on both sides continued for near four hours, when Mr. Justice Ashmole and the recorder gave their

opinions to the following purport: Judge Aston humanely observed, that in a case where the lives of two persons were concerned, he would not pretend at once to determine without the clearest conviction. He said he had therefore previously weighed all the circumstances very minutely relative to this affair, and had the pleasure of having his opinion corroborated by lord chief baron Parker, justice Gould, and Mr. Recorder; he was therefore clear, he said, in the indictment being valid: he further corroborated his opinion by several precedents of a similar nature, and concluded with an observation of that great lawyer Hale, "That the picking out flaws in indictments, whereby justice was evaded, was a scandal to the law, a degradation of justice, and a dishonour to God."

Mr. Recorder then proceeded to pass sentence, previous to which he hoped that the fate of these two unhappy persons would be a warning to all rioters; as nothing (he said) could be more destructive to the laws of society, particularly to elections, the essence of English freedom; and that the procurers (if any there were) howsoever dignified, as well as the procured, were not exempt, by our laws, from this catastrophe.

The whole trial was carried on and heard with the utmost solemnity, impartiality, patience, and indulgence, by the right hon. bench. During which time the prisoners behaved with uncommon modesty and decency, standing at the bar till five o'clock in the afternoon, when the right hon. the lord mayor asked whether they had irons on, and being answered in the affirmative,

tive, he immediately ordered them chairs.

On hearing the word *guilty* pronounced by the foreman of the jury, some persons in the gallery expressed a most savage and inhuman disposition, by hallooing and clapping their hands; which struck the whole court with amazement. The recorder could not help loudly condemning the proceeding, and said, that sometimes he had heard such an illegal exclamation on the acquittal of a prisoner, but never on a conviction.

At this session twenty-eight were sentenced to transportation for seven years, one for fourteen years, two were branded, two to be privately whipped, and one publicly.

A conger eel of an enormous size was sold to a fishmonger at Billingsgate for five shillings; it was seven feet in length, and to the middle of the body was as large as the thigh of a stout man, weighing upwards of 100lb. This extraordinary fish was discovered by the people of a peterboat, on the shore somewhere below Gravesend, who had the dexterity to land and throw a net over it, which intercepted the eel from recovering the river. Without this method, or some weapons, it could not have been overcome, as the conger will, when attacked, bite his assailant in as desperate a manner as some dogs.

The reverend doctor Hurd 22d. preached at Lincoln's-inn chapel, the first sermon of a new lecture, instituted by the bishop of Gloucester, in defence of christianity from the evidence arising from the prophecies of the Old and New Testament, chiefly as they are supposed to relate to the church of Rome.

Being the first day of term, 23d. Mr. Bingley, publisher of the North-Briton, appeared in court; but refusing to answer to interrogatories, was committed to the King's-Bench prison for contempt of court.

Balf and M'Quirk, whose execution had been respited on account of some powerful representations in their favour, were again respited during his majesty's pleasure.

At a general court of the 26th. proprietors of the East-India company, a written message from the lords of the treasury to the directors, in consequence of their having transmitted to the board of treasury a new plan of accommodation, was read, and is as follows:

"My lords can see no reason to alter their former opinion with regard to the propositions that were communicated to them from the court of directors; therefore, however willing they might have been to have concurred with the company in any reasonable qualification of any of the articles, which are mentioned in the minutes of the board of the fifteenth of December last, as proper to be made part of such agreement, in which light they consider the proposition, that whenever the company's dividends shall be reduced to six per cent. the payment to the public shall be discontinued; yet they cannot give the court of directors any encouragement to expect, that this board will think themselves at liberty to recommend it to parliament to accept of any such proposal as shall leave any of those articles wholly unprovided for."

After which the court debated till past four o'clock, and concluded with a recommendation to their directors

to obtain from the lords of the treasury an explanation of the meaning of the above minute.

At a meeting of the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, at the great room over Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, it was agreed to instruct their representatives in the same articles with those of Middlesex, with this addition :

6. And lastly, we do most strongly insist, that you never cease your endeavours to obtain a constitutional redress for those illegal measures which have been pursued against John Wilkes, esq; and that you strenuously support and vindicate the rights of the people, who have chosen him their representative in parliament.

A wardmote was held by 27th. the right hon. the lord mayor at St Bride's-church, for a new election of an alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without; when there being no other candidate than John Wilkes, esq; he was declared duly elected. The right hon. the lord mayor made a genteel apology to the gentlemen of the ward, on account of his calling them together a second time, owing merely to a mistake in closing the books before the time agreed on.

Mr. Wilkes was carried by a marshal of the King's-bench prison to the House of Commons. The affair that was that day debated is to be resumed on Tuesday.

The court of common council approved an agreement between the city and the prebend of Finsbury, for a lease of the Finsbury estate for ninety-nine years, renewable upon certain conditions mutually advantageous to both parties; and a petition was at the same time read and approved to be presented to

parliament for an act to carry the agreement into execution. At this court some propositions were taken into consideration, relative to the roads to be made from the new bridge at Blackfriars; but no plan was then adopted.

A recollect of the town of Chalon in France found means to make himself master of the whole treasure of the convent in that town. It was in the possession of two women; it being contrary to the institution of the order, for friars to keep money within their walls.

Mr. John Hillier, a shopkeeper at Guildford, was found murdered in his own house. The murderers were farmers lads, about 17 or 18 years of age. They were discovered by one of them dropping his garter near the body of the deceased.

At Ratford, near Coventry, a ball of fire was seen about three in the afternoon, on the 27th of January, which however fell without doing any damage.

A terrible storm arose off Calais in the night of the 28th past, in which five ships were driven ashore. On the mast of one of them, part of the crew remained 36 hours, when they were relieved at the utmost hazard of life. Two, however, had perished before assistance could arrive.

An insurrection of the inhabitants of New Orleans, in October last, was attended with the most serious consequences; they expelled their Spanish governor don Antonio d'Alloa, and drove him from the island; confined the French commandant Aubrey, and dispatched four of the principal gentlemen of the place to France to solicit redress of grievances.

M. Voltaire has rebuilt his parish church at Ferney, and over the front placed

placed these words: DEO EREXIT
VOLTAIRE.

31st. The house of commons was very full. Mr. Wilkes was brought up by the marshal of the King's-bench prison; his petition was reduced to two heads, amending the record, and corrupting his servants with public money.

Married, at Hatley St. George, in Cambridgeshire, Mrs. Ann Sampson, aged 83, to Mr. Benjamin Browne, woolstapler, at Lillingston, near Royston, aged 30.

Died lately in Ireland, John Rider, the old Palatine, aged 111 years.

At Bodmin, in Cornwall, Mrs. Ann Richards, aged 103.

At Newcastle, Anne Moulter, aged 103.

Near the same place, Cicely Fenwick, aged 113.

In Black-friars, Mrs. Goodluck, aged 108.

Mrs. Baker, a widow lady in Hatton-garden, aged 100.

At Hereford, aged 104, Mr. Thomas Probyn, corporal or chief of the Koningsbury hospital in that city.

In Ireland, Capt. Rogers of the 44th Regiment.

In Ormond-street, aged 100, Jonathan Pulleyn, Esq. many years a commander in the East-India company's service.

At his house in Leicester-fields, aged 81, Mr. Robson, sen. and the next day, aged 82, Mrs. Robson; his wife. They had been married about fifty years.

Aged 95, Mr. Walter Partin, butler upwards of 60 years in the family of Mark Knightly, Esq. of Soho-Square: Dying a bachelor, he has left upwards of 2000l. to a nephew, a linen-draper in Holborn.

In the 96th year of his age, at his lodgings in Soho-Square, John Bap-

tisto Pingino, an Italian papist priest. He has left many curiosities to a foreign gentleman, and a crucifix enriched with precious stones, worth 2000l.

Mrs. Moore, grandmother to the ordinary of Newgate, aged 107, in Yorkshire.

FEBRUARY.

A bank and lombard, for the convenience of trade, was opened at Embden, by order of his Prussian majesty.

This day the following bills received the royal assent by 2d. commission, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act for the free importation of Irish salted provisions for a farther limited time, and also from the American colonies.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments, within the time limited by law, and allowing a farther time for that purpose.

The bill to repeal part of an act which restrains publicans, &c. from the use of plate.

The bill to better pave, light, and cleanse the streets, lanes and passages in the town of Windfor.

And also such other bills as were ready.

Mr. Wilkes was again brought up prisoner to the house.

Pope Clement the 13th died at Rome, between ten and eleven in the evening. He had supped as usual, and was gone to bed, and soon after finding himself a little indisposed, rang his bell for assistance. He was immediately bled in both arms; but, nevertheless, expired in a very short time. On opening his body, there was no other apparent causes

causes of his death, than a too great dilatation in the vessels of the heart. He was named Charles Rezzonico, and was born at Venice on the 7th of March, 1693. He was created cardinal in 1737, and elected pope the 6th of July, 1758. Upon this occasion, in the dead of the night, all the prisoners were, according to the usual custom on the death of a sovereign pontiff, conducted to the castle of St. Angelo, where the abbé Fiotti had been some time confined; who was so affrighted at the noise made by the chains of the criminals and light of the flambeaux, that he fell into strong convulsions, and died soon after.

3d. After long and warm debates in the house of commons, the matter of Mr. Wilkes's petition was determined; the amendments declared according to law; and every day's practice; the charge frivolous; and the aspersions against the lord chief justice inflammatory. The allegations in the second head were declared, "not fully proved."

The introduction to lord W—th's letter was then taken into consideration. The l—ds had already declared that writing "an insolent, scandalous, and seditious libel, tending to inflame and stir up the minds of his majesty's subjects to sedition, and to a total subversion of all good order and government."

Mr. Wilkes was this day expelled the house, and a new writ issued for Middlesex.

Miles Burton Allen, esq. was committed to Newgate, for presuming to challenge sir William Meredith, for words spoken in debate.

A number of persons were riotously assembled, and pulled down the ruins of some old houses in

Drury-lane, when a party of the guards being sent for, took several of the most active into custody, and dispersed the rest. The peace officers had in vain attempted to stop their proceedings.

An important cause, relative to the validity of a Scotch 4th. marriage, was finally determined in the court of delegates, and the marriage confirmed.

As the king of France was hunting in the forest of St. Germain, his horse fell down, by which his majesty received a violent blow on the right arm. The acuteness of the pain had caused the greatest inquietudes among the people; but all apprehensions of danger are dissipated, as there is no reason to believe the accident will be attended with any bad consequences. The exterior part of the arm, at its articulation with the shoulder, has suffered most; but, though it is yet swelled and painful, his majesty grows better every day.

There was a very full court 7th. of aldermen at Guildhall, when the admission of Mr. Wilkes as a member of that court was taken into consideration; but they came to no determination, and the affair was postponed to a farther hearing.

The opinions of Mr. serjeant Leigh and Mr. serjeant Glynn are ordered to be taken on some points of law stated yesterday, respecting the obligation of admitting Mr. Wilkes as an alderman.

Came on, by ballot, at the East India house, the question 9th. for agreeing with the public, and granting 400,000l. a year for five years, out of the territorial revenues in India; when the same was finally determined, 290 against 250; in consequence of which, immediate recourse

recourse was had to parliament, to carry the agreement into execution.

The proceedings in the town-meetings at Boston, in America, underwent the severest censure, and were declared illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite sedition and insurrection. And the letters of the assembly to other provinces unwarrantable and dangerous; tending to create unlawful combinations: repugnant to the laws of Great Britain; and subversive of the constitution. The convention is held as a daring insult to his majesty's authority, and an audacious usurpation of the powers of government.

At a common hall of the 10th. livery of London, Mr. Clavey in the chair, a set of instructions to the representatives of the city in parliament were read, and unanimously approved. At this meeting Mr. alderman Beckford attended, and spoke to the following effect: "This resolution of yours to instruct your members, gentlemen, is right; for it is constitutional. If any instructions should be given to me which may be inconsistent with my own sentiments, I shall always take the liberty, with decency and humility, to say, that, in my opinion, they are improper; but far be it from me to oppose my own judgment against that of six thousand of my fellow-citizens. That giving instructions was according to law, and the custom of parliament; for which (he said) he had the authority of that great oracle of the law, lord Coke. That it must be so in the nature of things; for that formerly representatives were paid wages by their constituents, but that in some late houses of parliament

[the present, he observed, was the most uncorrupt he ever knew], the representatives had rather chuse to receive pay and pensions from ministers than from their constituents." He then advised, that the livery, in their instructions, should attend to measures, and not men; which he declared, he himself had always done: and that he never would accept of place, pension, title, or any emolument whatsoever.

The great cause depending 11th. between the hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, and the right hon. A. John Hervey, esq; was this day determined in the consistory court of London, in favour of the lady; and she was declared to be free from any matrimonial contract with the said gentleman.

A subscription was set on foot at Cambridge, for a poor clergyman, at Brandon, in Suffolk, who, by two wives, has had eight-and-twenty children, and whose income is 65l. a year, for the service of two churches, nine miles apart, and the teaching a free-school besides.

Both houses of parliament 13th. waited on his majesty with their address respecting the critical situation of American affairs. In this address they approve the measures that have been taken to put a stop to those disorders; and recommend to his majesty's wisdom the most effectual means of bringing to condign punishment the chief authors and instigators of them; concluding, that, if it should be found necessary, a special commission may be issued for enquiring, hearing, and determining their offences within this realm, pursuant to the provision of an act of parliament, 5 Hen. VIII.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The sincere satisfaction you express in the measures which I have already taken, and the strong assurances you give in supporting me in those which may be still necessary to maintain the just legislative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Massachusetts-bay, give me great pleasure.

"I shall not fail to give those orders, which you recommend as the most effectual method of bringing the authors of the late unhappy disorders in the province to condign punishment."

At a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex at the Mile-end assembly-room, it was unanimously resolved to confirm their former choice, by re-electing John Wilkes, esq. their representative in parliament.

George Bellas, esq. was called to the chair. James Townsend, esq. member of parliament for Westlooe in Cornwall, recommended the re-election of Mr. Wilkes in a very elegant and animated speech; in which he observed, that he had never seen nor spoken to Mr. Wilkes before his late expulsion; that he regarded his cause solely as the cause of the people, divested of every personal consideration or connection; that the oppression and injuries which Mr. Wilkes had suffered were sufficient to rouse the indignation of every man that had one generous sentiment in his breast, or the least sense of freedom and regard for the constitution; and that he

would assert the right of the freeholders to the choice of their representatives, by going to give his vote for Mr. Wilkes, in case of future expulsions, as long as he should have a shilling left, or one leg to hop down to Brentford.

John Sawbridge, esq. member for Hithe in Kent, seconded this motion with great spirit, concluding with the words of Mr. Wilkes's address—That if once the ministry shall be permitted to say whom the freeholders shall *not* chuse, the next step will be to tell them whom they *shall* chuse.

Mr. Horne, Samuel Vaughan, esq. Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Eyre, esq.—Jones, esq. and many other gentlemen of property and character, spoke to the same effect.

One Samuel Stockton, of Aftley, in Lancashire, a fustian trader, was barbarously murdered by one Hooton, a villain, whom he had entertained as an itinerant preacher. This hypocrite, by his pretended sanctity, had gained the entire confidence of the deceased, who was persuaded by him to raise a large sum of money to lay out in corn in his (Hooton's) country, which, he said, would bring him double in the neighbourhood where he lived; but in his journey to buy the corn, the miscreant murdered and robbed his benefactor, to the ruin of his family. He has since been tried at Lincoln assizes, convicted, and executed; but denied the fact, and closed his life with an ejaculation to God to receive his innocent soul.

Mr. Wilkes was re-elected at Brentford, member for the county of Middlesex, by the unanimous voice of above two thousand

of the most respectable freeholders, who, notwithstanding it proved a very wet day, attended at their own expence early in the morning to support the re-election, lest any candidate in the opposite interest should have been, by a party, attempted to be surprized upon the county at the hustings. Every thing was conducted with the most strict and singular good order. He was put up by James Townsend, esq. member for Westlooe; and when the re-election was declared, they all around testified their joy by the most loud and unanimous shouts of applause. It may be truly said that this re-election has not cost Mr. Wilkes a single shilling, so unanimous and so hearty are the people in his favour.——*Depressus resurgam.*

17th. Mr. Wilkes was this day declared incapable of being a member.

20th. At a very large and respectable meeting of gentlemen at the London tavern, (friends of Mr. Wilkes and the constitution) and at which meeting many members of the house of commons attended, a subscription was set on foot to support the cause, when the sum of 3340l. was immediately subscribed, and a committee appointed to carry on the same throughout the kingdom.——The preamble to the subscription paper runs in the following manner: "Whereas John Wilkes, esq. has suffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the severe and repeated prosecutions he has undergone in behalf of the public; and as it seems reasonable to us, that the man who suffers for the public good, should be supported by the public: We, &c. &c."

At the session of the peace at Guildhall, one of the window-breakers on Mr. Wilke's birth-day was tried, and sentenced to pay a fine of 5l. to ask pardon in the public papers, and to give security for his good behaviour for two years.

Was erected in the nave of York cathedral, an entire new painted window, not inferior in point of colour and execution to the most admired works of the same kind in ancient structures.

This day five of the capital convicts were executed, pursuant to their sentence, at Tyburn.

Cooper, Wilks, Perkins, were respited, and Balse and M^cQuirk postponed till further enquiry.

At a numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex, at the assembly-room at Mile-end, James Townsend, esq. in the chair, it was again unanimously resolved to support the election of John Wilkes, esq.—At this meeting Sir F. Delaval pledged his honour that he never would oppose Mr. Wilkes, either in the county of Middlesex, or elsewhere.

A packet with dispatches was received at Lord Hillsborough's office from his excellency gov. Wright, of Georgia, which brought an account of the dissolution of the assembly of that province, on the 24th of Dec. on account of their having answered in a respectful manner the letter from the assembly at Boston.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when three per-^{25th.} sons were capitally convicted, twenty-two were ordered to be transported, five to be burnt in the hand, ten to be privately whipped, and twenty

twenty to be discharged by proclamation.

27th. The great cause depending before the house of peers, by way of appeal from the sentence of the lords of sessions in Scotland, between the families of Hamilton and Douglas, was finally decreed in favour of the latter. The joy expressed on the news of this much wished for event in Scotland, is not to be expressed. The lord president, who gave the casting vote on the decision of that affair at Edinburgh, has been insulted; and it has been with great difficulty that the populace there have been restrained from committing violence on several of the members of that court.

The estate in contest is said to amount to 17,000*l.* a year. A private letter from Scotland concludes thus: "This judgment has endeared to us the happiness of having a house of peers, and has rendered contemptible the court of sessions and its commissioners."

Lady Jane Douglas, mother of Archibald Douglas, esq. who is now the determined heir of the Douglas estate, was daughter of James, marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Kerr, daughter of Robert, marquis of Lothian. Lady Jane's brother succeeded his father as marquis of Douglas, and was in 1703 created Duke of Douglas. His grace died in 1761 without issue. In 1746 lady Jane married Mr. Stewart, afterwards sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart. and in 1748 was delivered of a son, the above-mentioned Archibald.

The title of the duke of Douglas became extinct upon the death of the late duke; but the titles of marquis of Douglas and earl of Angus

descended to the duke of Hamilton. The estate, which was the point in contest, is said to be about 14000*l.* per annum, old rents.

The master, wardens, and examiners of the surgeons company (ten in number) met at their hall in the Old Bailey, in pursuance of a letter from the earl of Rockford, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, desiring their opinion in relation to a doubt that had arisen whether the blow which Mr. Clarke received at the election at Brentford, was the cause of his death; and the above gentlemen, after examining the surgeons, apothecary, and several other persons, returned an answer the same evening to his lordship, giving it as their unanimous opinion, that the blow was not the cause of Mr. Clarke's death.

Mr. Foot's deposition at the trial was as follows:

Counsel. Did you examine the wound?

Fact. I did. The hair on his head was full of sand. I found upon the crown of the head was a contused wound; I raised the scalp round the wound, and examined it with my probe; and found the scalp about four inches round the pericranium, the immediate covering of the skull, was much inflamed. After removing the pericranium, I examined the skull itself; I found no fissure, nor fracture. I then raised the scalp opposite to the wound the contrary side, in order to discover, if I could, what we call a contra-fracture or fissure, I found neither. I then raised the scalp round the whole of the head, and found none at all. I then opened the head the usual way. I found under the dura mater, which is the first covering that

that lies under the skull, a quantity of extravasated blood, and the dura mater itself was much inflamed. I then examined the first covering of the brain. The interior covering I found to be in a great state of inflammation, and the vessels quite swelled with blood: and that one part of it was ruptured, but the rest of the brain was in a healthy state.

Counsel. Do you, from any or all of the appearances, apprehend what occasioned his death?

Foot. To the best of my opinion, the wound he received on his head was the cause of his death.

28th. The election of a knight of the shire for Middlesex, in the room of Mr. Wilkes, who has been incapacitated, which was fixed for this day, is postponed to the 16th of March.

Hague, Feb. 16. We received a few days ago an account of the city of Aix-la-Chapelle being besieged and taken by the Palatine troops: the following are the circumstances which gave rise to this extraordinary event. The elector palatine has the appointment of an officer called the grand majeur of Aix, and has a place in the city called Malswyer, where there is a house fitted up with proper conveniences for carrying on the business of dyeing, which the grand majeur lets to whom he pleases for the profit of the elector. He happened to let it to a Protestant, who dyed in all colours. The magistrates of Aix maintained that he has no right to dye any other colours but scarlet, and that to dye other colours he must be admitted of the dyers company, which no Protestant could be at Aix. The dyer complained to the Palatine court of the obstructions he met

with, upon which the elector took cognizance of the affair, and finding that the magistrates persisted in refusing what he thought he had a right to demand, he sent a body of 2000 men, who invested the town, and finding the gates shut, opened them by force. These troops are not burthensome to the burghers, being all quartered upon the burgomasters and other members of the magistracy; some of whom have forty or fifty soldiers lodged in their houses.

The Esquimaux women, lately brought over from the Labrador coast, was presented to her R. H. the princess dowager of Wales, who was much gratified at the sight of a person so different in manners and appearance, from the inhabitants of this part of the world. Her royal highness gave her a gold medal of her majesty, and ordered a rich habit to be made for her, after the manner of her country.

Married lately, at Chaddeley Corbett, in Worcestershire, Mr. Thomas Lamb, aged 18, to Mrs. Jane Bibb, aged above 65.

At Clerkenwell-church, Mr. Boys, of Lincolnshire, aged upwards of 80, to Mrs. Air, a widow lady, aged 70, she being his third wife, and he her third husband.

At Chew, Magna in the county of Somerset, John Thatcher, aged 80, to Mrs. Waller, of the same place.

In Ireland, Robert Judge, esq. of Cookiborough, near Kilbeggan, who served in King William's wars, and received a ball in his nose, aged 95, to Miss Ann Nugent, of Mountaston, aged 15.

Died lately of a tedious illness, at his house in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, in the eighty-first year of his

fore lord Mansfield, and a special jury, in which Philip Zachary Fonnereau was plaintiff, on the statute of bribery at elections, the defendant having *lent* a voter of Sudbury 20*l.* on a promissory note: when the jury over-ruled that plea, and gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, with 500*l.* damages.

The plan of a lottery in Denmark, on the model of those in England, was made public. It consists of 50,000 tickets, at ten *rix* dollars, or 2*l.* 5*s.* each. The highest prize is 50,000 *rix* dollars.

8th. Several merchants and others met at the king's arms tavern in Cornhill, in order to sign an address to his majesty, which lay ready prepared for that purpose; on which a warm debate ensued upon the propriety of that measure; and in the end, from words they came to blows. Charles Dingley, esq. a zealous advocate for the address, struck Mr. Reynolds, attorney to Mr. Wilkes, and as warm an advocate against it; and Mr. Reynolds, in return, knocked Mr. Dingley down: the fray beginning to spread, the address was withdrawn, and the chief promoters of it followed it. The gentlemen in the opposition being now masters of the room, Mr. Vaughan was placed in the chair, and a regular debate ensued, in which one of the speakers observed, that he came there by invitation, as an inhabitant of London; but did not think that qualification, merely as such, entitled him to a share in the constitutional privileges of this kingdom, unless the opinion of an eminent counsellor at law in a particular case should be generally extended to all cases. "If a postillion, said this worthy counsellor, should drive a gentleman into

Preston over-night, and sleep there in a hay-loft, he would have a vote next morning as an inhabitant of Preston." If so, continued he, the next ship that arrives with a cargo of Palatines may add a number to the inhabitants of London, who all may be admitted to sign an address. In the mean time, he thought, the business most proper for such an assembly, was,

1. To give directions to the scavengers to clean the streets;
2. To order the beadle to clear them of vagrants;

For as these things equally concern the inhabitant, from whatever country he might come, or for whatever purpose, whether as a stock-jobber to make his fortune by our distresses, or as a smuggler, to ruin our manufactures, he may be equally permitted to interfere in their regulations; but as, by the same laws by which these foreign gentry are permitted to live and grow in this country, they are excluded from any share in the constitutional direction of it, they surely cannot have the presumption to prescribe to free-born Englishmen the measure of duty by which they are to address their sovereign. He concluded, therefore, that such an address, prepared for them by such a body, was an insult to the common sense of free British merchants, and ought to be treated accordingly. A committee was then appointed to consider what measures were proper to be pursued, and the meeting was adjourned to Friday. In the mean time the address was carried to the merchant seamen's office, over the Royal Exchange, and next morning the merchants, &c. were invited to sign it.

His majesty has been pleased to extend

extend his royal mercy to Edward McQuirk, now under sentence of death in Newgate.

Lawrence Balfie has likewise obtained his majesty's pardon.

9th. Was tried before lord Mansfield, a cause in which Mr. Benjamin Smith was plaintiff, in order to recover damages for a malicious prosecution carried on against him by the defendant at the Old Bailey for forgery; when the jury found a verdict in his favour, with 1000l. damages.

10th. At the general meeting of the merchants, held by adjournment at the king's-arms tavern, the resolutions agreed to were to the following purport:

1. That the means used to obtain an address, were fallacious and arbitrary.

2. That the producing an address to the merchants of London, already prepared, was evidently inconsistent with their dignity and character.

3. That the merchants of London have always acted, and do now act, with so much loyalty to his majesty, affection to his illustrious family, and zeal for the present most happy constitution, as to render any renewed declarations of such their attachment absolutely unnecessary.

4. That they have always, and do now look upon the happy settlement in his majesty's august house, as the only security, under God, for the continuance of their liberties and religion. Signed, JOHN MILLS, chairman.

At a court of common council, the city members informed the court, that they had visited on the 10th of the treasury, and the bishop of Ely, concerning moving the Fleet prison to Blythehouse, and the Fleet market.

Box I XII.

to where the prison now is, in order to make a grand street from Blackfriars bridge to the great north road, to which their lordships gave consent; and a bill is speedily to be brought into parliament for that purpose.

Barfitt Hall, the seat of his grace the duke of Ancester, was set on fire, and entirely consumed.

A riotous assembly of fellows, who call themselves throwsters, in Spitalfields, have, during the present week, extorted money from the masters, and committed other outrages; but, by the vigilance of Sir John Fielding's officers, they have been dispersed without much bloodshed.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Gloucester having declared their intention of selling wheat at the London price; and the mayor of that city having established a correspondence with the London meal weighers, to be truly informed; the crier proclaimed, for the first time, the true price before the market began.

As the Wellingborough waggon was passing Wellingborough bridge, the main arch gave way, and the waggon and horses fell into the river. The waggon was broken, and the goods much damaged, but the horses were taken out alive.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the supporters of the bill of rights, they set apart, pursuant to the report of their committee, 1500l to discharge the most necessitous of Mr. Wilkes's creditors. After dinner, 500l. was subscribed towards supporting the cause.

A few days ago, as some gentlemen were hunting near Wakefield, in the county of Wickslow, in Leeward,

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land, a large eagle hastily descended, and seized their terrier; which being observed by some of the company, they encouraged the dog, who, turning on the eagle, as he continued to soar within a few paces of the ground, brought him down, by seizing a wing, and held him fast till he was secured by the gentlemen. He measures seven feet from tip to tip, and is designed as a present to the marquis of Rockingham.

George Tremble, for a 15th. highway robbery, was executed at Tyburn. The other two convicts received his majesty's pardon.

An address, in the name of the county of Kent, was presented to his majesty, by sir Charles Farnaby, lately elected knight of the shire for that county.

Came on at Brentford, the 16th. second re-election of a knight of the shire for Middlesex, when Charles Dingley, esq; made an offer to oppose the popular candidate; but, being very roughly handled by the populace, he was advised to retire; upon which Mr. Wilkes was chosen a third time, without opposition.

Just as the sheriffs had declared Mr. Wilkes duly elected, they received a kind of protest against the legality of the election, in a letter from Mr. Dingley; but, as no person had been found hardy enough to propose that gentleman, his letter was disregarded.

The election held at Brentford, was declared null and void, and a new writ was ordered to be issued.

Lord Knapton, of the kingdom of Ireland, obtained a decree in his favour against a decree of the court

of exchequer in Ireland, in a cause wherein lord Donegal was respondent. The estate in question was 4000l. a year.

Three several addresses were this day presented to 18th. his majesty from Bristol; the first, from the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty; the second, from the merchant-adventurers; and the third, from the gentlemen and clergy; all expressive of the utmost detestation and adhorrence of those seditious attempts that have been lately made to spread riot, licentiousness, and disaffection throughout the kingdom.

Her grace the dutchess of Kingston was presented to their majesties at St. James's, who honoured her grace by wearing her favours, as did all the great officers of state.

The post-boy, with the north mail, was robbed of the Borough-bridge bag, between Stamford and Colstermouthe. A reward of 200l. has since been advertised for apprehending the robber.

The rev. Dr. Wetherall, vice-chancellor of Oxford, waited upon his majesty with a very loyal address; as did the rev. Dr. Hinchcliffe, vice-chancellor of Cambridge, with the address of the university.

At a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of 20th. Middlesex, at the Mile-end assembly-room, it was unanimously resolved to confirm their right of election, by the repeated choice of Mr. Wilkes for their representative in parliament. At this meeting, the clear right of the freeholders to chuse, and the duty of the sheriffs to receive their votes, and to return the candidate of their choice, was said to be established beyond a doubt.

Before

Before the last election, it had been said in the papers that Mr. Wilkes being, by a resolution of the house, "rendered incapable of sitting there during the present parliament," could not be returned by the sheriffs "but in contempt of the jurisdiction and privileges of the house;" and that, as the freeholders who should presume to sue the sheriffs "for refusing their votes" for Mr. Wilkes, would be liable to be sent to Newgate by the house of commons, so the sheriffs would be liable to the same punishment "if they presumed to poll them;" but this doctrine, though forcibly urged, was not thought sufficient to supersede the express words of an act of parliament, 2 Geo. II. c. 24.

The Swallow sloop of war, who accompanied the Dolphin man of war to the Straits of Magellan, and was there thought to be lost, arrived at Spithead. In her voyage, she has lost the master and 24 of her hands.

About five o'clock in the morning a fire broke out at a distiller's in Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, which entirely consumed all the houses up to the piazzas, and burnt all down to the Bedford-Arms, where it happily ceased, owing to their being a strong party-wall behind that house.

The following is an exact list of the houses consumed at the above fire, viz. Mr. Bradley's large shop and distill-house, where it began; the apartments of Mr. Vincent, musician, over it; Mr. Bradley's dwelling-house, in Russell-street; Mr. Hall's, cheefemonger, in the same street; Mr. Lovejoy's bagnio; Mr. Rigg's hummum; Mr. Carroll's, peruke-maker; another of the same business; and great

part of the Bedford-arms tavern; all under the piazzas. The whole front of the said piazzas fell down, about eight o'clock, with the most terrible concussion.

This day the following 21st. bills received the royal assent, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, viz.

The bill for raising 180,000*l*. by loans or exchequer-bills, for the service of the year 1769.

The bill for appointing commissioners for putting into execution an act of this session of parliament, for granting an aid to his majesty by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1769.

The bill for repealing an act of the 7th and 8th of king William III. to encourage the bringing the plate to the mint to be coined; and for remedying the ill state of the coin of this kingdom, as far as restrains any person keeping an inn or tavern, ale-house or victualling-house, or selling wine, ale, beer, or any other liquors, by retail, from publicly using wrought or manufactured plate, or any utensil or vessel, except spoons; and for putting an end to prosecutions commenced for such offences.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to take the oaths to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law; and for allowing farther time for that purpose, &c.

To the bill for the general quiet of the subject against all pretences of concealment whatsoever.

To the bill for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets in the parish and borough of New-Windfor, in the county of Berks.

To the bill for paving, cleansing, &c. the streets in the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the county of Middlesex.

To the bills for naturalizing Lewis-Dierick Hashuyfed and Peter Rauert.

And to such other bills as were ready.

The right hon. Sir Fletcher 22d. Norton was, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's privy-council.

His serene highness prince George Augustus of Mecklenburgh, was, on his Danish majesty's request, signified by his ambassador, invested with the Danish order of the elephant. The ceremony was performed in the king's closet.

A cavalcade of merchants and tradesmen of the city of London, in coaches, in their way to St. James's; with a loyal address, were interrupted by a desperate mob, on passing through the city, who insulted, pelted, and mal-treated the principal conductors; so that several coaches were obliged to withdraw, some to return back, others to proceed by bye-ways, and those who arrived at St. James's were so bedaubed with dirt, and shattered, that both masters and drivers were in the utmost peril of their lives.

The rioters carried their outrages within the palace-gates. Lord Talbot, on this occasion, behaved with unparalleled intrepidity; and, tho' he had his staff of office broken in his hand, he secured two of the most active among the rioters, when deserted by his own servants. His example animated the military, who, without employing either guns or bayonets to destroy the deluded populace, secured fifteen of them, to

be dealt with according to law. Mr. Boehm, to whom the address was entrusted, was so severely handled, that he was obliged to quit his coach, and take shelter in Nando's coffee-house. His coach was rifled, but the address escaped; it was, however, with some difficulty, recovered by the addressers; which occasioned a disagreeable delay at St. James's, where those who had arrived in safety remained in the greatest anxiety.

In this interval several resolutions were taken; a fair copy was made, and some who were present, had begun to sign it. At length the original arrived; the fury of the populace abated; and the affair went on without farther interruption.

In the Strand, a hearse, with two white and two black horses, took the lead of the cavalcade. On one side of the hearse were, strikingly represented, the soldiers firing at young Allen, and on the other, the murder at Brentford. An attempt was made to drive it into the courtyard at St. James's; but, the riot-act being read, it drew off to Carleton-house, afterwards to Cumberland-house, and last of all to lord Weymouth's; at all which places, the driver made a particular kind of compliment, and then retired.

The same evening an Extraordinary Gazette was published, with a proclamation for suppressing riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies; peace was restored, and only five of the rioters detained, the rest being set at liberty.

A letter from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the royal society, requesting the direction of that learned body for securing the cathedral from the sudden effects of lightning,

lightning, was referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Dr. Watson, Mr. Canton, Mr. Edward Delaval, and Mr. Wilson, who after having examined the building, are to report their opinion.

Parties run so high in Sweden, that they are sending expresses to the different courts of Europe to recall all the members of their different assemblies, against the approaching dyet: last week one of their members was sent for from Bath on that occasion, and was allowed but a very few hours before he set out for Stockholm.

They write from Constantinople, that their preparations for the ensuing war are carrying on with the greatest vigour. The 23d of last month the mufti performed the ceremony of dipping the border of our prophet's garment in water. This is a kind of holy-water, which is preserved in bottles, which the grand signior presents to the principal people of the empire, who look upon it as very valuable, and mix a drop of it every day with a large glass of common water, which they drink with great devotion.

23d. This day his majesty went to the house of peers, attended by the master of the horse, and one of the lords in waiting, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill to render more effectual an act of this session of parliament, for preventing mutiny and desertion in his majesty's dominions in America.

The bill for dissolving the marriage of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, with Anne Liddel, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

The bill for dissolving the mar-

riage of John Worgan, with Sarah Mackelcan, his now wife.

And to several private bills.

After which, both houses adjourned for the holidays.

The city of London have expended already in the new pavement upwards of 80,000l. in repairing the old, lighting and cleansing, since the act for new paving, &c. took place, 40,000l. in the whole upwards of 120,000l. besides large sums that have been paid for purchasing houses to pull down to widen streets. Near 200,000l. has been paid for the new bridge, and a large sum more is still to pay for new roads, embanking, and finishing the said bridge. The Royal Exchange is now repairing, which will cost 10,000l. The gaol of Newgate is going to be rebuilt, which will cost 50,000l. many entire new streets are now building. All which shew the vast opulence of the city of London.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, the princess of Orange was delivered of a dead prince, to the great affliction of the prince stadtholder, and of the public.

Lisbon, Feb. 28. The ship of war, named the Mother of God, arrived here the 22d instant from Rio de Janeiro, but lost from the Bay of all Saints, where she had put in for want of water. She made the voyage in 120 days. She has on board nine millions of crusadoes in gold, of which two millions and a half are on account of the king, the rest on account of the merchants; two millions and a half of crusades in diamonds, and about an hundred thousand crowns tournois in piastras; which makes in the whole twenty-nine millions and fifty thousand livres tournois.

27th. Addresses from Liverpool and Leicester, were presented to his majesty.

Col. H. Luttrell, son of Lord Innham, declared himself a candidate for Middlesex.

The improvement of barren lands, by planting Scots firs, is strongly recommended in the repository of select papers. Mr. Fenwick, of Levington, in Northumberland, has planted some hundred thousands, at the expence of 7s. a thousand. But surely labour must be very cheap in that country.

Among the grants from the crown, that of Hay-hill, near Berkeley-square, by queen Anne, to the then speaker of the house of commons, is remarkable. Much clamour was made about it, as a bribe of great consequence, and the speaker sold it for 200l. and gave the money to the poor. The Pomfret family afterwards purchased it, and it has lately been sold for 20,000l.

A letter from Norwich takes notice, that 170 persons in the neighbourhood of that city, had been inoculated by Mr. Chapman, a farrier and blacksmith, not one of whom had been in the least danger.

A sumptuous set of horse furniture, designed as a present from his majesty to an East-India nabob, was placed on one of the king's horses for his majesty's approbation. It made a very splendid appearance, it being ornamented with diamonds, and valued at 10,000l.

Her grace the duchess of Kingston wears pendant on her left shoulder, the picture of the electress of Saxony; and, from her example, other ladies began to wear miniature portraits in the same manner.

An Italian musician, being de-

tested in an intrigue with a great personage, at the court of Berlin, had his head severed from his body by order of the ——. This affair has been the subject of much conversation.

By letters from the gentlemen appointed to go to Orenbourg by his Danish majesty, to observe the transit of Venus, it appears that they have been retarded in their journey by the severe frost which set in at Surbirk, about the beginning of August last, which confirms the observation of Mr. Crantz, in his history of Greenland, that the mildest winters in the southern climates, are generally the severest in the northern. From the 15th to the 18th of September, the liquor in De Lisle's thermometer fell from 160 to 165, and in Reaumur's to $5\frac{1}{2}$ below the point 0.

It has been remarked by an humorous foreigner, that in England the people are taxed in the morning for the soap that washes their hands; at nine for the coffee, the tea and the sugar they use for their breakfast; at noon, for the starch that powders their hair; at dinner for the salt that favours their meat; in the evening for the porter that cheers their spirits; all day long for the light that enters their windows; and at night for the candles that light them to bed.

Constantinople, March 5. Letters from Alexandria advise, that in a storm on the 26th of December last, eight French ships, two Venetian, two Ragusan, one Neapolitan, and four Turkish ships, all laden and ready for sailing, perished.

St. Malo's, March 21. The king's frigate, the *Boudeuse*, commanded by the sieur de Bougainville, which entered this port the

14th infant, was about two years and a half on her voyage round the world. That officer reports, that during his voyage, notwithstanding his crew were exposed to the mortality ordinarily occasioned by excessive fatigues and the corruption of almost all the provisions, he had the good fortune to lose but seven men. This surprising preservation of his crew the *sieur de Bougainville* attributes to the great quantity of sea water distilled, which he was constantly in a state of procuring, by means of the *sieur Poissonier's* machine. He adds, that the administering to every person whom he suspected to have the scurvy, the powder of lemonade of the *sieur Faciot*, seems to him to have contributed at the same time to stop the progress of that malady. And he further observed, that by means of ventilators, the air in the ship had been continually freshened.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 1.

"Our king here has set an example worthy of a sovereign and father of his people, but which, perhaps, few modern crowned heads will even endeavour to imitate. About two years since he commanded lists of all his father's debts to be delivered in; and as many of them lay in the West-Indies, he gave a fuller space, that all might be liquidated at the same time; accordingly the most distant are now paid, as well as those of this city; and I can speak from proof, that not a farthing is undischarged, and all with interest."

Naples, Feb. 14. To-morrow will be the first day of the conclave at Rome, for the election of a Pope.

Stockholm, March 14. The 9th of this month the royal family were inoculated for the small pox, upon the English plan.

This day the highwayman, who robbed lately near *Bo-31st*, roughbridge the north mail, was apprehended at Greenwich. Several bankers notes, a bond, and a law case, with some other papers taken out of the mail, were found in his possession. He was to have sailed for Holland in half an hour, had he not been apprehended. What is remarkable, though he was well known at Greenwich, having been letter-carrier there, yet he danced all night at a ball, after his person was described in the *London Gazette*.

Five indictments were this day preferred at the new Guildhall, Westminster, against five rioters, who were lately taken into custody at St. James's; but they were all thrown out by the grand jury.

At a village near Ledbury in Herefordshire, are at this time living one Price and his wife, whose ages added together makes 220 years the man being 112, and the woman 108.—They have been married above 80 years.

Died, on the 18th, Mr. David Barclay, in the 88th year of his age. He was the only surviving son of Mr. Robert Barclay, author of the famous *Apology for the Quakers*, and had the singular honour of receiving, at his house in Cheapside, three successive kings, when at their accession they favoured the city with their royal presence.

At Hampton, aged 102, Joshua Vermont, esq.

A P R I L.

1st. The fleur Bougainville, who went out in one of the French king's frigates on discoveries in the S. Seas, returned to St. Maloes, and has brought with him an inhabitant of a new-discovered island, who is said to have some knowledge of astronomy. This island is said to be as large as all Europe; the inhabitants of which owe to their own ingenuity alone, all that is either necessary or useful for the support of life. Their notions of religion are truly natural; they hold the Pythagorean system of the transmigration of souls; and they say, that when we die in Europe, we revive again in their country, and *vice versa*. This ship was three years and three months on her voyage. One of the most skillful navigators of this age proposed to our government the going in search of this island, on condition the expence of the voyage was defrayed, which the government refused to comply with.

The inhabitants of Bread-street, Bassishaw, Vintry, Cornhill, Farringdon without, and Wallbrook Wards, &c. have met in their respective wards, and drawn up instructions to their common council, directing them to oppose any attempt that may be made at Guildhall for an address, declaring their opinions, that an address at this time is totally unnecessary, as "calculated to countenance the unconstitutional measures of the present administration, rather than to express duty and affection to the best of kings."

At a previous meeting at 3d. the Half-moon tavern in

Cheapside, to consider of the address which was to be moved for at Guildhall, an hundred and forty-one members of the city common-council attended. After some debate, the question being put, it appeared that twenty-one were for addressing, and one hundred and twenty against it. Much warmth was displayed on this occasion by some of the members.

A bill of indictment was preferred against M^r Quilks for the murder of George Hopkins, headborough of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, who is said to have died of the wounds he received at Brentford; but the grand jury rejected it.

The Coventry address, against which the society who stile themselves the supporters of the bill of rights have threatened vengeance, was published in the London Gazette, in which the exceptionable clause runs thus:

"With respect to the mere instruments of our present confusion, we can only lament their error; but for their patrons, from whose lessons of sedition they have been tempted to exhibit, their improvements in that detestable science, even before the gates of your palace, notwithstanding they may assume to themselves the respectable character of supporters of the bill of rights, they will for ever be regarded, by the more sober part of your Majesty's subjects, as enemies to monarchy, and subverters of all legal government."

This morning, about a quarter before four o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Smith's, master of the three tuns eating-house, opposite Lancaster-court in the Strand, which entirely consumed the said house, like-

likewise the house of Mr. Johnson, music-seller, and greatly damaged the house of Mr. Mansfield, masters of the cordial warehouse, both adjoining.

The following persons unhappily perished upon this melancholy occasion, viz. — Brudenell, esq. an elderly gentleman, nearly related to col. Brudenel of the guards, and likewise to his grace the duke of Montagu; Mrs. Douglas and her son, a youth of eleven years of age; all lodgers. The waiter, said to have been burnt, happily escaped.

The sessions of the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday, ended, when five convicts received sentence of death. At this sessions Thomas Braine was indicted for printing and publishing a seditious libel against lord Mansfield, and acquitted.

The servant of farmer Peters of Wishingford, in Cornwall, having beaten a horse with great cruelty, the beast seized him with his teeth, and shook him in the air in such a manner, that he died two hours after he was released.

A young lady of 18, near Dartford in Kent, possessed of a fortune of 2000l. a year, took poison, and expired before the cause of her illness was known to the family.

Great confusion having arisen at Bath, about the choice of a master of the ceremonies, in the room of Mr. Derrick, lately deceased, the friends of the principal candidates (Major Brereton and Mr. Plomer) having met, at one of the public rooms, began to be very abusive, and from words they soon came to blows; a general confusion ensued, the riot act was read, and the magistrates of the city were called upon to put an end to the disorder; upon

which occasion both public and private balls were suppressed for some time.

The sessions ended at Hicks's hall, when seven persons were sentenced to be transported, among whom was Samuel Fisher, a noted cheat and gambler, who has, within these four years, been nine times tried at the Old Bailey and the country assizes, but had the good fortune to be acquitted: it is said he is worth several thousand pounds.

This day was held at the London Tavern, the anniversary, 12th. sary, feast of the lying-in charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, when a donation of 500l. from his royal highness the prince of Wales, was paid to the treasurer by lord Dartmouth; which, added to the money collected at church and at dinner, made the whole collection 817l. 18s.

At the preceding an address from the county of Surrey, the king knighted Richard Howard, of Mortons, and Timothy Waldey, of Clapham, esqrs.

About half past nine the 13th. election for Middlesex came on at Brentford. The candidates were Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Roache, and Mr. Serjeant Whitaker.

After the writ and the act of parliament against bribery and corruption were read, and the sheriffs sworn, Mr. Sawbridge spoke in substance:

“ That the affair in point was now a dispute between a ——— and the freeholders of Middlesex; that since the former election there had been a meeting of the supporters of the bill of rights, wherein he had the honour to take the chair, and that it was resolved to support Mr. Wilkes's

Wilkes's cause as the cause of liberty; he hoped that they would now stand forth, as they had already done, in such a cause, and shew the whole world that nothing is capable of taking away their freedom, that glorious birthright of every Englishman; he therefore pressed this very seriously, as an object of their consideration; and concluded by hoping that the friends of Mr. Wilkes would equally shew themselves friends to peace and good order."

At four in the afternoon the poll was closed, when the numbers stood as follow;

For Mr. Wilkes	-	-	1143
Mr. Luttrell	-	-	296
Mr. Whitaker	-	-	5
Mr. Roache	-	-	0

The last gentleman was nominated by Mr. Martin and Mr. Jones; but at twelve o'clock the sheriffs received a letter from Mr. Roache, declining being a candidate, not chusing to take the oaths necessary on the occasion: soon after which he came on the hustings. There was not one person polled for either of the candidates after three o'clock.

The procession of the different bodies of freeholders on horseback, through Charing-cross, Pall-mall, Piccadilly, &c. lasted two hours; some bodies consisted of several hundreds each, all with music playing, colours flying, and their hats decorated with blue ribands, inscribed with the words 'Magna Charta and Bill of Rights,' &c. One party consisted of near 600 persons, remarkably well mounted.

After the poll was over, a number of horsemen, with colours flying, and music playing, attended by several thousand people, went thro' St. James's-street, the Strand, and

over London-bridge, to the King's-bench, to congratulate Mr. Wilkes on his success.

The election of John Wilkes, esq. was again declared null and void! 14th.

A letter addressed to Mr. David Barclay appeared in the papers, in which the writer is desirous of being informed by that gentleman, how his name came to be inserted as a subscriber to the Essex address.

To which Mr. Barclay returned, through the same channel, an answer to this effect: that he had never seen the Essex address till it appeared in the public papers with the name of Da. Barclay, in the list of subscribers; that the form of the address being incompatible with his religious principles as a Quaker, it had given him pain that any of his friends should suppose he had signed it; and that therefore, imagining no other freeholder of his name to reside in the county of Essex, he had made enquiry how it came there, and was told, "That it was Mr. David Barclay in the army, residing at Wickham, that had signed it;" upon which information he gave himself no farther trouble about it.

After long debates, which lasted till three o'clock this morning, Henry Lawes Luttrell, esq. was declared duly elected for Middlesex, and has since taken his seat in parliament accordingly. 16th.

A numerous body of freeholders for the county of Middlesex met at the assembly-room at Mile-end, to consider of proper measures to be pursued for maintaining the freedom of elections, and for supporting their rights and privileges. On which occasion one hundred gentlemen were nominated 17th.

nated as a committee, to settle the preliminaries; of whom eleven were to constitute a select committee, to report the proceedings of the grand committee to a future general meeting to be called of the whole county.

The thanks of the county were then unanimously ordered to be returned to the sheriffs of this county, for having acted according to law, and discharged their duty with honour and firmness.

Thanks were likewise returned separately to Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Horne, for their able, active, and spirited conduct.

Report of the state of the city hospitals, for 1768.

St. Bartholomew's.	
Cured and discharged from this hospital	3736
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines	3785
Buried this year	270
Remaining under cure	407
Out patients	216

In all, including out-patients 7914

St. Thomas's hospital.	
Cured and discharged from this hospital	7072
Buried last year	220
Remaining under cure	486
Out-patients	232

In all, including out-patients 8010

Christ's hospital.	
Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, nine whereof were instructed in the mathematics	111
Buried last year	20
Remaining in this hospital	943

Bridewell hospital.	
Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	564
Maintained in divers trades, &c.	70

Bethlehem Hospital.	
Admitted into this hospital	207
Cured	157
Buried	59
Remaining under cure	229

At the feast of the small-pox hospitals, 88ol. 8s. 9d. was collected for the charity. At that of the charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, 817l. 18s. At that of the Magdalen charity, about 1700l. At that of the London hospital, 1723l. 17s. 7d.

The first fine of 500l. was paid by Mr. Wilkes's attorney into the hands of James Burrow, esq. master of the crown office, as appears by that gentleman's receipt published in the papers.

This day his Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for carrying into execution proposals made by the India company for the payment of four hundred thousand pounds annually to the public for a limited time.

The bill for making perpetual an act of the first of his present majesty, to continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The bill for allowing liberty to carry rice from South Carolina and Georgia to America.

The bill to reduce into one act the laws relating to the raising and training the militia.

The bill to empower the high court of chancery to lay out, upon

government of securities, & further sum of money, not exceeding a sum to be limited, out of the general cash in the bank of England belonging to the suitors of the said court, and to apply the interest towards answering the charges of the office of accountant general of the said court.

The bill to enable the justices of the peace in the general quarter sessions of their respective counties and divisions to repair the shire-halls, or other buildings, wherein the assizes or grand sessions are usually held.

The bill for more effectually paving, cleansing, lighting, and watering the streets, &c. in the town of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, and for laying a duty on all coals brought to the said town to be sold.

The bill for making a navigable cut or canal from Oxford to Coventry.

The bill for paving, cleansing, lighting, &c. the streets in the parishes of St. Botolph, Aldgate, East Smithfield, St. Catherine, &c.

The bill for paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets, and regulating the watch and beadle, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the great, in the city of London.

And to such road and common bills as are ready.

His majesty honoured farmer Kennet, of Petersham in Surry, with a visit, in order to see his new invented ploughs, and other improvements in husbandry, with which his majesty was pleased to express his entire satisfaction.

25th. This day the long-expected meeting of the supporters of the bill of rights was held, when the report on the Coventry address was to be received; on which oc-

caſion ſir Francis Blake Delaval took the chair, and reſolved, "That the adviſers, authors, and publiſhers of the Coventry addreſs are too contemptible to merit the farther notice of this ſociety."

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, to receive the opinion of council relative to the eligibility of Mr. Wilkes to an aldermanship of London, when it appeared, that the attorney-general, the ſolicitor-general, and the Hon. Mr. Yorke, Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, and Mr. ſerjeant Leigh, were of opinion, that he was eligible; but the opinion of ſir Fletcher Norton, the city recorder, and the common ſerjeant was, that he was not eligible. Where then is the certainty of the law! No opinion was given concerning the negative voice of the court of aldermen. Upon which the queſtion was put, whether notice ſhould be ſent to Mr. Wilkes of his being declared duly elected, which paſſed in the negative.

The cauſe which came on before the court of king's bench in Weſtmiſter hall, on Thursday laſt, was relative to an action brought by the late Mr. Millar, bookſeller, in the Strand, againſt Mr. Taylor, bookſeller, at Berwick, for printing Thomſon's Seaſons, to which book Mr. Millar claimed the perpetual and excluſive right. Mr. Taylor alledged, that after twenty-eight years, allowed by the ſtatute of the 8th of Queen Anne, the copy then became common property. Three of the judges gave their opinion for the plaintiff, and one for the defendant; and it is ſaid the matter will be carried to the houſe of lords, in order to obtain a final decree.

Lent

Leat Circuit.

At Maidstone assizes, thirteen were capitally convicted; ten of whom were reprieved. At these assizes, George Stoney, charged with abusing a young lady at Sheerness, after a trial of eight hours was acquitted.

At Kingston assizes, seven were capitally convicted, one of whom was for murder.

The trial of the farmers lads for the murder of the shopkeeper at Cobham, came on at Kingston, when one of them was convicted, and the other cleared.

At Reading assizes, five were capitally convicted; but two of them were reprieved.

At Aylbury assizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Oxford assizes, two were capitally convicted; one of whom was reprieved.

At Winchester assizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Salisbury assizes, four were capitally convicted; three of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes at Dorchester, Thomas Earl Drax, Esq; recovered 100l. damages against a custom-house officer, for breaking into his house, on pretence of searching for uncustomed goods.

At Gloucester assizes, eight were capitally convicted.

At Taunton assizes, nine were capitally convicted; seven of whom were reprieved.

At Devon assizes, four were capitally convicted.

At the assizes for the county of Cornwall, none were capitally convicted. At the nisi prius bar was tried an action brought by Cummins, esq. against a mayor of a

borough in the said county, for buying eighteen voters at the last election. Judge Willes, in summing up the evidence to the jury, shewed how much he abhorred the crime of bribery, and said it was got to such a pitch, that it threatened the utter ruin of the nation. He declared to the jury, that, was it in his power, he would give the person who brought the action the full penalty incurred, being 3000l. But the jury brought in only 1000l. damages. The judge has gained much honour and praise in the county, by his behaviour on this occasion.

At Monmouth assizes, one was capitally convicted. At these assizes, one Abel Prosser was convicted for barbarous treatment to a poor Jew, whom he set before a large fire, with his hands tied behind him, to roast, and then stuffed hot bacon down his throat.

At Hereford assizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Worcester assizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Shrewsbury assizes, four were capitally convicted.

At Warwick assizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Bedford assizes, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

At Hertford assizes, came on before Sir Sydney Stafford Smyth, the trial of W. S. a pretended clergyman, for attempting to commit a rape upon a child under ten years of age. He appeared at the bar with a band on. After he was found guilty, the judge informed the jury and the court, that he had the clearest proof in his hand, that the prisoner

soner was not a clergyman, but an impostor; a circumstance which he had withheld before the trial, lest it might tend to prejudice them in their verdict; but that now, he thought it an act of justice due to the prisoner, and that profession on which he had attempted to throw an odium, to shew that he was an impostor, and which he did shew in the clearest manner. Mr. S. frequently addressed the judge, the jury, and the court, in very bad Latin, and much worse English, and speaks very broad the Northern dialect. He is to be imprisoned six months, to stand on the pillory twice in this town, and find security for his good behaviour for one year.

At Chelmsford assizes, eight were capitally convicted.

At Bury assizes, four were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Cambridge assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Thetford assizes, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

Huntingdon was a maiden assize.

At Nottingham assizes, one was capitally convicted for murder.

At Leicester assizes, a remarkable cause was tried by a special jury, touching the right of inheritance to an estate at Botsford, in the vale of Belvoir, which, by the decease of an aunt, was bequeathed by will to one Thomas Sanfome, and his heirs; but if the above Thomas Sanfome died before the age of twenty-one, and without issue, in that case to a sister, named in the will, and her heirs. About twenty-five years ago, the above Thomas Sanfome, on the very day he came of age (as appears by the verdict) was killed by a fall from a loaded waggon. The mat-

ter in dispute was, whether he was killed on Thursday or Friday; if on the former day, the children of his sister claimed under the will of the testator (who had held the estate for some time under a decree in Chancery; (if he died on the Friday, his heir at law claimed. Upwards of twenty creditable witnesses swore positively to his being killed on Thursday, and more than that number swore as positively to his being killed on Friday. The jury, after a fair hearing, gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, and heir at law.

At Lincoln assizes, one was capitally convicted for murder.

At York assizes, eight were capitally convicted, seven of whom were reprieved. At these assizes, a cause came on, wherein William Fletcher was plaintiff against an attorney in that county, for drawing improper articles of clerkship, under which the plaintiff could not be admitted to practice; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff with 400*l.* damages. At the same assizes, Valentine Bailey, a smuggler, was found guilty of the murder of a custom-house officer, and after receiving sentence knocked down the woman who was the principal witness against him.

At Lancaster assizes, three were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Chester assizes, three of the gang of house-breakers that infested that neighbourhood received sentence of death.

Upwards of thirty gentlemen of the livery of London 27th. waited on the lord mayor, requesting his lordship to issue out his precept for calling a common hall, in order to take the sense of the livery on

on the measures necessary to be pursued under the present circumstances of public affairs. His lordship received them very politely, and requested a short time to consider of an answer.

The hounds of Samuel Lewin, esq. at the water-house, near Chelmsford, started a bitch fox at Highwoods, near Writtle; they ran her very hard for upwards of an hour, when, on crossing the yard of a farmer, he perceived something in her mouth, and set a large mastiff at her, which so intimidated her, that she dropt a young cub, which had been carried in that manner during the whole chase. The fox afterwards evaded her pursuers.

The society of arts voted a gold medal to Richard Lovel Edgeworth, Esq. of Hare-Hatch, for the many ingenious mechanical contrivances which he at different times has communicated to the society.

A portable furnace of a very curious construction, which will enable the operator to perform all the usual experiments in chemistry with great facility, has lately been invented by Dr. Lewis, and presented to the society of arts for public use.

A block of solid silver, (weight 311lb.) and another of pure gold, (weight 181lb.) were shipped at Newcastle about the middle of last month, both of which are said to be produced from materials found in the county, and manufactured at a refinery, in the neighbourhood of that town.

The religious society, who succeeded the Jesuits in the College of Caen in Normandy, having neglected to have their kitchen utensils tinned, twenty-five of these monks have been poisoned by the verdigrise, and about fifty others are dangerously ill.

The gentlemen who waited on the lord mayor, to request^{28th.} a meeting of the livery, received for answer, "That he did not think himself justified, in calling together so large a body as the livery of London, at the request of a few of them."

A cause was tried at Guildhall, wherein Mr. Redshaw, linen-draper, was plaintiff, and some officers belonging to the customs defendants. The action was brought for the defendants entering the plaintiff's house, under the pretence of searching for contraband goods, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 200l. damages, and costs of suit.

The Duncannon packet, Capt. Edwards, from the West-Indies and Carolina, is arrived at Falmouth, who, in his passage, took up John Foster-Williams, late master of the John, a brig, who sailed from Boston on the 20th of January last, bound for Surinam. Captain Foster-Williams, in his account, says, that on the 29th of the same month at noon, being in lat. 34° 40' N. long. 60° 00' W. from London, a large sea running at twelve at night, the brig sprung a-leak, and the water came in so fast, that they could not keep her before the wind; and after sustaining incredible hardships till the 7th of February, they that day saw a sloop, to whom they made signals of distress, and afterwards bore down upon her: but though the crew looked at them, they sheered off without giving them any assistance. The captain concludes his account in the following words: "Seven or eight days after, being moderate weather, and the lumber out from between decks, we got two barrels of train oil, the beef being salt we could not eat any, the oil we drank very

very hastily off; that night it blowed very hard, and a large sea running, two of my people were washed overboard, and one died with hunger and cold, another out of his senses, so that we grew so weak and low, that we lost both the day of the month and the week; and we had nothing to live on but salt water and oar weed, my people dying one after another; the last that died was the mate, on the last of February; and on the first of March I was taken out by the above packet, long. 56 oo."

The following has been transmitted to the knights of the shire for the county of York, by the high sheriff and grand jury.

"To Sir George Savile, bart. and Edwin Lascelles, esq.

The present prevailing mode of addressing the throne, and of instructing representatives for their conduct in parliament, points out to us (the sheriff and grand jury at the present assizes for the county of York) a more moderate middle way to inform you, how much we think not only this country, but the whole kingdom, fortunate in having representatives of such exemplary integrity as you have ever proved yourselves to be.

Your great merit, Sir George Savile, in planning and moving for, and your steadiness, Mr. Lascelles, in supporting the act of parliament lately passed, "To amend and render more effectual an act for the general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment whatsoever," do the greatest honour to our choice, and to your own respective conduct on that occasion, and demand our thanks and applause.

Your approved abilities to distinguish, and your well-known attachment to the true principles of the

constitution of this kingdom, make it needless for us either to particularize the evils of the times, or to point out remedies against them. In your hands we think our great concerns in parliament securely lodged; and doubt not but, as far as you are able, you will be ever attentive, *ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat*."

Letter from Sir George Savile and Mr. Lascelles, to the sheriff and grand jury of Yorkshire, in answer.

"Gentlemen,

When we first presumed to make a tender of our services to the county of York, we ventured to assure our constituents of the purity of our intentions, and that, as far as our judgments would keep pace with our good-will, we would hope not to give them cause, in any essential matter, to be dissatisfied with our conduct. The public and repeated testimonies we have received of their approbation, and that now in a point of the first consequence, at the same time that they call for our warmest acknowledgments, and gratify our first and greatest ambition, embolden us likewise to assume more confidence, even in our opinions; because we have found them coincide with the judgment of those whom we have the honour to represent. Those opinions have not, in any essential or fundamental points, been either changed or weakened; and assure yourselves, gentlemen, that the confidence you place in us will prove the strongest incitement to persevere in the discharge of our duty, with unabating attention; diligently, not officiously, with zeal, but without faction; and to guard, in the true spirit of the most dutiful, most perfect, and most effectual loyalty, against evil measures and evil councils

councils. As trustees for the people in the house of commons, strenuously asserting and defending every right; and, as members of the legislature, ardently promoting, as far as we are able, every additional security to our constitution, and every measure tending to maintain the good order of government, and to insure and increase the quiet, the happiness, and the freedom of the subject. We are, gentlemen, with the most perfect sentiments of acknowledgment and respect, your most obliged and most obedient humble servants,

GEORGE SAVILE.

EDWIN LASCELLES."

Translation of a letter from general Paoli, to B. Trecothick and S. Vaughan, esqrs. dated at Corsica, March 20, 1769.

"Most esteemed gentlemen,

The goodness and zeal with which so many generous Englishmen interest themselves in the justice of our cause, and the effectual means that they have furnished for the defence of our liberty and country (at the same time that they most powerfully stimulate us to persevere in our undertaking), awake in us sentiments of the most sincere regard and gratitude, the only manner in which we can now thank our benefactors. I, however, in the name of the whole nation, return them the most unfeigned thanks, for the generous assistance that they have been pleased to procure us, and have requited by way of Leghorn, agreeable to their letter of the 10th of February. I have applied this collection to the support of the families of those patriots, who, abhorring a foreign yoke, have abandoned their houses and estates in that part of the country held by the ene-

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my, and have retired to join our army; and of all those other families who may in future find themselves involved in the same fate. I have thought this use quite conformable to the magnanimity of those who have contributed this supply, and have reason to think they will not disapprove of it; and at the same time that it will be agreeable to them to be assured of the perfect esteem with which I have the honour to be, &c."

A cask, supposed to be the largest in the world, has lately been exhibited in this metropolis. It is said to contain 500 butts, or 1500 barrels of beer, which is nearly double the size of the tribute cask at Heidelberg, so celebrated in all the books of travels through Germany.

The situation of the French East-India Company has been this month variously reported: on one side it has been said, that the dissolution of the company is inevitable: on the other, that they have resources sufficient to answer all their pressing demands.

The society for encouragement of arts have adjudged a gold medal, the premium for the best account of rearing and fattening of hogs, to Arthur Young, esq; of Hertfordshire, author of *The Farmer's Letters*, *A Six Weeks Tour*, and other ingenious pieces in husbandry, &c. &c.

The largest copper utensil ever seen in this kingdom, or perhaps in Europe, is now fabricating at a copper-smith's in Tooley-street. It is fifty-six feet long, six feet four inches wide, and six feet ten inches deep, and will contain near 400 barrels. It is made in consequence of a new invention of hardening and toughening wood in certain cheap and

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whole-

wholesome liquors, which make it extremely durable. By this art, it seems, wood can be tempered, in some respects, like metals, as it can be rendered soft and hard alternately. Common copper hoops have been thus made to bend and twist resembling cordage. The timber of a second-rate ship at Woolwich has actually been surprizingly hardened, and the plank rendered flexible as well as durable; elm water pipes have been converted into a kind of petrified state, the durability of which it is supposed may extend to 100 years. Wheels of coaches, carts, shafts, &c. have been altered to a hard, tough, and elastic nature, which several brewers of this city have experienced; while brewers butts and pipe-staves receive such firmness, as to last several years longer than usual, besides being perfectly sweet: and oak timber, the growth of our colonies, which is naturally too soft and porous, acquires by this process such a compact, tough state, as nearly to be the rival of English oak in ship-building, which at present is become a national concern on account of its scarcity.

They write from Vienna, that during the last passion week, the empress, according to custom, performed the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve women, when it was remarkable that their ages, when together, amounted to 1052 years; one of them was 104, and another 106 years of age.

The wife of one Mr. Smith, mason, in Oxford-road, was delivered of four sons, who are all likely to do well; the husband is 53 years of age, and the woman forty-seven.

The wife of one Simpson of South Kingston, of three boys and a girl.

Died lately, at Patney, aged 93,

Robert Paston, Esq; formerly a scarlet dyer in Southwark; he died worth 50,000l.

As also, after a lingering illness, in the 89th year of his age, Jacob Hervey, Esq; of Cookham, in the county of Berks (the oldest justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex).

M A Y.

Forty-seven public and private bills received the royal assent by commission, among which are the following, viz.

For granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund to his majesty for the service of the present year.

For applying certain monies for the service of 1769.

For applying the money granted for the militia.

For reducing into one act the laws relating to the militia.

For farther encouraging the growth of silk in America.

For granting 780,000l. by way of lottery.

For making a new road from Blackfriars-bridge.

For better securing the duties of customs.

For permitting the free importation of raw hides from Ireland and America.

For discontinuing, upon the exportation of iron imported in foreign ships, the drawbacks of such parts of the duties payable thereon as exceed the duties payable upon iron imported in British ships, &c.

For preventing abuses in making bricks and tiles.

For punishing persons destroying mills.

For improving the navigation of the Clyde.

For

For permitting from Jersey and Guernsey, the export of goods to Newfoundland.

For carrying rice from South and North Carolina and Georgia, to any part of America.

For the preservation of harbour-moorings, and punishing persons stealing his majesty's naval stores.

And an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

A brace of young woodcocks was shot in Chellenden-wood, by Thomas Smith, game-keeper to Horatio Mann, esq; another brace were shot next day near the same spot; there were found seven young ones, and the old bird was seen feeding them.—An event of the like kind is related by Borlase, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*.

Near five hundred of the livery of this city met at the Halfmoon Tavern, Cheapside, when Edw. Bond, esq; was chosen chairman. A request for a common-hall was agreed to and immediately signed. Soon after, the whole company waited on the lord mayor at the Mansion-house; his lordship received them with great politeness, and informed them, that he apprehended this method of requesting a common-hall to be rather unprecedented, though the present times may require a new method; that he should do every thing in his power to oblige so respectable a body as the livery of London; that he would call a court of common-council as soon as he conveniently could, and lay their request before that court, and abide by their determination.

Naples, March 18. This metropolis has been thrown into great confusion, from the apprehensions of the common people, who have

given great credit to a prediction, that this city would be entirely ruined by an earthquake, which, it is said, will happen on the 20th instant. This has struck such a panic, that several thousands have left the place, and a great number of families have moved their effects into the country. As this report is supposed to have been propagated by a gang of thieves, in order to profit by the absence of the credulous, we have doubled our guards; and all the troops who compose the garrison have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, whenever their assistance may be necessary, at a moment's warning.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, in consequence of the application of the livery to the lord mayor, for calling a common-hall, when a motion was moved, "That the right honourable the lord mayor be desired to issue a precept to assemble the livery in common-hall pursuant to their application to him," which, after long debate, was carried in the negative; six aldermen and eighty-six commoners, against three aldermen and sixty-nine commoners.

The lord mayor, on opening the court, desired the act 13 Car. II. to be read, whereby it is enacted, "that no person shall solicit or procure hands, or other consent of persons above the number of twenty, to any petition, remonstrance, or other address to the king, unless the matter thereof has been first consented to by the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council assembled; and that no person or persons whatever shall repair to his majesty, or both or either houses of parliament, upon pretence of presenting any petition, complaint, or other address, with excessive numbers of people, not at

any one time with above the number of ten persons, upon pain of incurring a penalty not exceeding 100l. in money, and three months imprisonment."

Naples, April 7. The emperor, accompanied by the English envoy the hon. William Hamilton, went to view Mount Vesuvius, and the ruins of Pompeia, which was destroyed by the eruption of that volcano, in the time of Pliny the Naturalist. The British envoy afterwards dined with his imperial majesty, and in the evening accompanied him to the theatre.

6th. Their majesties, accompanied by the princes of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, dined at Richmond, and afterwards went to Epfom, and were present at the races there. A fellow, who stood near his majesty, had the audacity to hollow out "Wilkes and liberty for ever!" On which some of the light-horse drew their swords, but the fellow made his escape.

The court of King's-bench gave judgment in the cause of the riot at the last general election at Preston; when Mr. Justice Yates, after a most nervous and pathetic speech on the turpitude of riots at elections, pronounced sentence: an officer was fined 1000l. four other defendants 100l. each, and three months imprisonment; and three other rioters, on account of their low circumstances, six months imprisonment.

On Wednesday was tried a cause in the court of common-pleas, Guildhall, before lord chief justice Wilmot, wherein the master of a north country vessel was plaintiff, and several custom-house officers defendants, for entering his boat, and illegally searching the same, and himself likewise; when a ver-

dikt was given for the plaintiff, with 500l. damages.

The grand question on the 8th. petition of the Middlesex electors was decided in the house of commons, in favour of colonel Luttrell, who was then declared the sitting member, on a majority of legal voices. The first precedent of the kind in the journals of the house.

George Williams, for robbing Josiah Hodgkings on the 9th. highway; and Richard Bruce, for forging an indorsement to a note for the payment of 9l. 16s. 6d. with an intent to defraud Messrs. Owen and Foot, linen-drappers in Holborn, were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence at the Old Bailey.

This day his majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to such private bills as were ready.

After which his majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech; and the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 14th of June next.

A baronet was convicted, by a bench of justices at Barnet, in the penalty of 300l. for making his own candles; but the penalty was mitigated to 100l. before the justices left the court.

A most curious watch has been delivered to his majesty, which has a hand that is a year in making its revolution, and points to the month and the day of the month throughout the year; a second hand acts in the same manner of a regulator, by means of a pendulum, and is adapted to move, or not, at pleasure, without preventing the other parts of the work from going. It has also a plate, on which, by means of a bril-

a brilliant, is represented the sun, which regularly performs its diurnal revolution, and on which is placed a moveable horizon, to shew the variation of the days, according to the seasons of the year: and though it has so many motions, the watch is only of a common size.

A letter from Bristol gives an account of a very destructive fire at Crediton in Devon; the letter is dated May 2, eleven at night. All the best part of the town (generally called West Town) is reduced to ashes; from the top of Bowden-hill to the corn-market, and all Back-lane, for about three-eighths of a mile; by which it is supposed upwards of two hundred houses are destroyed. The person who wrote this account says, "we have scarce saved any thing, and what little we have is broken in pieces. We have lain in an orchard two days and one night."

This day captain Allan was discharged from Newgate; the session of parliament being ended.

Was held the anniversary 11th. meeting of the sons of the clergy. The collection at the church and hall amounted as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
At the rehearsal,	157	16	3
On Thursday at St. Paul's,	148	15	0
At Merchant taylor's hall,	487	11	9

794 3 0
which is 111l. 16s. 1d. short of last year's collection.

At Hicks's Hall, a bill of indictment was found by the grand jury of Middlesex against Edward M^r. Quirk for the murder of George Hopkins on the 8th of last December at Brentford. This is the same man who was lately tried and convicted for the murder of George

Clarke at the same time and place, and received his majesty's pardon. A reward of an hundred pounds is advertised for taking him.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. Ninety prisoners 13th. were tried, of whom seven received sentence of death, two to be transported for fourteen years, thirty-one for seven years, and two branded.

The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, have lately elected David Garrick, esq. an honorary burgess of that corporation; and this day the proper officers of the corporation waited on Mr. Garrick, with his freedom inclosed in a box of curious workmanship, made from a mulberry-tree planted by Shakespeare himself. On the front, Fame holding the bust of Shakespeare, and the three Graces crowning him with laurel, are prettily displayed; on the ends emblematical figures representing Tragedy and Comedy; on the back part Mr. Garrick in the character of Lear in the storm scene; and the top and corners were ornamented with devices of Shakespeare's works, all curiously carved and highly finished, by an eminent carver in Birmingham. This box was accompanied by the following letter:

"To DAVID GARRICK, Esq.

"Sir,

"The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, a town that glories in giving birth to the immortal Shakespeare, whose memory you have so highly honoured, and whose conceptions you have ever so happily expressed—rejoice in an opportunity of adding their mite to that universal applause your inimitable

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table powers have most justly merited; and, as a mark of their esteem and gratitude, have respectfully transmitted to you the freedom of their borough, in a box made from a mulberry tree, undoubtedly planted by Shakespeare's own hand, which they hope you will do them the honour of accepting.

By order of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses in common-council,

W. HUNT, Town-clerk.

Stratford-upon-Avon,

May 3, 1769.

In consequence of the above, a jubilee in honour and to the memory of Shakespeare will be appointed at Stratford the beginning of September next, to be kept up every seventh year. Mr. Gatriek, at the particular request of the corporation and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, has accepted the stewardship. At the first jubilee, a large handsome edifice, lately erected in Stratford by subscription, will be named Shakespeare's Hall, and dedicated to his memory.

16th. The great duchess was brought to bed of a prince at Florence, between three and four this morning, which was immediately announced to the public by a triple discharge of the cannon from the fortrefs. The christening of the young prince, for which every thing has been long prepared, is to be performed this morning.

19th. Cardinal Ganganelli is proclaimed pope, and has taken the title of Clement XIV. He was born at St. Arch Angelo, in the diocese of Rimini, the 31st of October 1705, is of the order of Freres Mineurs Conventuals, and was created cardinal in 1759.

Extract of a letter from Hull, May 2, 1769.

"We have this day, from the marshal of the admiralty in Holderness, the following melancholy scene: five sailors, who landed at Hornsea a few days ago, are seized and committed prisoners to Beverley goal. Upon a precognition taken before the magistrates, they confessed, they belonged to the *Habella*, Alexander Henderson of Leith, master; that the master had hired them at Hamburg, for *Dantzick*; that they left Hamburg the 18th of April, and, on the 21st, got near the latitude of the *Naze*, when one of them stabbed the captain when asleep, and threw him overboard. Upon which they intended to make for Holland and turn smugglers: but providentially they were driven on the coast of Holderness, where they determined to sink the vessel, and for that purpose opened her ports, hove the ballast to one side; and then quitied her; but the day after she was discovered floating about eight miles from the shore. The ruffians disposed of the captain's clothes, &c. and besides had got some pounds in cash. The ship's boat and some other trifles are in the marshal's possession."

Four tolliers, at work in a pit near Whitehaven, were all suffocated by the foul air of an old adjoining work. They have left 26 children and four widows unprovided for.

A whirlwind raised up into the air, from a bleach-field at Paisley, 22 pieces of silk lawn, and carried some of the pieces four miles off, and others five.

The petition of the county of Middlesex was presented 24th. to the king at St. James's, by the following gentlemen; Mr. serjeant Glynn,

Glynn, John Sawbridge, esq. James Townshend, esq. rev. doctor Wilson, George Bellas, esq. Francis Ascough, esq. and William Ellis, esq.

The petition is signed by 1565 freeholders, who are supposed to be possessed of above two thirds of the property in the county. The seven gentlemen who went up with it met at the St. James's coffee-house; and proceeded from thence to his majesty's levee; previous to the opening of which, they were waited upon by lord Willoughby de Broke (the lord in waiting), who requested their names and business, which were wrote upon a card, and delivered to his lordship. They were conducted to the royal presence by the master of the ceremonies, and Mr. Ascough presented the petition to his majesty, who received it very graciously.

Soon after their departure, a cabinet council was held; at the breaking up of which, his majesty returned to Richmond.

The time of presenting the petition being known at court, an acting magistrate, together with several petty constables, were in waiting; but they were not called for, as every thing was conducted with the utmost secrecy, decency, and good order. Many people were assembled at St. James's, in expectation of seeing a cavalcade follow the gentlemen who were to present the above petition; but it was carried up so privately, and with so much decorum, that few knew there was any such thing at all done, and many went away fully satisfied that the report which prevailed respecting it was fallacious.

On Monday Miles B. Allen, esq.

gave bail before lord Mansfield at Guildhall, to answer the complaint of sir William Meredith, bart. who had sworn the peace against him; himself in 1000l. and sir Richard Phillips, bart. and John Bartlet Allen, esq. his sureties, in 500l. each.

Leghorn, April 17. On the 15th instant the emperor and his royal highness the great duke arrived here about one o'clock. Immediately after, the governor of the town sent word to sir John Dick, his Britannic majesty's consul, that his imperial majesty and the great duke intended, as soon as they had dined, to go on board his majesty's frigate the Montreal, capt. Cosby, and the Carysfort, capt. Vandeput, which were then in the roads; of which the consul informed the commanders, and soon after went himself on board the Montreal, which capt. Cosby had got under sail, and was standing close towards the shore. His imperial majesty and the great duke were conducted in barges on board the Montreal. They were saluted by each of the frigates with 21 guns, as well on their going on board, as at their return. They continued on board the Montreal two hours, during which time she kept under sail. On passing the Carysfort, she likewise got under sail, and accompanied the Montreal. The emperor and great duke both expressed great satisfaction. The great duke did sir John Dick the honour to present him to the emperor; and the next morning sir John had the honour to present capt. Cosby and capt. Vandeput to his imperial majesty.

Before the great duke left Rome, the cardinals in a body sent him a present, consisting of a piece of the holy

holy cross, richly adorned with figures and instruments of the crucifixion, in gold, weighing sixteen pounds; four cases, with the prints of the churches and principal buildings at Rome, and two pictures of Mosaic work, representing St. Peter and St. Paul: on which occasion his royal highness gave to the maitre de hotel who was charged with it, a gold snuff-box, and 200 zechins to be distributed amongst the servants. The great duke likewise ordered very large sums of money to be given to the servants of each of the houses where entertainments were made for him; the whole amounting to upwards of 2000 zechins.

They write from Copenhagen, that on the ninth of last month a new hospital was opened in that city, for the use of the poor, in the presence of a great number of the nobility, &c. The bishop of Harboe made an excellent discourse on that occasion, which was followed by a grand concert of music. This hospital is a very spacious structure, and will contain 700 persons of both sexes. Such as are most infirm, and past their labour, are to be supplied with all the necessaries of life *gratis*; but those who are able to work are to pay for their subsistence out of the profits of their employments, having their lodging at free cost; besides these 700 persons maintained in the house, alms are distributed weekly to 500 poor people who inhabit the city. After the concert a collection was made for the poor, who dined in the halls of the hospital, and had new clothes distributed among them.

Since the king of Denmark has returned to his own kingdom, many new regulations have taken place in his dominions, but none that gives such universal satisfaction as that

lately made, regarding the sharing the estates and effects among the children of the peasants. It is particularly, by the ordinance lately published respecting this affair, commanded that the oldest child, son or daughter, shall, upon the decease of their parents, be entitled to one moiety, or half part, and no more, of their effects and possessions, and the other moiety is to be divided equally among the rest of the children, whether male or female; and if there be but two children, then the estate and effects of the deceased to be equally shared.

The news brought from the East-Indies, by the ships 29th. just arrived, have affected India stock near 20 per cent. that stock being done on Thursday last at 267; whereas this day it has been down as low as 248, and it is feared by many that it may fall 40 or 50 per cent. lower.

There are not wanting some who insinuate that these reports are spread by interested persons, who have great influence in the company, in order to take advantage of the unwary; yet there seems to be no doubt, that the ships left India at a time when the company's affairs bore a very unfavourable aspect; for it is asserted, that the Marattas were in arms, had joined several other powers, and were ripe for an engagement. They are supposed to be spirited up by the French, who, it is well known, have been privately sending over forces to that part of the globe for some time past.

If there is no truth in the above reports, or indeed, if they are true, it seems to reflect upon the gentlemen in power, who suffer the public to be cajoled for want of proper and

and speedy information of the state of their affairs.

Saturday a motion was made in the court of common pleas, for a rule, for lord Halifax to shew cause why Mr. Wilkes's demurrer should not be withdrawn, and the proceedings go on against his lordship, they having been stopped by his plea of Mr. Wilkes's being an outlaw. The rule was granted, upon Mr. serjeant Glynn's producing a certificate from the court of king's bench, that Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was illegal; and the court has granted ten days to his lordship to shew cause, &c. Long and learned arguments were made use of by the counsel, who were, for Mr. Wilkes, Mr. serjeant Glynn, Mr. serjeant Leigh; for lord Halifax, Mr. serjeant Davy and Mr. serjeant Naires.

The unfortunate city of Koningsberg was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful fire, which has done more damage than that which ruined a multitude of inhabitants in the year 1764.

A fine monument of white marble has been erected at Berlin, by order of his Prussian majesty, to the memory of the late field marshal Schwerin, who was slain at the battle of Prague in 1757, when he charged the enemy at the head of his regiment, with the colours in his hand.

From the banks of the Danube,
April 25.

"We have received advice from Constantinople, that the Turks, upon the occasion of removing the standard of Mahomet, made a grand procession through the city: all Christians upon this occasion were forbid to appear in the streets, or at their windows; but the wife and

daughter of the imperial minister, being excited by curiosity, placed themselves at a secret window to observe the procession, which was no sooner discovered by the Turks, than they attacked the ambassador's house, and endeavoured to force an entrance; but the servants of the minister opposing them, well armed, a dreadful fray ensued, in which no less than 100 persons lost their lives, and the ambassador's lady was very severely treated. Some of the rioters dragged her down into the court yard, and made preparations to strangle her, when a party of Janissaries, who were dispatched to her assistance by an aga in the neighbourhood, happily came and preserved her. Upon complaint being made of this outrage by her husband to the grand vizir, that minister expressed great sorrow for the insult that had been offered, and assured him he should have all the reparation it was possible to procure. A few hours after, the vizir sent the imperial minister a rich present of jewels for his lady, and a bag, which was found to contain the heads of the three principal rioters.

This morning, about two o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at a timber merchant's in Peterstreet Saffron-hill, which consumed the same, and twelve more houses. A child is said to have perished in the flames. Some attribute this disaster to fireworks the preceding evening.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the nephew of sir Matthew Blackiston appeared, with a letter from sir Matthew, desiring leave to resign his gown, on account of his ill state of health; but, after some debates, the affair was postponed till next court of aldermen.

Married

Married at Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Edmund Wood, aged 77, to Miss Goldstone, a fine young lady of 25; they were first lawfully asked three different Sundays in the church, and after married with a licence.

Died lately, at Bodmin in Cornwall, Mrs. Trevanion, aged 107 years.

Jane Holt, in Shropshire, aged 105.

Anthony Risolieri, esq; aged 98, a well-known interpreter.

Mr. Amcot, schoolmaster, near the Seven Dials. In cutting a pen he dropt his penknife, and catching it between his thighs, it pierced so deep that it killed him.

Belling Taylor, in Southwark, aged 103.

Thomas Harris, esq; of Barming, worth 150,000*l*.

J U N E.

1st. His grace the duke of Bolton gave a grand supper and masquerade ball, at his seat at Hackwood, Hants; at which were present their royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, the foreign ministers, and more than 300 persons of the first distinction.

At twelve this day, a very numerous body of proprietors of East-India stock, met at their house in Leadenhall street when the advices lately received from India were read; and it was then unanimously declared, that from those advices, no real cause for the alarm that had happened could be inferred; for that upon the whole it appeared that the company's affairs were in a very flourishing situation.

4th. A great riot happened at Nottingham, occasioned by a

serjeant's ill using a private soldier, which the mob resenting, and beat the serjeant; whereupon the officers of the military drew their swords on the populace, but were soon overpowered; the magistrates then interposed, and with much difficulty rescued the military gentlemen out of their hands, and conducted them to a place of safety till the mob dispersed.

This being his majesty's 5th. birth-day, the Royal Academicks gave an entertainment at their house in Pall-Mall, in honour of the day; and in the evening the whole front of the Royal Academy was illuminated with transparent paintings, and lamps of various colours. In the centre compartment appeared a graceful female figure seated, representing Painting, surrounded with Genii, some of which guided her pencil, whilst others dictated subjects to her; at her feet were various youths employed in the study of the art; and over her head hovered a celestial form, representing Royal Munificence, attended by several other figures supporting a cornucopia filled with honours and rewards. The whole piece was executed by Mr. Cipriani, R. A.

On the left side of Painting; in another compartment, was represented by a female figure Sculpture, standing upon a rock of marble, holding in one hand an antiquated bust, and in the other the chisel and mallet. This compartment was executed by Mr. West, R. A.

On the right side of Painting, in a third compartment was represented by another female figure Architecture, in a contemplating attitude, holding in her hand a compass, being surrounded with buildings, and having at her feet the basket

subject and scannas root which gave rise to the Corinthian order. This subject was executed by Mr. Dance, R. A.

Immediately above the centre compartment was a tablet with this inscription, "Royal Academy of Arts, instituted MDCCCLXVIII." And upon the tablet was placed a medallion, in which were represented the portraits of their majesties, by Mr. Penny, R. A. The medallion was surrounded with festoons of laurel, roses, and myrtle intertwined, and with trophies of arms, and attributes of Venus and the Graces; painted by Mr. Richards, R. A.

Other parts of the front were adorned with trophies alluding to the different arts of design, painted by Mr. Richards and Mr. Wale, R. A. And others were enriched with stars and various figures in lamps of different colours; the top of the building was terminated with a large imperial crown and various pyramids, &c. in lamps of different colours.

At a meeting of the society of the Bill of Rights, an account of Mr. Wilkes's debts was delivered in, which amounted to 17,000*l*. seven of which have been already compromised. A circular letter was at the same time read and approved by the chairman. This letter has since been sent to the gentlemen of the minority, who are to promote it in the different counties they live in, and is also to be sent to all the city and borough towns in England, with Mr. Wilkes's case, written by himself.

On breaking open the will of a country gentleman deceased, a legacy of 2000*l*. was found to be bequeathed by him to John Wilkes, Esq.

His royal highness the duke of Gloucester set out for Harwich, to embark for Holland on his intended tour through Germany.

The first stone for the new Magdalen House was laid opposite the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields.

The late James Farquharson, esq. of Great Ruffel Street, who died in August last, having bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l*. to be distributed among the public hospitals, the same was paid by Thomas Watts, esq; his executor, to

St. George's	1000 <i>l</i> .
Middlesex	1000 <i>l</i> .

St. Luke's for incurables	500 <i>l</i> .	} 1000 <i>l</i> .
for the general account	500 <i>l</i> .	

Bedlam for the incurables	500 <i>l</i> .	} 1000 <i>l</i> .
for the general account	500 <i>l</i> .	

Westminster Infirmary for incurables	500 <i>l</i> .	} 1000 <i>l</i> .
for the general account	500 <i>l</i> .	

St. Bartholomew's	500 <i>l</i> .
Christ's	500 <i>l</i> .
St. Thomas's	500 <i>l</i> .
London	500 <i>l</i> .
Small Pox, Cold Bath Fields	500 <i>l</i> .
Lying-in, in Brownlow-street	500 <i>l</i> .
New Westminster lying-in, beyond Westm. Bridge	500 <i>l</i> .

Ayllum	500 <i>l</i> .
Magdalen, Goodman's Fields	500 <i>l</i> .
Lock, Hyde Park Corner	500 <i>l</i> .

Mr. Bingley was brought from the king's-bench prison to the common pleas, by Habeas Corpus, to surrender himself to an action of debt, in order to be removed to the Fleet; but though it appeared by the return of the writ that he was not in execution at the suit of the crown, but in custody

tody to answer interrogatories, the court was of opinion they were not authorized to change the place of his confinement, and he was thereupon remanded back.

Yesterday the report was made to his majesty of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when William Sykes and James Best, for house-breaking; Judith Baldwin, for stealing money out of the house of John March; Mary Harris and Louisa Smith, for robbing Benjamin Stobben in Blackboy-alley; John Abraham, for a highway robbery; and John Creamer, for stealing nine guineas, the property of John Lothian (being the whole number condemned last Sessions at the Old Bailey) were all respited.

Jonathan Hall, condemned in January sessions, was also respited.

On Saturday morning a methodist preacher, who had disturbed the peace of the city of Gloucester with his enthusiastic rant, was flogged through the streets by order of the mayor.

The honourable Mr. Howard, the honourable Mr. King, sir George Colebrooke, sir Joseph Mawbey, and many other gentlemen of the county of Surry, dined at the St. Alban's tavern, where a general meeting was agreed to be held at Epsom on the 26th inst, to which all the freeholders of the county have been invited. This meeting has since been disclaimed by the high sheriff, and every art made use of to discountenance it.

A cause was tried in the common pleas, in which Mrs. Todd a milk-woman was plaintiff, and a cow-keeper in Chelsea defendant; the action was for mixing water with his milk, which she was by contract

engaged to take for a certain time; the jury, without going out of court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with 15*l.* damages.

An English gentleman was taken into custody at Brest, for taking plans of the fortifications of that and other sea-port towns in France.

Several large stills, containing 2500 gallons each, are making to be sent to Madras in the East-Indies, in order to render the water of that place, which is brackish, sweet and fresh.

The celebrated Miss Elliot, who died the other day, was possessed at that time of about eight thousand pounds, six thousand of which were in the funds, and said to have been made her a present of by a certain great personage, just before the dissolution of their connexion. The remainder consisted of furniture, plate, and jewels, of which, it is said, she had a very elegant collection.

The above lady has left all that she was possessed of among her poor relations; except an hundred pounds to each of her executors; and a few trifling legacies, in rings, &c. to some of her select friends, which in the whole did not amount to an hundred pounds.

Hague, June 11. The duke of Gloucester arrived the 9th instant in the afternoon at Helvept, where he was received by sir Joseph Yorke, and Baron Zeele, gentleman to the prince stadtholder; his royal highness went with him in the yacht to Williamstadt, from whence he departed yesterday morning to Moerdyk; and from thence to continue his rout for Breda.

His majesty's particular thanks were given, as well to the several officers of the different degrees

degrees of rank in every company of the first regiment of guards, as also the private men of the regiment, for their masterly performances on the day of their review, of which his majesty was pleased to signify his entire approbation. The reason for this distinguished mark of royal favour is said to have been, to remove the effects of a rumour that had prevailed among the regiment, of an undue preference, because the third regiment had been reviewed before the first.

The last packet from North America brought a letter of thanks from the town of Boston to colonel Barre, for his conduct in parliament, and also inclosed him a remonstrance to his majesty, setting forth the grievances they labour under, and particularly mentioning the conduct of governor —; also the contents of six intercepted letters, which discovered a project of the most dangerous nature. The above remonstrance, we hear, was presented on Friday.

24th. Came on the election of sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex at Guildhall, when James Townsend and John Sawbridge, esqrs. were unanimously chosen.

The number of livery-men that attended on this occasion was greater than has been known for many years past, and it was proposed to petition his majesty on the present state of national grievances. This proposal was unanimously approved; a petition was read, and one alteration only, at the request of the lord mayor, made, viz. that instead of "the humble petition of the lord mayor, the aldermen, and livery of the city of London," it should run thus, "the humble petition of the

livery of the city of London." A motion was then made, that the lord mayor, sheriffs, and city members, be requested to wait on his majesty with the petition; this motion was seconded, and all, except Mr. Harley, who was not present, expressed their readiness to comply with the request. The whole business was transacted with the greatest decorum; only one unlucky affair intervened, by the indiscretion of a young man, who was detected in taking minutes of the speakers, which was resented by the populace, and the poor fellow was very roughly used.

The gentlemen, clergy, 26th. and freeholders of the county of Surry met at Epsom, to consider the best constitutional measures to be taken in support of the right of elections, when two expedients were proposed, either instructing their members, or petitioning the king; to the first it was objected, as nugatory, one of their members having already done all in his power to support their rights, the other all in his power to resign them; to petition, was therefore the only eligible measure left, and was, after some debate about the form, unanimously adopted, and the following resolution agreed to as the basis: That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, by the laws of the land, the freeholders and electors of Great Britain have an undoubted right to be represented in parliament by any person qualified according to law, who has a majority of legal votes; and that they have reason to apprehend these rights have been abridged in the case of the Middlesex election.

A letter from Dolgelly, in North Wales, gives an account of an earthquake at that place on the 15th inst. which threatened to bury the inhabitants

bitants under the projecting cliffs which hang over it. Torrents of water burst forth from the convulsed sides of Kader Idris, which deluged the little vale beneath. The Marian, where the militia are exercised, was covered with a kind of lava near three feet deep; but what is chiefly regretted, is the loss of the admired bridge, called Bonty Bondigion, which, upon examination, had no foundation, the lowest stone being above the surface of the earth.

The lord mayor of London sent to lord Rochfort, to know when it would be proper to wait upon his majesty with the petition of the livery of London; and received for answer, that it was a matter not in his department.

His lordship waited upon 27th. lord Weymouth; but was told his lordship was not at home. He therefore left his business, and in return received the card prefixed to the petition. (See the Appendix.)

The sheriffs went to court, 30th. and requested an audience; which being granted, his majesty was pleased to appoint Wednesday the 5th of July to receive the petition.

This day the first stone of a new bridge to be built over the Severn at Shrewsbury, was laid by sir John Astley, bart.

In the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's tabernacle in Tottenham-court-road, is the following epitaph:

“To the memory of Mrs. Whitefield, who, after thirty years strong and frequent manifestations of her Redeemer's love, mixed with strong and frequent strugglings against the buffetings of Satan, many sicknesses and indwellings of sin, was joyfully released Aug. the 1768”

Letters from Jamaica bring advice of the fortunate discovery of a conspiracy among the negroes of Kingston, the capital of that island. Their plan was to set the town on fire in different places; and when the inhabitants were busy in extinguishing the flames the conspirators were to fall upon them, and to put them to death without mercy. The discovery was made by a black girl, who told the story to a Jew that kept her; he immediately informed the colonel of the militia, who mustered his men privately, and went to the place of rendezvous, where he found about 300 armed negroes, whom he surprized, and took several of them prisoners, many of whom have since been executed. It is added, that the insurrection was to have been general throughout the island.

After many flying reports about the success of the Corsican army, and of the defeat of the French in that island, which were universally believed at the beginning of the present month, the contrary is now found to be the truth; and that the Corsicans, either intimidated by the superior number of the French forces, or corrupted by the allurements of French gold, deserted their leader in the day of battle, laid down their arms, and submitted to the yoke of France. Corte, the capital of the island, surrendered without being invested; and the brave Paoli, finding himself deserted, betrayed, deluded, and even reproached, by his worthless countrymen, is retired with a few chosen followers to the mountains, there to meditate an escape. The French have offered 2000 louis-d'ors for apprehending him.

They write from Pazis, that on the festival of Corpus Christi the fleur

seur Torre opened his new Vauxhall, near St. Martin's gate, under the denomination of the Feasts of Tempe. He has laid out upwards of 50,000 crowns to establish this place of entertainment, which is to be open Sundays and Thursdays. It was calculated that there were between ten and twelve thousand persons present the first evening: they pay half a crown admittance; and all the opulent families, both of court and city, seem eager to shut up and stifle themselves there, instead of going to breathe the pure air in the public walks.

The dreadful fire that happened at Koningberg broke out at a baker's shop about three o'clock in the morning, and destroyed a great number of magazines filled with corn, wine, and rich merchandize; upwards of two hundred edifices were laid in ashes, and the loss is computed at several millions of six-dollars.

The emperor of Germany paid a visit to the Sardinian court in his way to Vienna from Rome. He dined with his Sardinian majesty, and in the afternoon accompanied his majesty to the Corso.

Mrs. Stuart, of Mary-le-bone, near the Grotto, was delivered of three children, a boy and two girls, who were baptized the next day by the names of John, Harriet, and Anne.

A woman in Marybone workhouse—of twins, one white, the other black.

A poor woman at the Middlesex hospital, of three girls, all likely to live.

Died lately, Miss Elliot, a favourite dramatic performer. (See page 108.)

Samuel Raddeck, at Annapolis

Royal, the apothecary who gave evidence against the Manchester rebels in 1746.

Mr. William Wells of Rochester, aged 104.

Mr. Horner, of Gravesend, aged 106.

Mr. Day of the Borough, aged 106.

Old Peter Edwards the Welchman, aged 118.

Hensy James Oswald at Saint Omer's, a celebrated mathematician, aged 105.

John Martin Gardy, at Brussels, aged 112.

JULY.

His grace the duke of Grafton was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and afterwards dined in a very pleasured manner in Trinity-college-hall, attended by the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Bedford, marquis of Grandby, lord Sandwich, lord North, lord Weymouth, a great number of the principal nobility, foreign ministers, and gentlemen of the first distinction. A grand anthem was performed on this occasion; and an ode, composed by Mr. Gray, the author of the celebrated Elegy in a country church-yard.

Mr. Derman's sugar-house, in Black-friars, was burnt to the ground.

A large body of journeymen weavers assembled in Spital-fields, and cut the work to pieces in several looms, but dispersed without doing any other mischief.

Came on before the lord chief justice Wilmot, at Guildhall, a most remarkable cause, between the representatives of Mr. Frederick, formerly a capital merchant of this city

ty, and the representatives of sir Stephen Evance, bart. then a very great banker. The original transactions which gave birth to the cause passed upwards of fourscore years ago, since which æra, with but few intervals, a suit and suits have been depending. This was the issue directed by the house of lords, upon an appeal from a decree of the court of chancery, to enquire into the facts of a spoliation complained of by sir Stephen's having fraudulently destroyed a voucher of such contents of Mr. Frederick's, whereby he was damnified in the mutual accounts; and consequently his estate lessened, to the amount of 4000*l*. The proof of the fact rested almost entirely on the examination of Paul Jodderel, esq. the only surviving witness in the year 1726, many years after the imputed spoliation. The jury, after a hearing of five hours, found a verdict for the defendant, without going out of court, and perfectly agreeable to his lordship's opinion.

3d. This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey; seventy-nine prisoners were tried this session; ten received sentence of death; two were cast for transportation for fourteen years, and thirty-two for seven years: one to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of ten pounds, two whipped, and two branded.

Twenty-one respited convicts in former sessions received his majesty's pardon on the following conditions: two to be transported for life, eleven for fourteen years, and eight for seven years.

At this session Thomas Mellor, otherwise Brookes, and John Litchfield, were capitally convicted, for assaulting and ravishing Mary War-

net and Mary Curtain, in the fields near Hackney. Litchfield was recommended as an object of mercy.

By a letter from Africa, there is a most moving account of the mortality among our people in that country. The writer says, that neither officer nor soldier in James Fort, on the river Gambia, have survived the black war with Barah, or the sickness which had raged like a plague in that fortification, owing to the ruinous state of the barracks, in which the soldiers, during the rainy season, were never dry.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, March 25.

"On the 17th ult. a French smuggling schooner from Martinico, commanded by capt. Leblanc, and mounting ten swivel guns, with 19 men, was taken and brought into this port, by captain Campbell, in the custom-house schooner the Burke, of eight swivels and twelve men, five of whom were negroes, after a desperate engagement, in which the French lost their captain, gunner, and one man, and had several wounded, one whereof is since dead. Captain Campbell's mate and two of his men were wounded; the former died the Sunday following, but the other two it is expected will recover. The bravery and good conduct of captain Campbell, in this little though well-fought combat, as well as his great humanity to the vanquished, deserve the highest applause: and in justice to Mr. Macdonald, who happened to be on board, we cannot omit mentioning, that he gallantly seconded the efforts of the captain and crew, and contributed in no small measure to the success of the day."

The right honourable the lord mayor, sir Robert Lad- 5th.
broke;

broke, alderman Beckford, and alderman Trecothick, with the two sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, esq. the city remembrancer, proceeded in state to St. James's, with the petition of the livery of London; where, after waiting a short time in the antichamber, his lordship sent a messenger to the lord in waiting, to acquaint him with his business, and to know the king's pleasure. After much interruption, his lordship was told, with some marks of disrespect, that the levee was begun, and the gentlemen might walk in. The king being near the door, the lord-mayor addressed him to the following effect:

"Most gracious sovereign,

We, the lord-mayor, the representatives in parliament, together with the sheriffs, of your majesty's ancient and loyal city of London, presume to approach your royal person, and beg leave to present, with all humility, to your majesty, the dutiful and most humble petition of your majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the Livery of London in common-hall assembled, complaining of grievances; and from your majesty's unbounded goodness and paternal regard and affection for your subjects, they humbly presume to hope, that your majesty will graciously condescend to listen to their just complaints, and to grant them such relief as in your majesty's known wisdom and justice shall seem meet."

After which, his lordship presented the petition to his majesty; but the king made no answer, and immediately turned about to baron Dieden, the Danish minister, and delivered the petition to the lord in waiting.

The lord chancellor pronounced his decree on the will of the late Mr. Vol. XII.

William Hicks of Hamburgh; in consequence of which the Marine Society are entitled to a capital of near 10,000*l.* the interest of which is annually to be applied for the benefit of the institution.

By letters from Jamaica, we hear that the inhabitants of St. Domingo, after having taken arms and beat the French king's troops, sent a memorial to the court of France, describing the necessity they were under to support their rights, which had been cruelly invaded by the governor, and requesting the king to recal him and some other obnoxious persons; declaring their resolution sooner to die, than longer submit to the arbitrary treatment they have lately met with.

Was tried before lord Mansfield, by a special jury, a cause, wherein John Milward, esq. was plaintiff, and capt. Harrison of the Three Sisters, a collier, defendant; for running down the plaintiff's vessel, with one hundred quarters of wheat, and drowning two men; the collier was going down full sail, on the flood tide, and anchor a cock bill: when, after a hearing of four hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with two hundred and ninety-eight pounds damages, the value of the vessel and wheat.

A young man belonging to Long-Witton, in Northumberland, was recommended to the infirmary at Newcastle afflicted with a most violent convulsion in the diaphragm. His hiccup is said to have been heard at two miles distance; and the noise so hideous, that cattle were frightened at him. This disorder succeeded a fever.

The new-built chapel of Clare-hall was consecrated by the bishop of London, his grace of Canterbury

terbury being present. Very considerable benefactions have been received towards furnishing and ornamenting it: and it is thought to be as handsome a structure as any in either university.

Leghorn, June 19. General Paoli, who arrived in this port on the 16th instant, on board an English merchant ship, came ashore yesterday. He went immediately to the house of sir John Dick, the English consul, who had invited him to lodge there. However, he staid but an hour, to take some refreshment; after which he set out, accompanied by the consul, in a coach and four, for Pisa, followed by another carriage, in which were lord Pembroke and baron Grottau. We know not to what country he will afterwards repair; perhaps to England, where, we are informed, some of the principal nobility have offered him an honourable asylum.

10th. The late proceedings of the livery at the common-hall, and a copy of the petition, were entered in the books of record, at the town-clerk's office.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the adjournment of the sessions at Guildhall finally ended, when upwards of 150 fugitives and prisoners were discharged from the several gaols in this city. The next session begins at Guildhall the 4th, and at the Old-Bailey the 6th of September.

Among the insolvent debtors discharged at Guildhall on Friday last, was Mr. Robert Cooper, who had been confined 27 years past, on a special *capias ulagatum*, for debt and costs amounting to upwards of 400l.

They write from Genoa, that the money demanded by France for con-

quering Corsica amounts to double what the island could have been sold for to any European purchaser.

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, the ballot ended at 13th. the East-India-house, on the following question, viz. "That this court do agree with the court of directors, that it is necessary at this time to send out a commission with extraordinary powers to regulate their affairs in India;" when scrutineers were appointed, and at seven o'clock they made their report, viz. for the question 279; against it 259; majority 20. The court then proceeded upon other business.

Mr. Vanfittart, Mr. Scrafton, and colonel Ford, are the gentlemen appointed to go to the East-Indies on the above commission; and we hear that they will embark in about three weeks.

The marriage ceremony between the prince royal of 14th. Prussia and the princess Frederica Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt, was performed in the palace of Charlottenbourg; after which, there was an assembly and supper at court; and the rejoicings will be continued a week longer.

The number of negro slaves bartered for in one year (1768) on the coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to Rio Congo, by the different European nations, amounts as follows: Great-Britain, 53,100; British Americans, 6,300; France, 23,520; Holland, 11,300; Portugal, 1,700; Denmark, 1,200; in all, 104,100, bought by barter for European and Indian manufactures, chiefly at 15l. sterling each, amounting in sterling money to 1,561,500l.

A most violent storm of 16th. thunder and lightning, and hail, happened in the Isle of Ely, by which

which eight farmers only, are said to have sustained damage in their crops, to the amount of 3000*l*. Some of the hailstones measured six inches round, others fell in square pieces, and killed crows, lapwings, and other birds. In short, no storm, ever appeared so destructive and terrible in those parts.

At the quarter-sessions held this week at Guildford, for the county of Surrey, a motion was made by sir Francis Vincent, and seconded by sir Joseph Mawbey, for an application to one of the secretaries of state, recommending John Percival as a fit object for his majesty's pardon. The court agreed to this motion unanimously; and the chairman, sir Fletcher Norton, was desired to make application accordingly, in the name of the quarter-sessions. The said John Percival, twelve months ago, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years afterwards, for chalking 4*s* on the back of Richard Capel, esq. one of the justices of that county.

We hear that the mercers company have settled an annuity of an hundred guineas a year on Mr. Thicknesse, the late high master of St. Paul's school, as a reward for his great merits and inimitable assiduity; an act of munificence which reflects no less honour upon the judgment of the company, than credit upon the receiver.

Extract of a letter from Turin, of the 17th ult. "On Sunday last his imperial majesty arrived here, attended by count Dietrichstein, grand écuyer, and knight of the Golden Fleece, baron Reischach and general count Nostitz, two of his imperial majesty's chamberlains. The emperor went immediately on his

arrival to the apartments of the duke of Chablais, and after staying some time with his royal highness, made a visit to the king of Sardinia. His imperial majesty then retired to the house of the count Kevenhuller, his minister at this court. He dined at court with his Sardinian majesty, and in the afternoon was at the corso in the same chariot with the king of Sardinia; where the great number of fine equipages, which amounted to two hundred and forty, had a very grand effect. He supped that night with his Sardinian majesty."

The king of Denmark has given orders for numbering all the inhabitants of both sexes to be found in any part of his majesty's dominions. They are to be ranged in several distinct classes; under the first of which will be comprehended all from eight years of age downward, and under the last class all who are forty-eight and above.

The French king is to pay the pope for the county of Venaissin, the sum of 6,000,000 livres, by way of indemnification for the loss of that territory to the holy see. At this price the French reckon themselves gainers of no less than 240,000 livres annually (and of course so much loss to the pope, even supposing the sum of six millions to be a fair price for the country), which they used to pay to the court of Rome, on condition of their raising no tobacco within the said territories.

The pope has ordered the city of Rome to be immediately purged of all vagabonds, and appointed two houses to receive them (as they are to be divided into different classes); one for the young and healthy who are able to work, and the other for the

the aged and infirm who are unable to procure a subsistence.

They write from Gibraltar, that several Corsican families, with their effects, were arrived there in their way to Minorca, where they are going to settle, they not chusing to continue under the oppression of French tyranny in their native country.

Holland Fen, in Lincolnshire, being to be inclosed by act of parliament, some desperate persons have been so incensed at what they called their right being taken from them, that in the dead of night they shot into the windows of several gentlemen whom they thought active in procuring the act for inclosure; but happily no person has been killed.

They write from Bristol, 18th. that, pursuant to an advertisement for that purpose, the free and independent citizens met at Guildhall, to consider of a petition to their gracious sovereign, for redress of grievances; for which they were so unanimous, that there was but one dissenting voice; and the petition being produced, and read, it was universally approved of.

A fine large marble tomb-stone, elegantly finished, was erected over the grave of Mr. Allen, junior, in Newington church-yard, Surry. On the sides are the following inscriptions:

NORTH SIDE.

Sacred to the memory of
WILLIAM ALLEN,
An Englishman of unspotted life
and amiable disposition,
Who was inhumanly murdered,
near St. George's-fields, the 10th
day of May, 1768, by Scottish de-
tachments from the army.
His disconsolate parents, inhabi-

tants of this parish, caused this tomb to be erected to an only son, lost to them and to the world in his twentieth year, as a monument of his virtues and their affection.

SOUTH SIDE.

O disembodied soul! most rudely driven
From this low orb (our sinful seat) to Hea-
ven!

While filial piety can please the ear,
Thy name will still occur for ever dear:
This very spot now humanis'd shall crave
From all a tear of pity on thy grave.
O flow'r of flow'rs, which we shall see
no more,
No kind returning spring can thee re-
store;
Thy loss thy hapless countrymen de-
plore.

EAST SIDE.

"O earth! cover not thou my blood."
Job xvi. 18.

WEST SIDE.

"Take away the wicked from before
the king, and his throne shall be
established in righteousness."

Prov. xxiii. 5.

On the same monument is the following inscription:

Here also lies interred;
The remains of SARAH NEWSHAM,
The only remaining child of
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Who survived a few months the
cruel death of her beloved bro-
ther.

She died December the 7th, 1768,
aged 23 years.

This evening, about eight
o'clock, a dreadful fire broke 26th.
out at Mr. Ross's, whipmaker to the
Duke of Cumberland, in Mary-le-
bon-street, St. James's, which en-
tirely consumed the same; and
likewise Mr. Munday's, shoemaker,
Mr. Frith's Manchester warehouse;
Mr. Warren's, a perfumer; Mr.
Thackthwaite's, cabinet-maker;
with his work-shop, and a large par-
cel.

cel of timber; Mr. Lyne's, confectioner; besides damaging a number of houses on each side, and three which lay backwards, with a quantity of goods. In Sherrard-street, it has destroyed Rustat's coffee-house; Mr. Schooler's, a silk-dyer; and Mr. Hole's, a taylor; with four others that are greatly damaged.—It was said to be occasioned by the carelessness of a boy melting some resin for whip-handles. The scarcity of water for upwards of an hour was amazing; not more than one engine could play, with any effect, till half an hour after nine o'clock. About eleven it was got so far under, as to prevent any farther fear of its increase. A party of the guards attended, to keep off the populace.

Thomas Mellor, alias Brooks, for a rape; William Dunk, for returning from transportation; and Robert Merry and Richard Belchier, for a robbery, were conveyed in two carts from Newgate to Tyburn, where they were executed, pursuant to their sentence: they seemed extremely penitent, and behaved with great devotion. Mellor died with great resolution. Three of them were very personable young men, and very decently dressed. A new gallows, of an uncommon construction, was erected upon the occasion.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury, July 26.

"On Friday last, a few minutes before twelve o'clock at noon, Susannah Lott and Benjamin Busf were taken from the gaol, in order to be executed, pursuant to their sentence, for the murder of Mr. Lott, by poison. Busf, dressed in black, was carried in a waggondrawn by four horses, and attended by two

or three sheriff's officers. Mrs. Lott, dressed in a suit of mourning she had for her husband, immediately followed on a hurdle drawn by four horses. In this manner they proceeded till they came to the place of execution; when Busf, after joining in prayer with the clergyman, was hanged on a gallows about one hundred yards from the place where Mrs. Lott was to be executed. When he had hung about fifteen minutes, the officers thus proceeded to execute sentence on Mrs. Lott, who was particularly desirous that he should suffer before her.

A post, about seven feet high, was fixed in the ground; it had a peg near the top, to which Mrs. Lott, standing on a stool, was fastened by the neck; when the stool was taken away, she hung about a quarter of an hour, till she was quite dead: a chain was then turned round her body, and properly fastened by staples to the post, when a large quantity of faggots being placed round her, and set on fire, the body was consumed to ashes. She was very sensible of her crime, and died entirely penitent. The man did not betray any remarkable concern for his approaching end. It is computed there were 5000 persons attending the execution."

Extract of a letter from Exeter, July 19.

"Last Tuesday arrived here his grace the D. of B. He was ushered into Guildhall by a gentleman, to receive the freedom of this city, with hissing all the way: on his return, he was saluted in the same manner, with the sound of 'Wilkes and Liberty' joined to it; and, in all probability, would have been worse treated, had not the mayor, with the sword and staff-officers, in-

terposed, and conducted him safe to Bamfylde-house. In the afternoon he went to St. Peter's, to receive the compliment of being sung into church by the choir; the bishop, &c. attended in procession. As soon as the coach stopped at the church-door, the mob surrounded it, and saluted him as in the morning, continuing their shouts of 'Wilkes and Liberty' all through the body of the church to the gates of the choir. The church was so crowded, and the people so noisy, that it was disagreeable and dangerous to be in it. The populace expected his grace's return, but were disappointed, he having gone through the church to the palace. His chief business here is said to be to promote an address; but his grace has declared he had no such intention, nor did he know that it was the assize week. A paper was fixed up on Heavytrees gallows with the following words: "—— is expected here to-day."

Vienna, June 28. Yesterday being the day fixed for the marriage of the archduchess Amelia with the infant duke of Parma, the court went to the church of the Augustines of this city, by the gallery which leads from the palace. Near the grand altar a canopy was erected, beneath which were a chair of state, and an oratory for her majesty. At a small distance from this canopy, and upon the same line, was placed two other chairs of state for the imperial family, facing the altar: and upon a raised part of the floor, two other chairs of state, and as many oratories, for his royal highness the archduke Ferdinand, who stood proxy for the infant on this occasion. The empress-queen, attended by the captain of her guards, and great officers, led her august daughter

to the altar, dressed in a suit of silver, and having her train borne up by the countess of Wildenstein, as grand-mistress. The archduchesses immediately followed her majesty; and the ladies of the court and the city finished the procession, which was closed by a detachment of foot-guards. After the nuptial ceremony, the court returned to the palace in the same order as they went, her majesty all the way leading the new duchess of Parma. In the evening a splendid entertainment was given at court, with a grand illumination at the chancery, which is opposite to the palace. This illumination consisted of upwards of 200,000 lamps, or pots de feu, disposed according to the orders of architecture; and four choirs of musick, placed at the four corners of the court of the palace, made the air resound with their pleasing symphonies. About ten some salvoes of cannon from the ramparts and musquetry were fired, which terminated the rejoicings of the day.

Hanover, June 30. His royal highness the duke of Gloucester arrived here on Tuesday last, with a splendid equipage. The princes of Mecklenburgh, and several other persons of rank, received him at the palace of Monbrillant. In passing near Hastenbeck, his highness examined, with great attention, the field of battle where the French and allied armies fought in the year 1757. Yesterday the prince of Brunswick arrived here, to request his highness to stand godfather to the young prince of Brunswick. The duke will go from Brunswick to Lubeck, where three Danish men of war are to convey him to Copenhagen, at which city great preparations are making to entertain him.

Copen-

Copenhagen, July 8. His majesty is going to build an hospital, in the manner of that at Chelsea, near London, for the support of superannuated soldiers, and also to form an establishment for soldiers widows and children.

The small-pox rages here at present in a very fatal manner.

St. Petersburg, May 27. Major general count Tottleben, who was in the service of her imperial majesty till the year 1761, and afterwards degraded and banished, presented a most humble petition to her imperial majesty, in the following words:

"The most gracious permission to return into your imperial majesty's empire, and your capital city, restores to me, the most unhappy of all wretches, a life, which I could hardly support for eight years, as I found myself, during that whole time, in the very abyss of misery and affliction, and in a situation truly worthy of compassion. But, wretched as I was, I constantly declined all proposals made to me, from different parts, to enter into service, as I flattered myself that your imperial majesty's merciful heart, upon sight of my most humble petition, would permit me to devote my life, and spill the very last drop of my blood, in that of your imperial majesty's most august service! Deign to suffer me, your subject, to lay my most humble petition at the feet of your imperial majesty, with that natural goodness and generosity so highly celebrated through the universe; that past offences may be forgotten, and I may be received again into the number of your most faithful subjects. My duty, joined to my natural inclination, would your imperial majesty but deign to employ me on any service, might perhaps give me an opportunity, by

exposing my life against the enemies of your empire, of demonstrating my zeal for the service of your imperial majesty, as well as the infinite acknowledgment and gratitude I owe to such inexpressible mercy to me."

In pursuance of this petition, her imperial majesty was most graciously pleased to forgive him.

Hamburg, July 9. On Tuesday last his royal highness the duke of Gloucester arrived at Harbours from Brunswick; a grand firework was immediately played off, and he was saluted by the cannon. Yesterday his highness embarked upon the Elbe, and was received in this city by the baron de Schimmelmann, treasurer to his Danish majesty. The duke set out the same day for Lubeck and Travemunde, where two men of war and a frigate are waiting, to convey his highness to Copenhagen.

The right hon. the earl of Hertford, president of the 28th. Magdalen-hospital, the vice-presidents, and governors, went to Charlotte-street chapel, where an excellent sermon was preached by the rev. William Dodd, LL.D. from Zechariah, chap. iv. the latter part of the 7th verse: 'He shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, Grace, unto it.' After divine service they proceeded to St. George's-fields, where the noble president laid the first stone, at the altar of the chapel for the new Magdalen hospital, under which was the following inscription on a brass plate, viz.

On the 28th day of July,
In the year of our LORD
MDCCLXIX,

And the ninth year of the reign of
his most sacred Majesty,

[14]

GEORGE

GEORGE III.
 King of Great Britain,
 Patronized by his royal consort
QUEEN CHARLOTTE,
 THIS HOSPITAL,
 For the reception of
 PENITENT PROSTITUTES,
 Supported by voluntary Contribution,
 Was begun to be erected,
 And the first STONE laid by
FRANCIS Earl of **HERTFORD,**
 Knight of the most noble order of
 the garter, lord chamberlain of
 his majesty's household, and one
 of his most hon. privy council,
 the **PRESIDENT.**
 Joel Johnson, Architect.

The duke and duchess of Beau-
 fort, travelling between Aylesford
 and Winchester, were thrown out
 of their phaeton, and much hurt;
 his grace had no bone broke, but the
 duchess had her leg fractured, and
 was otherwise much bruised; it hap-
 pened by the horses taking fright.
 The distressful situation of this no-
 ble family is truly pitiable; his
 grace confined to his bed from the
 bruises he received; his sister, lady
 Harriot Wynne, just buried; one of
 his sons dead; the duchess dan-
 gerously ill of her leg, broken in
 two places; and, what adds to
 the complicated calamity, news has
 lately been received of the death of
 the hon. Mr. Boscawen, her grace's
 brother, at Jamaica.

The high court of justiciary at
 Edinburgh finished the trial of Hen-
 ry Hawkins, a corporal in the 23d
 regiment, for the murder of one
 Hindman, a butcher, who was kil-
 led in a riot at Glasgow, in which
 the mob, chiefly butchers, attacked
 the corporal and his guard, broke
 the door and windows of the guard-
 room, wounded the corporal him-

self; and fell furiously on the soldiers
 who supported him. Upon this pro-
 vocation, the corporal, snatching up
 his firelock with the bayonet fixed,
 stabbed the deceased first through
 the arm, and then through the
 heart. The jury, after hearing the
 proof, unanimously brought in
 their verdict, Not guilty.

The court, in discharging the pri-
 soner from the bar, recommended to
 him tenderness in the future execu-
 tion of his duty; but with this ex-
 hortation, never to be intimidated
 from acting with spirit against a
 lawless mob; assuring him at the
 same time, that while he continued
 to defend his rights as a man,
 and did his duty as a soldier, he
 would always meet protection from
 the laws.

The clothworkers company sold
 their estate in Ireland for upwards
 of 28,000l. It was formerly let for
 100l. per ann. but for some years
 let at 600l. per ann.

Married lately, Mrs. Rachel
 Bisset, aged 73, who had acquired
 near 6000l. by keeping a pawnbro-
 ker's shop near Rotherhithe, to a
 journeyman wheelwright near Peck-
 ham, about 23 years of age.

Died lately, Mrs. Milton, a de-
 scendant from the brother of Mil-
 ton the great poet. She was house-
 keeper to Dr. Secker.

Aged 101, at his house at Hamp-
 stead, Jacob Pearson, gent. who was
 clerk of the indictments in the
 king's bench, in the time of lord
 chief justice Raymond.

Joshua Bambridge, esq; of Hart-
 street, aged 97.

At Brompton, aged near 100,
 William Rivers, esq; formerly a
 captain in the navy.

In St. Catherine's, Mr. John Peter
 Drewer, merchant, aged 101. He
 fled

fed from France in 1683, and died worth 30,000l.

William Wood, aged 113, a keelman in Northumberland.

AUGUST.

2d. The trustees incorporated for building the new Royal Exchange on Corke Hill, Dublin, accompanied by the great officers of state and the magistracy, waited upon his excellency the lord lieutenant, and then proceeded in grand procession, and laid the first stone of that edifice.

3d. About nine this evening one hundred feet of the abutment of the new bridge at Edinburgh fell down, by which unfortunate accident twelve persons were buried under the rubbish, among whom was Mr. Fergus, a writer of the signet, and one of his nieces. One hour before the accident happened, more than a thousand people were upon the bridge, on their return from hearing a popular preacher.

The house of Pitcullo in Scotland was struck with lightning. It entered at the top of the house, and pierced to the bottom; an old woman had her hair and head-clothes burnt, and a little bit of the skin of her head scarified. The looking-glasses throughout the house were shivered, and scarce a pane of glass was left unbroken in the whole house.

A duel was fought near Plymouth by a captain and lieutenant of marines, in which the latter was unfortunately killed. The duellists were inseparable companions, had been together all the preceding day, and were very much in liquor. About three in the morning they came arm in arm to the barracks,

when the deceased dropped down dead. The survivor, who is committed to gaol, is inconsolable for the loss of his friend, and protests he knows not how the affair happened.

A fire broke out at Wilton, near the seat of the earl of Pembroke, which burnt with such fury, that 25 houses were soon reduced to ashes, and the great carpet manufactory shared the same fate.

At the assizes for the county of York; the sheriff and grand jury sent the following letter to their representatives in parliament:

"We, the high sheriff and grand jury of the county of York, have, with serious attention, considered your conduct on the late decisions touching the freeholders right of election; and are happy to find it consistent with the uniform constitutional zeal, by which you have hitherto, on every crisis, been actuated. You have always, in your parliamentary character, supported the power of election in your electors, and thereby vindicated their liberties, as inseparable from your own; and have supported that connection of interests between the representative body and the freeholders, on which our most happy constitution chiefly depends. You, gentlemen, think the gratitude of your countrymen the best reward of your actions; that gratitude will ever be attended with the approbation of the best of kings: and we desire to express to you our warmest and most affectionate thanks for the conduct by which you have deserved it."

York Castle,

July 14, 1769.

To which the said representatives returned the following answer:

"To

"To the high sheriff and grand jury of the county of York.

Gentlemen,

Your approbation of our conduct, on the late very essential question regarding the rights of the electors of this kingdom, gives us, assure yourselves, the greatest satisfaction; and very much overpays us for the simple performance of that first duty, which we should have thought it criminal in the highest degree to have neglected.

It would be very strange indeed, if, intrusted, as we are, by our constituents, with the care and guardianship of all their rights, we should have been careless of that great, original, and fundamental one, on which all the others are dependant—the right of free election and true representation.

Be assured, gentlemen, that, as long as we have the honour to hold the important trust committed to us by the freeholders of Yorkshire, we will never cease to withstand every measure that tends to substitute any right of election upon earth, or any set of electors, to those which the constitution has established; nor can we surely be so regardless of the honour of our own office, as willingly to hold it by any other tenure in the world, than that of the free choice of our electors.

GEORGE SAVILE.

EDWIN LASCELLES."

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Worcester, held at the Guildhall of the city of Worcester, it was resolved to petition the throne, as the most constitutional manner to obtain redress of grievances, particularly of the violation of the rights of the freeholders in the last Middlesex election.

Moses Alexander, capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for forgery, was carried from Newgate at half past twelve to Tyburn, and there executed. The sheriffs indulged him to that late hour, in expectation of a reprieve. Great interest had been made for him, and much had been said in the papers in extenuation of his crime; but, as it was not all founded on truth, they perhaps did him more harm than good. He had formerly carried on a great trade in the Borough, and had failed for more than 60,000*l.* but had again entered into business, without a proper capital to support what he had undertaken. He, therefore, like many more in the same circumstances, had recourse to bill-drawing; and that led him to the forgery for which he was convicted. He was indicted for forging an indorsement on the following bill:

Leeds, Jan. 19, 1768.

Six weeks after date, pay Mr. John Brown, or order, 98*l.* 16*s.* value received, as advised.

Rich Aked.

To Mr. Nathanael Aked, &c.

The most favourable circumstances for the prisoner, was the bill's being so long in the possession of the prosecutors; by which it should seem they were not so solicitous about punishing the crime, as about securing to themselves the sums due to them; and if the delinquent had been able to have satisfied their demands, the public would perhaps have never heard of the forgery. The forgery, however, was proved, and other bills of the same kind were ready to be proved: the law, therefore, was strongly against him, though something might be urged to mitigate the punishment; for the forgery was not of the same kind with

with the forgery of a common sharper, who, having obtained his end, has no view to restitution. This man's forgery was only to enlarge his credit; and he certainly designed to pay every bill he raised money upon, had not the unlucky situation of his affairs prevented his intentions. Indeed this kind of traffic is by no means justifiable; and what is here said is only to shew, that it differs in its nature from that of the abandoned villain.

A splendid entertainment was this day provided at the London tavern by the directors of the East-India company, to which his grace the duke of Grafton and the great officers of state were invited; but all declined coming, except Sir Edward Hawke, first lord of the admiralty.

The citizens of York agreed upon an address of thanks to their representatives for their steady resolution and endeavours to support the known ancient freedom of the English constitution. To which lord Cavendish and Mr Turner made answer, that they no longer expected to preserve the favour of their constituents, than they continued to adhere to the true principles of the constitution.

A flash of lightning fell upon the theatre at Venice, in which were more than 600 persons. Its effects were truly remarkable; besides killing several of the audience, the lightning put out the candles, singed a lady's hair, and melted the gold case of her watch, and the fringe of her robe; the ear-rings of several ladies were melted, and the stones split; and one of the performers in the orchestra had his violoncello shattered in a thousand

splinters, but received no damage himself.

A meeting of the freeholders of Wilts was this day 16th. held at the Devizes, in consequence of an advertisement published by order of the grand jury at Salisbury, and signed by William Talk, esq; high-sheriff of the county, when a petition was produced and agreed to.

The duke of Marlborough paid a debt for the city of Oxford, which had lain heavy upon the inhabitants for more than half a century, amounting in the whole to 5983l. 7s. 2d. On this occasion the bells were set a-ringing, and the freemen were entertained by the liberality of his grace at more than fifty houses.

About nine o'clock, a fire 18th. broke out at the house of Mr. William Dell, an orrize-weaver, in Bridewell-hospital, which entirely consumed the said house, and three more,

A fire broke out in the 22d. house of Mr. Brittle, an eminent brazier in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, that was let already furnished to persons of fashion. The last family having left it a fortnight, a maid servant of Mr. Butler's left some linen to dry before a fire while she went to dinner, which is supposed to have taken fire. In a short time the house and furniture were consumed; the house of Mr. Digby, breeches-maker, on one side, and the house of Mrs. Fylow, on the other, were very much damaged.

A farmer at Granchester in Cambridgeshire was bound over to the quarter-sessions, by the humanity of the rev. Dr. Plumtree, for forcing a poor woman of Caldecot into the water to prove her a witch, and otherwise maltreating her.

Sir

Sir, John Lindsay received his commission of commander in chief of the squadron destined for India; and yesterday kissed his majesty's hand, on occasion of the above promotion.

The new body of cutters, that have made a fresh disturbance in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, are handkerchief-weavers, who, thinking themselves oppressed in their prices, entered into a subscription of six-pence on every loom, to support their cause against the masters, one of whom, that paid satisfactory prices, insisted notwithstanding that his men should not belong to the subscription-society, nor pay such six-pences, and armed his people to defend their looms against the body. The club, determined to support the plan they had set on foot, assembled themselves to compel the said master's men to pay the subscription, which occasioned a bloody fray, when many on both sides were much wounded.

On Thursday night last they assembled again, when they cut the work out of upwards of 50 looms belonging to the said master-weaver, though by a late act it was made death to any rioters that should so destroy looms.

Last night they again assembled in great numbers, and cut the work from above 100 looms more. Pistols were continually kept firing during the whole night, but only to deter, it is thought, any person from opposing them, as we do not hear of any mischief being done by the firearms; the neighbourhood, however, are greatly alarmed, being apprehensive of still further riots.

George Wood was brought before the right honourable the lord mayor, for being concerned in mu-

tinying, and running away with a ship, called the Black Prince, in the Atlantic ocean, and was committed to Newgate, on the oath of William Greenwood, a boy, who was in the ship, and was compelled by the mutineers to serve on board. The account he gave before his lordship was, that about seven weeks after they had sailed from Bristol, one of the gang knocked the chief mate down, and bound him on the deck; they then proceeded to the cabin, first boat, and then bound the captain and the rest of the officers, and then held a consultation what they should do with the prisoners, when it was agreed that they should be all thrown overboard: but the captain begged hard that they might be set on the first shore they should arrive at; however, this was thought rather too great a favour, and they were all put into a small boat, with some little provision, and left to the mercy of the waves, which, it is supposed, soon swallowed them up, as they have never since been heard of. The rioters immediately proceeded to chase their officers, whom they pitched on according to their merit, or rather demerit, in obtaining the ship; afterwards called a council to consider what course they should steer, and determined to sail for the Brazils. In their course thither, they hoisted the black flag, and chained a snow, which out-sailed them, and got off. They sold part of their cargo at the Brazils, and then sailed to a little island near that shore, where they refreshed a little. Immediately after their departure from the Brazils, a rumour was spread that one of their gang had an intention of running away with the ship, and cheating the rest; and in consequence thereof, a court martial

(as they call it) was held, the man was tried, and nothing appeared against him but bare surmise; after reading a sermon, he was hung up at the yard-arm, with all the coolness and deliberation imaginable. They afterwards made the island of Hispaniola, where they cut the ship's masts and rafted themselves onshore, where most of them got shipping for New England, and from thence to Old England. The boy was likewise detained, to give evidence.

The above George Wood arrived at London from New-York in the ship *Duchess of Gordon*, with Martin Gow, William Bolton, and James Appleton, three of his barbarous companions; and as they are all well known upon the river, and 20*l.* reward is offered for each, it is hoped they will soon be taken, that their horrid offence may be punished as it deserves.

The following gentlemen 24th. waited on his majesty at St. James's with the petition from the freeholders of the county of Surry; the hon. Peter King, sir Francis Vincent, bart. sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. Joseph Martin, esq. Anthony Chapman, esq. and Joseph Clarke, esq. sir Anthony Abdy, bart. met the above gentlemen, previous to their going to court, at the Thatched-house tavern; but, being greatly indisposed with the gout, could not attend them to the palace.

On the king's return from the drawing-room, sir Francis Vincent, bart. the worthy representative of the county, presented the petition to his majesty, which was most graciously received.

25th. An interview was this day held at Neiss between the emperor of Germany and his Prussian majesty, the chief object of which,

it is said, was to defeat the machinations of France for involving the court of Sweden in a war with the Russians. These august monarchs supped together, and afterwards continued in close conversation till midnight.

Sir Joseph Yorke delivered a memorial to their High Mightinesses in favour of the claimants of a long litigated estate at Surinam, where the most flagrant injustice was done to a British subject, and justice demanded evasively protracted. The Dutch, it is said, have referred the enquiry to the College of Direction at Surinam, who were the oppressors; the same as if a judge were to ask a thief whether he were guilty or not, and take his word in opposition to the clearest evidence. It is characteristic of the Dutch, that they never suffer a national injustice done to a subject of theirs to pass unnoticed; it is characteristic of the English, that they forgive the national injuries done to their people, from a principle of good nature.

Constantinople, July 17. On Monday the 10th instant a fire broke out in this city, which raged with great fury for twelve hours. It burnt for near a mile in length; and as it happened near the Hippodrome, St. Sophia, and the porte, it consumed a great number of the principal palaces, some small mosques, and near six hundred houses.

This day at eleven o'clock 29th. the electors of Westminster, to the number of about seven thousand, assembled in Westminster-hall, to petition his majesty for redress of grievances. At twelve o'clock sir Robert Barnard, bart. was called to the chair, which was placed on the steps of the court of common pleas. It is not a little remarkable, that the chair

chair for the chairman had been originally placed on the steps between the courts of chancery and the king's-bench; but the electors, not liking that situation, desired it might be placed on the steps of the court of common pleas, where, they said, general warrants were first condemned.

Robert Jones, esq. moved for the petition; and informed the assembly, that he had been chosen chairman of the committee appointed to draw one up. A petition was accordingly produced, and being read by sir R. Barnard, was received with great applause. When the question was put, whether they approved of that petition, it was carried unanimously, and the electors began immediately to sign it.

The purport of the above petition was, to request that his majesty would dissolve the present parliament, and call a new one as soon as possible.

A few days ago the inhabitants of Guildford and Naphill set out armed, to dislodge the formidable gang of gypsies, highwaymen, and smugglers, in Naphill-wood. Several of them having been forewarned fled, before the town's people reached the place. However, after a sharp onset, they took fourteen of them.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"The king has just conferred an honour on the Society of Agriculture by declaring himself its protector. His majesty has not only given it the name of the Royal Society, and a particular seal, but hath assigned 200 crowns per ann. for a prize, besides 3000 rix-dollars for the establishment of a fund, the revenue of which is to be employed conformably to a plan digested for the disposal of it. To these benefactions

the king hath further added an exemption from the payment of postage for all the letters which this society shall send by post throughout his majesty's dominions, not weighing more than 15 ounces.

A few days ago the Prince Royal East-Indiaman arrived in this port, from Bengal and Tranquebar, with a rich cargo. We have letters from Tranquebar by this ship, which advise, that in 62 years, the time that the Christian religion has been known there, 13,358 persons of all ages and both sexes have embraced the Christian faith."

Ratisbon, Aug. 9. They write from Augsbourgh, that on the 4th of this month, at four in the afternoon, they had there a violent earthquake, which lasted seventeen minutes; at Eichstedt it had unroofed the greater part of the houses, and occasioned great breaches in the thickest walls; we are assured it has been still more violent at Gunstbourg, Ulm, and other places towards the north; and at Neurenburg. the strong towers over two of the city gates were thrown down.

Paris, Aug. 21. The sieur Mefier, astronomer of the marine, discovered, the 8th of this month, about eleven in the evening, a new comet, which appeared in the constellation called Aries, or the Ram, between the 24th, 29th, and 31st stars of that constellation in the English catalogue. On the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, it appeared very distinctly, having a tail about six degrees in length.

At the assizes for the county of Somerset, held at Wells, came on to be tried, at the nisi prius bar, an action wherein John Gardner, esq; was plaintiff, and a gentleman defendant, for an assault in the public

lic rooms at Bath, on the evening of the general confusion in April last; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff of 50*l.* damages, and full costs of suit. A verdict of 5*l.* damages and full costs was also given in two separate actions, brought by — Wroughton, esq. against two other gentlemen.

At the assizes at Exeter, an attorney was tried for perjury, fined 20*l.* and to be imprisoned twelve months.

A late candidate for a borough in Suffex recovered 500*l.* at the last assizes, on the statute of bribery and corruption.

A letter from Bodmin, in Cornwall, says, "No less than seven causes have been tried these assizes for bribery at the last election for the borough of ——. To have heard the evidence relative to the bribery, and the infamous practices used at the election, would make you shudder. The plaintiffs in all the causes obtained verdicts, some in 1000*l.* others in 1500*l.* and so on to 3000*l.* penalties, on the bribery act."

A woman was lately arrested at Vienna, charged with having killed above 100 children. Her employment was to nurse, at her own house, the children of women who were themselves nurses in great families, and also the infants of such as did not chuse to own them. It was her custom to get some months board paid her in advance, and in a short time after she came to tell the mother of the death of her child. It is certain that, during 17 months, near 90 children have been carried from her house to the grave. Such a number of successive deaths must naturally render her, if not altogether culpable, at least very much

suspected. It is said that she hath already confessed her crime, and discovered several accomplices.

The French ambassador hath lately presented a memorial to the States General, in which he acquaints them that the island of Corsica is united to the dominions of France; and hopes that in case any ships for the future shall appear under Corsican colours, their H. M. will look upon them as pirates, and treat them accordingly.

Married, at St. Luke's, Old-street, James Gray, a dealer in hardware, aged 78, to Penelope Brooks, aged 69, whose mother, aged 102, was at the wedding.

At Tamworth, in Oxfordshire, John Workhouse, esq. aged 30, to Miss Bonster, aged 70.

Died, aged 97, Joshua Bainbridge, esq.

In the Park, Southwark, aged near 107, Mr. John Daniel, formerly a considerable ironmonger: he had been blind upwards of 17 years, and bed-ridden near 22 years.

Monday se'nnight, at Usk in Monmouthshire, Richard Jones, esq. generally known by the name of Happy Dick, under which title he was the subject of a much admired old song.

In Berwick-street, Soho, aged 95, John Vickers, esq. who distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland.

SEPTEMBER.

Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, three houses fell down near Red-lion-street, Goodman's-fields, and the inhabitants, to the amount of twenty persons, (unfortunately being in bed) were buried in the ruins; some were dug cut,

out, not without receiving great hurt, and some broken limbs; a woman attempting to make her escape out at a window, was unfortunately jammed therein, and could not be cleared; she was fed for some time, but no sufficient relief being possible to be given, she unhappily perished.

On Tuesday last, as two gentlemen were riding over Hounslow-heath, they observed a number of people assembled under two trees, which grow by themselves, and curiosity leading them to see what could be the matter, found that they were a gang of gypsies, about twelve in number, who were boiling and roasting in the modern taste, *Al Fresco*, on account of a conversion, as they called it: this conversion, consisted of rubbing or dying a fine young girl, about seventeen, with walnut-shell, it being the first day of her entering into the society.

4th. Came on at Bedford, the election of mayor of that corporation for the year ensuing, at which his grace the duke of Bedford attended, as recorder of that borough. A question was first proposed to the corporation, Whether any new freemen should be admitted? which was carried in the affirmative by seventeen to eleven, against the duke of Bedford. After this resolution, the court proceeded to the choice of the mayor, when it was agreed that those in opposition to his grace should pole first, and accordingly they polled to the number of 456, when the duke's friends gave up the contest, after polling 25 only.

The Academy Royal are issuing out honorary premiums, we hear, for the emulating of youth to apply themselves to drawing.

The above are to be given on something the same plan with that of the Society of Arts, only it is to be confined to the youth who are admitted by the council to draw after the life, and statues in the academy. The rewards for the excelling are to be silver medals.

There is another premium offered to adults and adepts, which is to be a gold medal; and to be given to the person who shall paint the best allegorical picture in oil, the subject to be given by the president and council.

The medals for the above premiums are now executing from a design, and under the direction, of Mr. Yeo. The intrinsic value of the gold medal will amount to near 20*l*.

Besides the silver medals to be given to youths who excel their competitors in drawing; he that is allowed to have the greatest merit will be sent to Italy, with an allowance from a great personage, in order to make a collection of drawings for the use of the academy.

The ballot came on at the East-India house, on the following question, viz. "That this court doth approve the alterations proposed by the attorney-general, the hon. Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Sayer, in the superintending commission, and that a new commission be made out accordingly," when the numbers were as follows: for the question, 236; against it, 144; majority, 92.

Mr. Allen, father to the young man who was shot some time ago in a cow-house in St. George's-fields, delivered a petition to his majesty at St. James's.

The jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon, in honour of Shakespeare, began this day.

Mr.

Mr. Foote, in his Devil upon two Sticks, gives the following satirical account of this festival: "A jubilee, as it hath lately appeared, is a public invitation; circulated and urged by puffing, to go post without horses, to an obscure borough without representatives, governed by a mayor and aldermen, who are no magistrates, to celebrate a great poet whose own works have made him immortal, by an ode without poetry, music without melody, dinners without victuals, and lodgings without beds; a masquerade, where half the people appeared barefaced, a horse-race up to the knees in water, fire-works extinguished as soon as they were lighted, a gingerbread amphitheatre, which, like a house of cards, tumbled to pieces as soon as it was finished."

7th. The court met at the India-house again, and, after a variety of interesting debates upon the powers to be granted to the officer of the crown, it was at length agreed to ballot for the following question: "That this court will give the officers of the crown, commanding ships of the line, a share in the deliberations and resolutions of the company, merely with regard to the two objects of making peace and declaring war, when his majesty's forces are employed."

A letter from lord Weymouth to the merchants was received, importing, that the Russians have dispatched a fleet of 20 ships of the line to Constantinople.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, held at Newcastle, the collection amounted to 311. 10s. which was distributed among one clergyman incapacitated, 20 clergymen's widows, 12 clergymen's sons, 34 clergymen's daughters, and

the family of a clergyman's daughter deceased.

At the anniversary of the three choirs at Gloucester, the collection amounted to 343l. 8s.

A petition was delivered to his majesty, by Dennys de Berdt, esq. agent for the house of representatives of the province of Massachusetts's bay; containing several allegations against the conduct of the governor (the substance of which has been mentioned at different times in the resolutions of the said house, &c.); and concludes with intreating his majesty "that his excellency the governor may be for ever removed from the government of the said province, and that his majesty would be graciously pleased to place one in his stead, worthy to serve the greatest and best monarch on earth."

A very respectable meeting of the freeholders of Buckinghamshire assembled at Aylesbury, when the hon. Mr. Hambden was called to the chair. A petition, confined to the right of election, was read by Mr. Aubrey, member for Wallingford, in which the whole assembly concurred with loud acclamations, and proceeded to sign it immediately.

William Taunton, late of the Ram-inn, Colnbrook, was carried in a hackney-coach, attended by two sheriff's officers with the executioner behind, and executed at Tyburn, for the wilful murder of Margaret Phipps, with whom he cohabited. His body was afterwards taken to Surgeons-hall for dissection.

Another coalheaver was convicted at Hicks's-hall, for firing at Mr. Green, master of the Round-about tavern in Wapping, and sentenced to suffer seven years imprisonment in Newgate.

[K]

The

13th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 17 convicts received sentence of death. At this sessions 134 prisoners were tried for various crimes, among whom was Mary Anson, widow, on the coroner's inquest for slaying her husband, by biting his little finger. The jury brought in their verdict special.

The ballot came on at the East-India-house on the following question: viz. "That this court will give the officer of the crown commanding ships of the line, a share in the deliberations and resolutions of the company, merely with regard to the two objects of making peace and declaring war when his majesty's forces are employed:" when the numbers were as follow: against the question, 177; for it, 95; majority, 82.

A letter from Buxton, in Derbyshire, says, that on this day they had one of the most terrible storms of thunder and lightning ever remembered; the lightning pierced through the roof into the free-school, where there are thirty boys on the foundation; two were instantly struck dead, and the master and several scholars were much hurt; one in particular, brother to one of the lads who was killed, is not expected to recover.

14th. Two terrible fires broke out this morning; one at Mr. Hill's, ironmonger, the corner of Christopher court, St. Martin's-le-Grand; which consumed that and three more, and damaged two others; the other happened at Messrs. Buxton and Enderby's oil warehouse, Paul's Wharf, which soon consumed the same, with the Fortune of War public house, and another dwelling-house in front. The flames then spread with amazing rapidity to a

large timber-yard adjoining, where they destroyed a prodigious quantity of timber, together with two large lightermen on the river, and several houses backward; the large sugar-baker's house, the corner of the opposite wharf, was with the greatest difficulty preserved.

During the conflagration, the Thames seemed on fire, by the oil that poured into it from the repository. The oil consumed is valued at 20,000l.

It is remarkable, that the great quantity of oil, which upon this occasion flowed on the surface of the water, caused a mortality among the swans, which destroyed a prodigious number of them.

A gentleman of Glasgow, sauntering alone in North-wood, attempted to get some hazle-nuts from the mouth of an old coal-pit; but, by over-reaching himself, tumbled ten fathom deep. Recovering himself at the bottom, he felt some pains from his breast and thigh; but his greatest trouble was from his deplorable situation. His friends, who missed him, made all public search, but it was the seventh day before he was found: all which time he had subsisted on a few nuts he had gathered and put in his pocket before the accident happened. He was very much emaciated when taken out, his legs were blanched and quite benumbed; but his spirits were good, and his desire for food was not great.

A petition was lately presented to a magistrate in Ireland against one Ann Lawler, of Rathcool, for bewitching the petitioner, John Keating, and rendering him impotent; but, before any proofs could be commenced, the witch made her escape.

This day the high sheriff, and several noblemen and gentlemen of the county

county of Gloucester, met at the Town-hall, when a petition full of duty and loyalty, complaining only of the measures taken in the Middlesex election, and praying general relief, was produced and read, and being copied, was ordered to be circulated and signed.

A very large luminous circle was observed round the moon, making an appearance resembling a glory, termed by astronomers a lunar rainbow.

A small French frigate arrived in the Downs without lowering her pendant to the King's ships. An officer was sent on board the Frenchman, to demand that respect: but without effect, till the Hawke sloop drew up along side of her, and fired two shot. He then lowered his pendant.

This morning about seven o'clock a fire broke out at Mr. Francisco Rocca's Italian warehouse, in the Hay-market, which consumed that house, and damaged two others: an old house, the corner of Suffolk-street, next to those on fire, fell in, and buried five people in the ruins; three have been since taken out, and there are some hopes of their recovery; but the other two are supposed to be dead.

17th. This morning early the constable of the night for Castle-Baynard ward, hearing a noise within the fence of the west end of St. Paul's cathedral, and calling several watchmen to his assistance, apprehended a Lascar, who, upon being seized, immediately drew a knife, and endeavoured to stab one of the men. It appeared, that the Lascar had broke and defaced the statue of queen Anne, and the four other figures representing the four quarters of the world. Both the arms,

with the globe and sceptre, were broke off from the queen's statue, and every other figure had some damage done to them. The Lascar had the globe in his hand when he was coming over the iron rails. He is said to be a lunatic.

A few evenings ago a shocking murder was committed at Lincoln-castle, on James Lusby, a prisoner there, who at the last assize received sentence of death for sheep-stealing; but, some favourable circumstances appearing on his trial, was reprieved, and left to be transported for fourteen years: the mercy thus extended towards this unhappy man, induced him to make some useful discoveries of a most notorious gang of thieves, who have for three years past been a terror to the interior part of Lincolnshire. The 22d of August, John Lary, one of the gang, was committed for stealing corn; no sooner was he brought to the Castle, than he entered into a wicked conspiracy with William Matthews (who stands charged by the grand jury with poisoning Mr. Cook, of Normanby, and three others of his family) to destroy poor Lusby. This they effected in the evening, by knocking him down in the pit, and immediately jumped on his body, by which they broke his ribs and burst his heart. The villains confessed their guilt, and said they should die with pleasure. And we are since informed, that Matthews has made a full confession of his poisoning Mr. Cook's family, by arsenick mixed with butter.

The comet was observed at the Royal Mathematical school in Christ's hospital, for the last time, on Wednesday morning, September 13, between four and five,

five, when its tail measured full forty-one degrees. Its distance from the Great Dog-star, Syrius, was twenty-five degrees forty minutes, and from the Little Dog-star, Procyon, thirteen degrees and a half, lying near the tail of the Monoceros, or Unicorn. Its daily motion, which has been every day increasing, was then betwixt six and seven degrees: a velocity so great that, supposing it to be but half the distance from the sun which our earth is, it moves at no less a rate than three thousand miles per minute, or with five hundred times the swiftness of a cannon-ball when it first leaves the mouth of the cannon. It is now very near its perihelion; and, in respect to our earth, so near the sun, as to be no longer visible, but it is expected to make its appearance again in about a fortnight, when it will be seen in the South-west, soon after sun-set, much brighter than before, and likely to continue with us a considerable time.

The diameter of the circle round the moon, or lunar rainbow, as it is called, observed Saturday night, and Sunday morning, the 16th and 17th of September, about one o'clock, measured forty-two degrees, which is something more than the length of the tail of the comet.

The grave-digger of St. Catherine-Cree, in Leadenhall-street, being employed to open a grave for the body of Mrs. Osborne, lately deceased, before he began, laid a wager that he would dig it ten feet deep, but just as he had finished it, it fell in, and caught him up to the middle, from which several people endeavoured to extricate him, but in vain; for, the rottenness of the ground not being able to bear so

much weight, the earth gave way a second time, and the poor man was smothered.

A general officer was arrested in Piccadilly, for two thousand pounds. He told the bailiff, if he would go down with him to the Tilt-yard, he should there find a friend, and would, on his not giving bail, go with him to a spunging-house. When they came to the Horse-guards, the officer sent for a serjeant and a file of musqueteers to secure the bailiff, on a pretence that he had been insulted by him, which they did, while the prisoner escaped. Adjutant-general Harvey has ordered the serjeant and his men close prisoners to the Savoy; and as this military effort to elude justice has made some noise, and been taken particular notice of, the officer is said to have surrendered himself.

General Pascal Paoli arrived at Mr. Hutchinson's, in Old Bond-street.

Messrs. Vansittart, Scrafton, and Ford, the three East-Indian superintendants, set out for Portsmouth to embark for India.

At the adjournment of the sessions, held at Guildhall, the sheriff's officer and his follower, convicted last sessions, for assaulting a tradesman's wife near Wood-street, and forcibly entering the house, received sentence; when the first was fined 5l. and the latter 40s.

About two o'clock last Saturday morning, near fifty weavers, commonly called cutters, all masked, assembled at a person's house in Hoxton-square, where they insisted upon admittance; and being refused, one of them fired off a blunderbuss, which alarmed the neighbourhood; and on enquiry into the cause,

cause, answer was made by the weavers, that in case they did not withdraw from their windows they would shoot them, and at the same time presented their loaded guns, declaring they wanted to hurt no person but him they were after, who carried on their branches of business, and was not of their combination. They then broke open his door, with axes they had brought for that purpose, and entered the house with dark-lanterns, pistols, and hangers in their hands; but not finding the person they wanted, they went off towards Spitalfields, much dissatisfied, vowing vengeance when they found him. All the avenues to the square were guarded by some of their party, with fire arms.

On Sunday general — 26th. was committed to goal, for employing a serjeant and a file of musqueteers, to rescue him from the bailiffs, after being arrested on Thursday last.

At the rising of the court of aldermen, capt. Cox, adjutant of the first regiment of foot guards, with another officer, attended by order of some superior in commission, and acquainted the high sheriffs in the council chamber, that the serjeant and his party, who took the sheriffs bailiffs prisoners at the Tilt-yard, whereby general G — effected his escape from a legal arrest, were confined, in order to receive due punishment for their offence.

Last night the will of Mrs. Pratt, a widow lady, who lately died at her house in George-street, Hanover-square, was punctually fulfilled, by the burning her body to ashes in her grave, in the new burying-ground adjoining to Tyburn-turnpike.

General Paoli was presented to his majesty at St. James's, 27th. being introduced by Sir Charles Cottrell, knt. master of the ceremonies, and accompanied by lord Bertie.

Capt. Hughes, of the Active, from Leghorn, has brought over a favourite dog of Pascal Paoli: ten guineas were paid for his passage. The dog was allowed three pounds of meat, and as much bread, every day during the voyage. It is said this dog is the largest ever seen, and has accompanied the general in all his campaigns.

Came on the election of a lord mayor for the year ensuing, 29th. when Sir Henry Bankes, who was next the chair, (having incurred the displeasure of the livery, in opposing their application to the present lord mayor for a common hall, to consider of a petition to the throne, was rejected upon the shew of hands; and Willam Beckford, esq; who served the office in the year 1762, and Barlow Trecothick, esq; were returned to the court of aldermen, for them to elect one. But a poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. Alderman Bankes, the same opened at four o'clock, and went on greatly in favour of the two gentlemen returned by the hall.

Some attempts had been made by the city officers to prevent this nomination, by quoting a bye-law made in the reign of Henry VI. which enacted, that no person who had served the office of lord mayor, should be obliged to serve again within seven years; but on searching for precedents, it appeared that in the year 1740 sir John Barnard had been a second time elected with in the term objected to, which totally overthrew the bye-law. It is,

worthy of observation, that there should appear on this occasion, such a combination among the city officers to mislead the livery; a combination which seems the more flagrant, as they refused to communicate their objections, but the night before, to some gentlemen, who had applied to them expressly for that purpose.

A box of diamonds, and other rich jewels, was delivered to his majesty by the earl of Rochford, as a present from the nabob of Bengal.

Between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Caleb Atkinson's, an eminent coach-maker in David-street, near Berkley-square, which entirely consumed the same, and greatly damaged the two adjoining houses. Mrs. Mantle, lady of Mr. justice Mantle, who lives next door but one to the fire, and who had been lame for twenty years, and unable to help herself to or from her bed, miraculously found the use of her legs, and ran from Mr. Mantle's house into Mount-street, unknown to any of the family, who had given her up for lost, before they found her. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson had both got safe down stairs at the first alarm of the fire; but Mrs. Atkinson, upon missing her youngest daughter, a child about eight years of age, went up stairs again, and found the child in the room, and the room all in flames; she then threw herself out of a two-pair-of-stairs window, after being much burnt, by which she broke her thigh and one of her arms, and was carried over the way to a public-house, where she expired in less than half an hour in great agonies; thus losing her life for the sake of her child. The child leaped out of the window after her mother, and received very

little hurt from the fall, but is very much burnt; yet there are hopes of its recovery. A maid, and a child whom Mr. Atkinson had brought up, perished in the flames.

Extract of a letter from on board the Merlin, at Senegal, July 6.

"On the 7th of June, capt. O'Hara, two midshipmen, myself, and 12 seamen, went into a tender (leaving the ship off Cape Blanco, on the coast of Barbary). Our expedition was, to find out the island of Arguin, which had been often attempted by several of our men of war, but without success. On the Sunday following, being the 11th of June, we discovered the island, and brought our tender up within about a quarter of a mile from a village on the island. About five o'clock, capt. O'Hara, the two midshipmen, and four seamen, went on shore, armed (we having observed several Moors, to the number of forty or fifty on the beach, making signals for us to come on shore); the captain and people had not been landed a quarter of an hour, before the Moors began to attack them, and, being soon overpowered by numbers, they were all cut off; and in about ten minutes we could see them all weltering in blood, and the Moors cutting and mangling their bodies. We endeavoured all we could to destroy the barbarians (while perpetrating an act of such inhumanity) with our grape and round shot from the tender, and observed some of them fall. In about a quarter of an hour, concluding our people all murdered, night coming on, and the Moors launching their canoes, as we imagined, to board the tender and cut us off, and having only eight people besides myself, thought it best to cut our cables and go out to sea, rather

rather than run the risque of falling into the hands of such barbarians. In four days we gained the ship, not without much fatigue."

"On the 28th of August, about eight in the morning, much lightning fell, at Bresca, upon a magazine, in which were about twelve thousand rubbi of fine cannon-powder, which was to have been sent to Venice on the 5th of the same month. This powder instantly took fire; and the explosion was so great, that it overturned about a sixth part of the houses in the town, and, according to the best information we have hitherto been able to receive, buried near 3000 persons under their ruins. Belonging to the above magazine was a tower built of large stones, which blew up at the same time, and falling like hail upon the churches, houses, and other buildings, shattered them from the very roofs to the cellars. Several other fragments of stone, launched horizontally, unroofed the houses, pierced the walls, and beat down the most solid buildings. One of those fragments, driven by the violence of the shock to the distance of half a mile, there beat to pieces a house on which it fell, and buried five persons under the ruins. In short, there is not so much as one edifice, which has not suffered more or less by this terrible event. All the streets are covered with ruins of every sort; and, besides the houses beat down from top to bottom, upwards of 500 more threatening every moment to fall. The explosion was so violent, that the strongest fastenings, at 18 miles distance, were forced open: some pieces of stone carried ten miles, and a cannon of twenty-five swt. driven two miles and a half. The fields near the bastion, on which the

lightning fell, are entirely burnt up, and covered with the ruins of the houses beat down, which were driven there, trees torn up by the roots and shattered, and with dead bodies. All the shops in the town were forced open by the violence of the shock, and many of the doors belonging to the houses carried up into the air and shattered to pieces. In short, through the whole city, not one square of glass remains unbroken. The damage as yet is estimated at four millions of philippis: and the government has appointed two thousand men to clear away the ruins, and save, if possible, numbers of the unfortunate people, who lie almost entirely buried beneath them, making the air resound with the most horrible cries."

The empress queen has made Ostend a free port. This step will probably in time be sensibly felt by the Dutch, particularly in their manufacture of woollen cloth, because the Spaniards will be better pleased to sell their wool at Ostend than in Holland, where the duties are more than double.

An arret is actually published at Paris, suspending the East-India company from their exclusive trade, till otherwise ordered; and in the mean time that trade is laid open to all the French king's subjects trading to the East on their own bottom.

The sieur Chelais, member of parliament in France, was condemned to be broken upon the wheel, for the murder of the sieur Beguin, captain in the legion of Flanders, by challenging him to fight, covering himself with armour, and coming into the field so fortified, and when his antagonist's sword was broke in the attack, most treache-

ronly assassinating him, by stabbing him when he was down. He has, however, made his escape for the present; but, it is hoped, no state will protect him.

Stockholm, Sept. 15. A few days ago the prince royal, with two noblemen, going in an open carriage from his palace of Carlberg, to that of Echolsfund, was surprized by a hurricane accompanied with thunder, which struck the carriage, and passed between the prince and the two persons who sat before him. His highness received a most violent commotion, and was almost suffocated, but soon recovered; and this singular accident has been followed with no bad consequences.

About 11 o'clock, an officer, with a party of soldiers, was ordered to invest the Dolphinale-house in Spital-fields, where a number of riotous weavers, called cutters, were assembled, to collect contributions from their brethren, towards supporting themselves in idleness, in order to distress their masters, and to oblige them to advance their wages. When the soldiers arrived, the rioters instantly took the alarm, and arming themselves with guns, pistols, and other offensive weapons, immediately began the attack upon the soldiers, who in their own defence fired upon and killed two of them, and wounded several others before they could be subdued. Among the soldiers, one was also killed. In the end, four of the principal rioters were taken prisoners, and a reward of 10l. and his majesty's pardon are offered to any person concerned who shall discover his accomplices. A most remarkable circumstance is said to have attended the outrages of these cutters. Upon their breaking into the house

of Mr. Cromwell in Spital-fields, his wife was so terribly frightened, that the child sucking at her breast was instantly struck blind.

A duel was lately fought in Ireland, between Henry Flood, and James Agar, esq; in which the last was shot dead. An old quarrel had long subsisted between them, which they at length agreed to decide in this manner, and proved fatal to the first aggressor.

The lady of Arthur Clarke, esq; of Red Lion-street, in the Park, Southwark, was safely delivered of a son and heir, to the great joy of the family. It is their first child, after a marriage of upwards of twenty years.

Married, Mr. Balsh, at Stratford in Essex, aged 73, to Miss Hannah Spencer, aged 18: this is his third wife within these twelve months.

There are now living at a village near Broome in Somersetshire, one John Saunders and his wife, whose ages together make 212 years; he is 105; and she is 107.

Died lately, Dr. Peter Templeman, secretary to the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

At St. Edmundsbury, Hammon L'Estrange, esq; aged 95.

Mr. William Brandt, formerly gardener to queen Anne, aged 92.

Joshua Barnsley, esq; at Hackney, aged 92.

At her house in Hatton-garden, Mrs. Mary Favour, a maiden lady, worth 30,000l. aged 90.

At Uxbridge, Thomas Wittington, aged 104.

At Dulwich, aged 97, Robert Hasling, esq; formerly a scarlet dyer in Southwark.

Mrs. Anne Plank, aged 103. At Thilcater, Wm. Hughes, aged 127.

OCTOBER,

OCTOBER.

2d. Part of the Russian fleet cast anchor at the mouth of the Humber. The whole fleet, consisting of 20 ships of the line, is to rendezvous at Spithead, where one or two straggling ships are already arrived. This fleet was separated in a storm, but has received no considerable damage.

5th. William Adams, of Grantham, and his wife, having been indicted at the quarter sessions for Cambridge, for the ill treatment of Phoebe Haly, of Caldecot, a supposed witch, severally pleaded guilty; and having first agreed to pay the poor woman five guineas, the court fined the man 13s. 4d. and dismissed them both with a severe reprimand.

At a numerous meeting of the freeholders of the county of Devon, at the castle at Exeter, it was agreed to petition his majesty on the violation of the right of election, by a late decision in the house of commons. On this occasion, serjeant Glynn distinguished himself greatly in favour of the people. Beside the petition, they voted instructions to their members, as also public thanks to the freeholders of Middlesex, for their spirited conduct.

A detachment of the guards marched from the Savoy barracks to Spital-fields, in order to protect the inhabitants from the outrages of the cutters; and they are quartered in the parish-church there, in order to be ready to quell any disturbances that may happen.

The body of the soldier who was shot on Saturday-night by the cutters, at the Dolphin in Cock-lane, Spital-fields, was carried from thence in military funeral procession thro'

the city, to the burial-ground in the Savoy, for interment. The corpse was preceded by a file of musqueteers, a drum bearing and fifes playing a solemn march; the coffin was covered with a velvet pall; a white plume of feathers and two swords were placed on it; and a great number of soldiers unarmed followed the coffin two and two; the whole making a very decent and mournful appearance. Three volleys of small-arms were discharged over his grave.

The beadles and servants of the worshipful company of salters are to attend divine service at St. Magnus church, London-bridge, pursuant to the will of sir John Salter, who died in the year 1605, who was a good benefactor to the said company, and ordered that the beadles and servants should go to the said church the first week in October, and knock upon his grave-stone with sticks or staves, three times each person, and say, "How do you do, brother Salter? I hope you are well."

The whole of the arrears due upon the civil list was paid up to Midsummer last, by which many families were relieved from great distress.

At the final closing of the poll at Guildhall, the numbers stood as follow;

Mr. alderman Beckford,	1967
Mr. alderman Trecothick,	1911
Sir Henry Banks,	676

About nine this evening, Mr. Joseph Baretta, an Italian gentleman, well known in the literary world, was attacked at the end of Panton-street, near the Haymarket, by a street-walker, who rudely and indecently accosted him; he pushed her hands from him, and she finding

ing that he was a foreigner, cried out 'French bougre,' and other gross terms of reproach; upon which a man came up, one of her company, and began to abuse and strike him; upon this more gathered about him, and continued striking and pushing him from side to side. He at last drew a little silver desert-knife, with a silver blade, and warned them not to use him ill; that he could no longer bear it, and would strike the first person that came near him. They still pursuing him, he, moving his hand backward and forward in running from them, to defend himself, wounded two men (one of whom, named Morgan, died in the Middlesex Hospital). Mr. Baretti submitted, and was carried before sir John Fielding, who committed him to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

7th. Late this evening there was another severe engagement between the military and the cutters in Spital-fields, in which five of the latter were killed, and many wounded.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool.

"The mate of the True Blue arrived here last Saturday from St. Thomas's, and brings the following account from the fourth mate, who is arrived there, of the transactions on board that unfortunate ship, after the doctor, mate, &c. left her. Two out of the five white people left on board her the blacks threw overboard; the fourth mate they cruelly mangled and left for dead, having cut his throat, as they supposed, and stabbed him in three or four places, but none of his wounds were mortal: he afterwards concealed himself until the ship was run on shore, which happened in a week from the insurrection, be-

tween Appee and Wydah. Two of the white men left on board, as soon as the ship struck, unknown to the blacks, flung themselves on shore from the flying-jib boom; the fourth mate, not being able to do it so expeditiously, remained concealed till all had left the vessel, when he followed. The Annamaboe slaves shot all the Benin men, to the number of near 200, through the gratings, at their first taking possession of the ship; and after they got on shore, with all the women, boys, and girls, they set off for Annamaboe, as they thought, but went the contrary way; this they found out, and returning back, they overtook the poor wounded and half-killed fourth mate. They saved his life on condition he would bring them to Annamaboe, but they were soon met by a body of blacks and whites from Wydah: the eighteen windward slaves stood upon the defensive, and shot some of the Wydah men, but were soon overpowered, and they instantly ripped up the belly of him who acted on board as captain, and cut off the hands of three or four others: all the rest were taken to Wydah, and sold to a Frenchman. The cargo of the ship, when taken, consisted of 500 slaves, three tons of gum, copal, 2200 double-pawn clothes, besides carpets, &c. all which, if brought home safe, would have been worth 20,000*l.* sterling; and perhaps the most profitable voyage ever made from Guinea."

Tuesday, Oct. 10. This afternoon the coroners inquest sat on the body of Morgan, who died of the wounds he received in the Haymarket on Friday night from Mr. Baretti, and remained sitting till ten at night, when they adjourned till

on Wednesday afternoon, and finished late at night examining the witnesses, when the jury brought in their verdict manslaughter. And in consequence thereof, Mr. Baretti was admitted to bail.

10th. Mess. Townshend and Sawbridge, sheriffs of London and Middlesex, declared at Guildhall, on the result of the poll for mayor, that alderman Beckford and Trecothick were the gentlemen returned by the livery. They then withdrew to the court of aldermen assembled in the council-chamber, to determine on the choice of one for mayor. The debates there lasted upward of four hours. About five o'clock they came upon the hustings, when the recorder declared Mr. alderman Beckford duly elected; but at the same time informed the livery, that Mr. Beckford, not thinking himself compellable to take upon him the office, and on account of his age and infirmities not being able to go through the fatigues thereof, had refused to serve it. This was not satisfactory to the livery, and the general cry was, "Beckford." Mr. Beckford then addressed himself to the livery, and owned his having refused to serve, but not in the words delivered by the recorder. Great confusion hereupon ensued; the lord mayor said, that it was the sense of the court of aldermen, that what Mr. Recorder had said was the purport of Mr. Beckford's refusal: in this Mr. Beckford agreed, and owned that the emphasis laid by the recorder on particular words had made him misunderstand what had been delivered, and asked the recorder's pardon; after which he expatiated on the insufficiency of bye-laws, concluded with declaring his willing-

ness, at the risque of his life, to serve them on all occasions; but again repeated his inability of going through so weighty an office as chief magistrate. This was not sufficient: and the general cry again was, "None but Beckford." The common cryer was now going to adjourn the common hall, but was prevented by the livery. Mr. Beckford, being greatly fatigued, retired; and Mr. sheriff Townshend informed the livery, that, as the decision must be left to the court of common-council, he doubted not but they would prevail upon Mr. Beckford to serve the office; and he also informed them, that the lord mayor was willing to hear any other matter they had to propose. Mr. Lovell then came forward and proposed to the livery the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to;

At the Guildhall of London,
10 Oct. 1769.

At a meeting of the livery of London, in common hall assembled.

Resolved, That the lord mayor be asked if his lordship hath received any answer to the petition of the livery of London to his majesty, which prayed for the redress of various grievances, the removal of evil counsellors, and the dissolution of the present parliament.

Resolved, That the lord mayor be called upon to produce the letter which his lordship received from Henry lord Holland, dated Holland-House, Kensington, July the 9th, 1769.

Resolved, That H——— was the paymaster whom we, the livery of London, in our late petition to the throne for the redress of grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

Resolved

in that town, and has directed the distribution of it to be under the care of the governor and ten principal merchants there.

18th. Joseph Stackhouse and William Litchfield, for robbing Mr. Jessop on the highway; Geo. Low, for stealing money and linen; John Allen, for forgery; Henry Godwin, for robbing Mr. Savery on the highway, and Joseph Simpson, for the like offence, were all executed at Tyburn.

A very numerous meeting of the freeholders of Somersetshire was held at Wells, when a petition to the throne was unanimously agreed on, praying for "a dissolution of the present parliament."

Joseph Priest, Jacob Sarbow, John Hindmarch, Patrick Murphy, Anne Claxton, alias Darling, alias Underwood, Sarah Haycock, John Hill, and John Stafford, were respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

23d. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions eleven prisoners were capitally convicted, among whom were two of the desperate gang of cutters. An arrest of judgement was moved in favour of two others of this gang, which is to be determined by the twelve judges. At this sessions also Mr Baretti, attended by his bail, was brought into court, and indicted for stabbing Evan Morgan, who died of his wounds in the Middlesex hospital. He was offered a jury of half foreigners, but refused it. The evidence against Mr. Baretti were, a woman of the town, who admitted that her companion had provoked him by a very indecent outrage, and two men, who confessed that they had joined with the deceased Morgan in acts of injurious

violence, and of whom the second contradicted, in some important particulars, the evidence of the first. Another witness from the hospital repeated the account which he received from Morgan, who seemed to think himself wounded without sufficient provocation. The court then called upon Mr. Baretti for his defence, who read from a written paper his narrative of the whole transaction; the purport of which was, that an unexpected violent assault was made upon him by a woman, who struck him in the tender parts, which gave him exquisite pain; whereupon he hit her over the hand, when she called him French-bougre, woman-hater, and other opprobrious names; and three men coming up, they shoved him about and struck him. The suddenness of the attack intimidated him; it was dark, no refuge at hand, and he being near-fighted, and thereby unable to judge of his danger, endeavoured to get away, but was hard pressed, repeatedly struck, and pursued several yards by the populace, who were now increased in number; at last he drew out his knife (an instrument which foreigners generally carry about them) and told the assailants, that he could bear no longer their ill usage, but would defend himself, and warned them to keep off; but they repeating their insults; he, in the violence of his agitation, did the injury, of which he was scarce sensible himself. In confirmation of this narrative he produced such testimony from Mr. Wyatt, the surgeon, who attended Morgan, and from a gentlewoman who accidentally beheld the whole fray, as was fully satisfactory to the court.

Mr. Baretti's character was then attested.

attended by several gentlemen, with whose names the world is very well acquainted, and among whom were Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Joshua Reynolds; Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Stevens, and Dr. Hallifax, &c. Mr. Justice Bathurst summed up the evidence on both sides with great judgment; and the jury, after a deliberation of a few minutes, acquitted him of the charge.

As it was much to the honour of the country, in which a stranger not only met with justice, but even support and protection; it was not less to his, who, destitute of natural interest and connection in it, could alone, from the unblameable tenor of his life and actions, procure such undeniable testimonials to the goodness of his character.

By an abstract from the minutes of the short-hand writers, it appears, that from 1748 to 1760, 10,474 prisoners have been tried at the Old Bailey.

The comet was again observed at the royal observatory at Greenwich, in $18\frac{1}{2}$ deg. of Scorpio, and in 17 deg. N. lat. with a short, broad, faint tail. It will recede slowly from the sun, moving eastward, and pass through the constellations of the Serpent and Serpentarius; and may be seen for some time every clear evening towards the S. W. though gradually diminishing in lustre.

The new navigation of the river Stort being finished, the first barge came this day to Bishop Stortford, with colours flying, drums beating, attended by a band of music. On this occasion, Mr. Plumer, member for the county, gave an ox, and Mr. Adderly, who formerly kept the Crown at Hockersell, a pipe of wine.

The supporters of the bill of rights ordered 300l. to be carried by

Mr. Oliver to Mr. Wilkes, in the King's Bench prison.

Lord Eglington, and lord Kelly, who was at his lord-^{24th.} ship's seat at Ardall in Scotland, on a visit, went out in their chair to take the air; they were followed by servants, who had guns and dogs; near the sea-side, in his lordship's inclosures, lord Eglington heard a gun go off, and espying one Mungo Campbell, whom he had long known for a poacher, he alighted from his carriage, pursued Campbell, and came up to him, and demanded his gun for shooting on his manor; he was answered by Campbell in very rude language, that he would not deliver up his gun, but, if his lordship insisted on it, he "would give him the contents." Lord Eglington then took a large stick from lord Kelly, who by this time had come up to the spot where the fray happened. Lord Eglington was advancing fast with his stick, which the fellow perceiving, leveled and presented his piece; lord Eglington upon this withdrew a few paces back, and cried out, "Oh, are you for that sport!" and called one of his servants to reach him his fowling-piece, which was accordingly brought. Lord Eglington faced about to Campbell, with the gun in his hand, but before he could either cock or present it, the fellow fired, and unhappily the whole charge, wadding and all, entered on his right side, about two inches from the navel, of which wound he lingered about twelve hours, and then expired. The fellow was so confused, or so frightened, that he fell on his back the instant he fired, but not before. Lady Eglington, my lord's mother, is so affected with the loss of her son, that

that it is feared the distraction and indisposition she is thrown into will prove mortal.

Lord Eglington has left behind him a great character. His lordship was some time since one of the lords of the bedchamber; but, on his not voting on a late occasion according to the pleasure of the ministry, it was signified to him that his resignation would be accepted, and he has since lived a retired life in Scotland.

A circumstance is mentioned in extenuation of Campbell's crime, that, being a highlander, if he had suffered himself to be disarmed, he had been for ever disgraced, and been deemed utterly unfit to mix with people of character any more. Poor Campbell, knowing this, declared repeatedly, when lord Eglington insisted upon taking his gun, that he would never undergo the shame; but his lordship's perseverance produced the melancholy catastrophe.

The commissioners of excise in Scotland, to express their concern for this unfortunate accident, have issued their orders, strictly forbidding their officers from poaching, upon pain of being immediately discharged from their service.

At the court of admiralty, 30th. Edward Pinnel and James More, were indicted for the murder of capt. Alexander Henderson, on the high seas, on the 9th of April last. It appeared by the evidence, that Pinnel had from his conversation, repeatedly given hints of his design to destroy the captain, who, on the evening above-mentioned, was down in his cabin, where Pinnel went, and some time after came up with the body quite dead in his arms; he then called Moore to as-

sist him, and the latter and Pinnel threw the body overboard; but none of the witnesses being able to prove that Pinnel absolutely murdered the captain, or that Moore was privy to it, they were both acquitted of that fact, and directly indicted for sinking the ship on the high seas. Upon this indictment it appeared, that after the captain was thrown overboard, Pinnel ordered the ship, which was sailing for Dantzick, to be steered to the Texel, swearing he was captain, and threatening the rest that they should share the fate of Henderson, if they did not obey him. On this they endeavoured to make for the Texel; but the wind proving contrary, they stood for Flamborough-head, and three miles from the coast of Yorkshire, Pinnel ordered the ballast to be heaved all on one side, and the long boat to be hoisted out, in which several effects and capt. Henderson's clothes were put by Moore. Pinnel then directed them to open one of the ports, and let in the water, which was immediately done, and the ship sunk in a few minutes after. Pinnel said very little in his defence, and the jury brought him in guilty; but as Moore seemed to act entirely under his influence, they acquitted him. He was, however, a third time indicted, for robbing the ship of the above effects, &c. and was also acquitted.

At the same court, Thomas Phillips, elder and younger, William and George Phillips, Mark Chalfield, Robert Webb, Thomas and Samuel Ailbury, James and Richard Hyde, William Geary, alias Justice, alias George Wood, Thomas Knight, and William Wenham, were indicted, for piratically invading and entering a Dutch hoy,

boy, called the Three Sisters, Peter Bootes commander, about 2 leagues from Beachy-head, and stealing 60 mens' hats; and, being convicted, received sentence of death, together with Pinnel already mentioned.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were given to Mr. deputy John Paterfon, for his historical collection of papers, evidencing divers of the rights of the city of London, and he was requested to complete the same. It was likewise ordered at this court, that the town clerk do make a fair copy of the index of all the bye-laws passed since the accession of James I. and that copies thereof be printed, and given to the members for their better information.

A middle-aged Frenchman, decently dressed, hanged himself at a public house in Old Street Road. A remarkable letter, written in French, was found in his pocket, setting forth, that some years ago he dreamt he was to die that day; if not, he was to be damned; and, therefore, for the salvation of his soul, he had thought it necessary to put an end to his life.

31st. About seven in the evening a beautiful Aurora Borealis made its appearance in the N. E. part of the horizon, which in about half an hour formed itself into an arch to the S. W. and continued till near 8 o'clock, at which time the different streams of light flew towards the centre, and formed a circle, from whence a most glorious light displayed itself of different colours like the shades of the rainbow. It was rather terrible in its appearance, as that part of the heavens from whence it first appeared, as also on the S. W. seemed as if on

fire, from whence streams issued of a very deep red, like to blood, many of which did not appear till about 10 o'clock. The evening was very calm, and the stars shone with uncommon brightness.

It was likewise seen on the 24th, and several nights afterwards: a gentleman just arrived from Portugal saw it on the coast of Spain; it was likewise visible in France, Holland, and Scotland.

Boston, New-England, Aug. 24. The following remarkable notice was this day published in the Gazette of this town.

"Whereas I have full evidence that Henry H—, Charles P—, William B—, and John R—, esquires, have frequently and lately treated the character of all true North Americans in a manner that is not to be endured, by privately and publicly representing them as traitors and rebels, and in a general combination to revolt from Great Britain. And whereas the said Henry, Charles, William, and John; without the least provocation or colour, have represented me by name to be inimical to the rights of the crown, and disaffected to his majesty, to whom I annually swear, and am determined at all events to bear true and faithful allegiance; for all which general as well as personal abuse and insult, satisfaction has been personally demanded, due warning given, but no sufficient answer obtained. These are therefore humbly to desire the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his principal secretaries of state, particularly my lord H—, the board of trade, and all others whom it may concern, or who may condescend to read this, to pay no kind of regard to any of the abusive

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misrepresent-

misrepresentations of me or my country, that may be transmitted by the said Henry, Charles, William, and John, or their confederates, for they are no more worthy of credit than those of fir——, or any of his cabal, which cabal may be well known from the papers in the h—— of c——, and at every great office in England. JAMES OTIS."

The New Nancy, capt. Bryan, from Leghorn to London, was burnt to the water's edge at Nice, in September last, where she was taking in part of her cargo. The fire was between decks; and the captain smelling it, ordered the hatches to be opened, when the flames instantly burst out, and destroyed her and her cargo, which was very valuable, consisting of 370 bales of silk. Large insurances were done on this ship, which will fall heavy on the underwriters.

Brescia, Sept. 8. The republic of Venice has granted 30,000 ducats for the relief of the sufferers by the blowing up of the gun-powder magazine. Besides this, several families who were the greatest sufferers are exempted from paying taxes 20 years, and others for 10 years.

Venice, Sept. 22. Last Saturday night a dreadful fire broke out here, in the convent of the Servi, supposed to have happened by one of the friars falling asleep in the library, and leaving a burning taper on the table amongst books and papers. It continued burning two or three days, and destroyed a considerable part of that large convent: there were two hundred butts of oil in vaulted magazines just under the flames, which put the whole city in great danger and agitation; but fortunately the oil was removed in time, though with considerable loss

to the proprietors. The greatest part of the library, and many pictures and other effects of value, are consumed.

A very great sickness has prevailed this year at Rome. The hospitals are all full, and in order to accommodate the numbers who are still brought into the hospital of the Holy Ghost, they have been obliged to place them in rows in the church of that foundation. The greatest part of these sick come from the Campagna of Rome, where they are attacked with fevers, occasioned, it is said, by the intemperature of the air.

Letters from Paris give a surprising account from Amiens, of a man and his wife and four horses being killed as they were at work in the harvest field, by something which came out of the earth, and of which no traces were afterwards to be found, but only the smoking hole from whence it issued. Two or three other people were struck down, but not much hurt. The surgeons who inspected the bodies of those who were killed, did not discover the least wound, but only a considerable swelling, and great deformity of the features. The woman, who was young and handsome, appeared a very shocking spectacle.

Several persons of distinction, to whom the king had granted apartments in the palace of Luxemburg, have received orders to provide themselves with lodgings elsewhere. That palace is going to be fitted up in a most magnificent manner; and people imagine it is intended for the reception of the emperor, who it is said is expected here at the marriage of the archduchess, his sister, to the dauphin of France.

Naples, Sept. 9. A few days ago

ago arrived in this port, from Palermo, a small vessel of only twelve feet keel, with three masts and all the rigging of a ship, navigated only by one man. This vessel is the model of a man of war of sixty guns. The man who conducted her is a carpenter, and worked in the arsenal of Trapani, but being dissatisfied with his employers, left them and went to Trieste, where he built this vessel, on which he embarked with two men for Messina. From thence he sailed alone to Palermo, and afterwards came hither, to present his master-piece of workmanship to the king. His majesty, attended by the principal officers of his marine, has been twice to see the working of this singular vessel, at which they have all expressed great admiration.

St. Peter's, in Sardinia, August 12. Our governor has received advice that some ships of the religion of Malta, which left Marseilles the latter end of last month, met upon the coast of Sardinia, some days after their departure, a xebec and two galliots from Barbary: that they sunk one of the latter, and seized the other, together with the xebec.

Died lately, Samuel Wilton, esq; of Hatton-garden.—This gentleman has left by his will 20,000l. to be lodged in the chamber of London, to be lent out to young freemen in small sums at a low interest, giving sufficient security for the principal. Something of the same kind was formerly left to the corporation of Reading; but, for want of security, the money was seldom claimed: when claimed, it was generally lost; so that much of the principal is dwindled away, and what remains is of no benefit to those for whom it was originally intended.

At Barnsley, in Yorkshire, Martha Preston, aged 123: she had been married to five husbands, and has had twenty-seven children.

Hannah Winter, a widow woman, at Black Hadley Port, who had been tapped 79 times, and had at least 355 gallons of water taken from her in five years.

John Chump, of Kildare in Ireland, aged 120 years.

NOVEMBER.

The recorder made his report to his majesty of the prisoners capitally convicted last session, when William Troy, for robbing Henry Tomlinson, in London-field, Hackney; Richard Bransby, for stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel from Mrs. Fonnereau in Welbeck-street; and George Crowder, and John Symonds, for burglary in the house of John Risborough, esq; at Hoxton; were ordered for execution on Wednesday next. Andrew-Henry Ludgreen, for burglary in the dwelling house of William Norman at Limehouse; William Clarke, accomplice with Crowder and Symonds; James Fife, for horse stealing; Mary Davidson, for privately stealing 35l. from the person of John Blois; and John Maycock, for assaulting Luke Sherborn on the king's highway, were respited during his majesty's pleasure. Doyle and Valine, two of the cutters, are left for a further sentence.

It blew a hurricane at Portsmouth, the wind at S. S. E. 4th. The storm lasted a whole day. The spray was carried over the whole garrison, the tide was very high, and the sea ran in a most turbulent manner. Nine of the dockmen,

dockmen, who lived at Gosport, were drowned in going home to their families.

Last week a young recruit appeared at the Rotation-office in Bow-street, to be sworn into the service of the East-India company, when a gentleman present observed, that from voice and features he suspected the recruit to be a woman: on a more particular observation, every one present was of the same opinion, and two women were desired to examine the party in an adjoining room. On returning into court, and declaring her to be a woman, the recruit burst into tears, said that her motives for this action were, her having a husband, whom she dearly loved, at that time in India, that her life was miserable without him, and nothing should prevent her in her resolution of going there. Every one present was affected with her tears; and on her consenting to return to her parents, who live in reputation in Southwark, Sir John Fielding humanely promised her, that if she continued in the same mind, and her happiness depended on it, he himself would speak to some of the directors, and procure her a passage to India, in character of a lady's maid; the poor creature was melted with his kindness, which she acknowledged in the most grateful terms. She is a very agreeable young woman, and seems about 18 years of age.

In digging, a short time ago, for repairing the turnpike-road, near Eland-hall, not far from Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, was found an earthen vessel, containing several hundreds of Roman coins, chiefly of the tyrants, many of which were sold to a tinker at 1s. 4d. per hundred. They were mostly the coins of Carausius, Tetricus the elder

and younger, Victorinus senior and junior, Clodius Gothicus, and also one of the emperor Gallienus. None of the reverses were curious or uncommon.

A poor man, a patient in the London hospital, had his arm amputated at the shoulder joint. It is remarkable, this operation has not been performed in England these 20 years.

His majesty's frigate Boston sailed from Spithead for Jersey, with three companies of the first regiment, to quiet the disturbances there. The riots have since ceased.

On the Suffolk great road, near Norwich, a blackbird's nest was discovered, near seven feet from the ground, with a litter of young mice, almost full grown, in it.

A respite, during his majesty's pleasure, was, near eleven last night, sent to Newgate, for George Crowder and John Symonds, who, with Richard Brandby, were to have been executed.

This morning Richard Brandby, for stealing goods and apparel, of considerable value, in the dwelling-house of Mrs. Ann Fonnereau, was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence. The above unhappy sufferer was about 18 months since discharged out of Newgate, where he had been imprisoned two years, for assaulting a man with an intent to commit an unnatural crime.

They write from York, that about a fortnight ago, as some men were digging on the mount, near Micklegate-bar, for gravel to mend the adjoining turnpike-road, they found the foundation of a building and a decayed vault, in which was a lead coffin, also greatly decayed, containing some bones. This is supposed to be the chapel of St. James, brother to St. John the evangelist, mentioned by historians.

historians, where the archbishops of this province used to rest a while in their pontifical habits, and from thence to walk upon cloth to the cathedral for installation. In the reign of Henry VIII. there were several remarkable sufferers; and it is probable the above-mentioned coffin contained the body of one of them, at least of some great person.

This day William Beckford, 9th. esq. the second time lord mayor, accompanied by the late lord mayor and several of the aldermen, went with the usual ceremony to Westminster-hall, and, at the exchequer bar, took the accustomed oaths, and, having recorded the city warrants of attorney, returned in state to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided. His state coach was drawn by a set of beautiful horses purchased at a great price from abroad; the whole procession was grand, and a greater concourse of people, expressing their satisfaction by repeated acclamations, has not been known upon any like occasion.

It is, however, not a little remarkable, that only five aldermen, besides the late lord mayor, attended either the procession or the entertainment; but whether from fear or dislike, can only be guessed. The recorder neither went with them to Westminster, nor returned with them, but met them at the exchequer court, and quitted them there. Of all the great officers and ministers of state who were invited, the lord chancellor was the only person who attended; and of the judges, only the master of the rolls, Mr. justice Willes, and Mr. baron Perrot; of the nobility, the right hon. earl Temple, lord Effingham, and lord Shelburne; of persons of quality,

and gentlemen and ladies of fortune, a numerous and splendid company. Lady Temple made a most brilliant appearance, the diamonds and jewels she wore, being estimated at no less than 50,000*l*. The celebrated Paoli, though invited, declined the invitation. Sir James Hodges retired to Bath; and the common serjeant went out of the way. The aldermen who appeared without dread of popular disgrace, were Stephenson, Trecothick, Crosby, Peers, and Halifax; the sheriffs were, Townshend and Sawbridge.

Another turn has been given in the public papers to this general defection of aldermen.

"The true sense of the city, says a writer in the Public Advertiser, and their disapprobation of the regular and customary succession to the lord mayor's chair, having been violated by the mean and contemptible practices of Mr. B. and his instruments, is sufficiently manifested by the slight put upon him at his festival. The most respectable and the major part of the corporation withdrew their attendance on this mock patriot (as they would have done from his impetuous task-master); and have declared by that act, in most forcible language, that they are not the dupes of the lightest bubble the earth has."

When the right hon. the lord mayor went to take water at the Three Cranes, a number of boats crowding with passengers in them to see him, three were overset, and several persons lost their lives; in particular Mr. Theophilus Huddleston, cutler in Barbican, his wife and two sons; Mr. Thomas Brown, watch-maker in the Strand, and Mr. Adams, boat-builder at Limehouse-hole.

10th. Came on in the court of common pleas, before lord chief justice Wilmot, the long-expected trial between lord Halifax and John Wilkes, esq. relative to the seizure of his papers, and the imprisonment of his person. Serjeant Glynn, counsel for the plaintiff, opened the cause, and, in a very elegant and spirited manner, explained the unconstitutional nature of the injury. He was answered by serjeant Whitaker, who endeavoured to prove, that what the defendant did was not of that unconstitutional nature as had been represented, but that it was merely official, and authorized by an invariable succession of precedents from the earliest times.

Mr. Blackmore, one of the king's messengers, was the first person examined, and honestly confessed, that upon Mr. Wilkes's refusing to him the keys of his bureau, he, agreeable to his orders, picked the lock, and swept away every paper he found.

Earl Temple was about half an hour under examination, relative to his being refused admittance to Mr. Wilkes when in the Tower.

Matthew Brown, who was servant to Mr. Wilkes at the time his house was rifled, and was to have been examined on the trial in behalf of his master, was by some unaccountable means kept out of the way.

The counsel for the plaintiff were serj. Glynn, serj. Leigh, and Mr. Leigh. For the defendant, serj. Whitaker, serj. Day, serj. Nares, and Mr. Wallis.

The jury, after a most excellent charge given by the lord chief justice, to give "liberal but not excessive damages," found a verdict

for the plaintiff with 4000*l.* damages. The damages were laid for 20,000*l.* so that the verdict was much less than the friends of the plaintiff expected, and so little to the satisfaction of the populace, that the jury-men were obliged to withdraw privately for fear of being insulted. It is reported that they were much divided; some being for more, some for less; but it seems to have operated in some measure, that by the minute-book of the treasury, his majesty's pleasure had been signified, that all expences incurred in consequence of actions or prosecutions relative to this affair should be defrayed by the crown; and that, as a farther security to the earl of H—x, his lordship had, previous to his resignation in 1765, obtained a privy seal, that is, a warrant signed by the lord privy seal, by way of indemnification for whatever damages Mr. Wilkes should recover, which warrant was signed by his grace of Marlborough, who then held the office.

Several gentlemen gave two guineas to obtain admittance into the court early; at about ten the price fell to a guinea, and at three in the afternoon people got in for five-and-three-pence.

Copy from the treasury minute-book, produced on the trial.

"Whitehall, Treasury-Chamber, 31st May, 1765. Present, Mr. Grenville, lord North, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Harris.

Mr. chancellor of the exchequer signifies to my lords his majesty's pleasure, that all expences incurred, or to be incurred, in consequence of actions brought against the earl of Halifax, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the under secretaries and messengers, and

and the solicitor of this office, for proceedings had by them in executing the business of their respective offices against the publisher of several scandalous and seditious libels, should be defrayed by the crown; and that a sufficient sum of money should be, from time to time, issued to the solicitor of the treasury, for that purpose.

Read a paper from Mr. Webb, stating what the expences are likely to be, and that a farther sum of 3000l. may probably be wanting for discharging the same.

Issue to Mr. Webb, from time to time, as the said service may require, a sum not exceeding 3000l. directing him to apply the same, according to his majesty's commands, to discharge the several expences above-mentioned."

At a meeting of the burgesses of Newcastle, sir F. B. Delaval was placed in the chair; a petition was agreed to, and ordered to be ingrossed for signing. There are two petitions to be presented from this town; one in the name of the burgesses, the other in that of the freeholders of the town and county.

A meeting was held at Derby, in the county-hall, in which a petition was read and agreed to.

A premium is offered by his majesty to the students of the Royal Academy in Pall-mall, for the best painting on the following subject, viz. Time discovering Truth. The rewards are, first, a gold medal for the best performance, which is to be determined by the president and committee, and the person to be sent to Rome to study at his majesty's expence.

There are already five candidates for the above premium, whose pic-

tures are now placed in the exhibition-room, for the inspection of the committee.

One Captain Hollymore, an officer on half-pay, who, for some time past, lodged at the Nine-elms, near Vauxhall, has of late, when in perfect health, been heard to say, that his mother had frequently told him, he would die on the 10th of November, 1769. The captain himself was strongly prepossessed with this notion. On Friday last, the 10th instant, without any visible signs of illness, more than apparent depression of spirits and a frequent sighing, he made his will; executed it, and gave orders about his funeral: at the same time assuring his friends that he should die that night. As there was no appearance of illness, more than a depression of spirits, his friends considered this affair as merely ideal; however, in the morning, he was found dead on his bed, without the least signs of his not having died a natural death.

This day both houses of parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Tuesday the 9th of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Lottery tickets sold for 12l. 16s. which is 4s. under the original price paid for them to government; an instance scarce ever known before.

A precept having been issued by the secretary of state to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, directing the execution of the two weavers to be in Bethnal-green as this day, the sheriffs waited on Monday night on the lord-mayor, with their doubts of the legality of this extraordinary direction. It appeared that the precept was contrary to the

record, which was, "that the criminals should be executed at the usual place of execution." In consequence of a remonstrance to his majesty on this subject, the convicts were respited for one week.

The right worshipful sir Thomas Salusbury, LL. D. judge of the high-courtof admiralty of England, made the report to his majesty of the pirates now under sentence of death in the cells of Newgate; when Edward Pinnel, for sinking a ship, Thomas Ailsbre, Samuel Ailsbre, William Geary (otherwise Justice, otherwise Wood), William Wenham, and one of the Hydes (but which, there being two of the same name, is not publicly known), for robberies and piracies on the high seas, were ordered for execution on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

About twelve o'clock at night, a most barbarous and premeditated murder was committed on the body of Mr Deighton, a supervisor of excise at Halifax, and it is supposed by some of those desperate and daring villains who have so long been a nuisance, and are now become a terror, to that whole neighbourhood; they first shot him through the head; but not thinking him sufficiently dispatched, they stabbed him in several parts of the body; after which they had the amazing effrontery to rifle his pockets of ten guineas; and all this within a few yards of his own house. Mr. Deighton had been publicly very active in apprehending those iniquitous rascals, the diminishers and counterfeiters of the current gold coin of this kingdom, who knowing him to be a principal evidence against those already secured, as well as a terror to those, who, to the disgrace of our laws it may be said, yet walk at large unnoticed;

they thought the only way to bring off their brethren upon trial, and render themselves secure in their villainous and treasonable practices, was to take him off; which they have effectually done. What makes this melancholy affair still more calamitous is, that Mrs Deighton has left a wife and seven children in great distress.

At William Clayton's, esq. of Harlyford, Bucks, was tried a new and curious pump, invented by the Rev. Mr. Gainsborough, at Henley; when, contrary to the opinion of divers workmen, who had rashly pronounced it impossible, it answered to great admiration, raising the water, by the power of the atmosphere, ingeniously aided by the weight of the water, 50 feet perpendicular from the surface below to the shore above, with the same ease, as well as in the same quantity and time, as upon common principles could have been done only half that distance. The pistons of this engine, which are three in number, are undoubtedly the completest of the kind ever invented; having no more friction than a column of water without them, yet so exactly filling up the barrels, which are of lead with the usual inaccuracies, as to suffer not the least water to escape; at the same time being so simple and cheap, that to a common eye they will hardly fail of appearing ridiculous.

Wednesday last the ship Mercury, from Stockholm, 18th. bound to Cadiz, laden with iron, tar, and other goods, in a gale of wind northerly, ran on shore on the Goodwin-sand, where she was soon filled with water, and her bottom beat out. The people of Broadstairs, seeing the distressed situation of the ship's crew, had the courage

to man two boats, and go off from the harbour there to the sand, in order to save their lives. When they came near the sand, the wind and sea were so violent, that it was impossible to reach the wreck; but after many attempts, and waiting there several hours, they at last effected it. They found two of the ship's crew drowned, and one perished by fatigue and the severity of the weather; and in the evening landed the captain and seven others (being all of them remaining alive) at Ramsgate. The great hazard and difficulty attending this act of humanity much enhances the merit of it, especially as the whole ship's crew must, in all probability, have soon perished without it.

A cause was determined in the court of king's-bench, wherein the king, on the prosecution of William Martin, a nominal person, was plaintiff, and Mr. Robert Barfoot, of Abiton, Hants, a creditable farmer, defendant, for having in his custody a brace of hares, caught on his own farm; and for which he was, on the 21st day of April last, before some gentlemen then assembled at the house of Mr. H—— (where there is a monthly meeting held for the preservation of the game), convicted in the penalty of 10l. which he refused to pay, and removed the conviction into the court of king's-bench; and that court were unanimously pleased to quash the conviction.

The court of king's-bench was moved for an information against Mr. Samuel Vaughan, and a rule granted for him to shew cause.

It is said the lawyers will find some difficulty in fixing the nature of the above offence, as it does not come within the Statutes against

bribery, they prescribing punishments on those taking bribes, and not on those offering them.

Black-Friars bridge was opened for the passage of 19th. carriages yesterday morning. No cattle will be allowed to pass until the road on the Surry side is made and finished. It is now one year since it was opened for horses, and three years for foot-passengers.

The report of peace being concluded with Heider Ally was confirmed by the directors of the E. I. company. The particulars whereof are said to be, The forts and places on both sides to be restored. Each to be at their own expence. A perpetual league offensive and defensive, mutual exchange and releasement of prisoners, and a freedom of trade both in the Mysore country and the Carnatic.

John Burn, esq. mayor of Berwick, at the request of several of the burgeses, held a guild, to consider of a petition; when, notwithstanding much influence used to discountenance the measure, the motion was carried by a great majority.

A motion was made in the court of king's-bench to enlarge the imprisonment of Mr. Bingley, and that he might have the benefit of the rules; but the court were of opinion that it could not be granted, as no precedent could be found in such a case.

Not long ago, a lady of fashion took lodgings in a private manner in the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and at the expiration of the month, made proposals of marriage to her footman; with this restriction, that he was to wear the livery as before. The man consented, and the lady ordered her coach, and drove

drove to St. Martin's church, with her intended husband in the character of servant behind it. They were married accordingly. About a month ago, the lady died, and the widower is now possessed of 700l. per ann. Last week her relations came to London to examine into the particulars of the marriage, obtained a certificate of the marriage being duly solemnized, and, after trying every fruitless method to set it aside, are retired into the country, leaving the widower in full possession.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, Sept. 11, 1769. "On Thursday the 7th of this month, after many dreadful clouds, frightful in their imagined contents, had been swagging about, as the fields, loaded with their crops of corn and tobacco, were very promising, and every thing most delightful to the poor, a wind at north-east arose, and, as soon as it had spread them over the face of the heavens for one general rain, it died away till near bed-time, and then began to blow beyond the power of expression: it did not rain till two o'clock in the morning; but when the dissolving rains came on, every one had cause to wish for broad day, to see but a chance to save themselves; for the strongest and newest built houses, by the violence of both wind and rain, were hardly a security against their dreadful effects. The water pouring down in such mighty torrents, some few thought of boring holes in their floors to give it vent: in this situation it continued till two in the afternoon, when the unhappy eye saw itself surrounded with the most deplorable destruction. Houses crushed down; fruit-trees of all kinds blown up; the woods

laid mostly level. Our corn, not near hard for gathering, beaten flat on the earth; and, to be sure, in evident danger of rotting: the tobacco in the fields blown into shreds, that which was housed before the storm quite crushed down and pounded, and the mills entirely destroyed, as far as the eye has at present reached. Numbers of vessels in every harbour bulged upon the shores; and some drove into the very ports, by the extreme height of the tide, except where the proprietors thought of boring holes through their bottoms and sinking them; for neither anchors nor cables could stand the dreadful hurricane. A particular description of every loss would be tedious in such a general devastation: level fields, in many places, dissolved into deep gullies. In short, had the storm continued but a few hours more, the present view must satisfy every sensible person, that this part of America must have ceased to exist.

Accounts of great damage have also been received from other parts."

At noon a phenomenon^{25th} happened, which is likely to afford matter of discussion to the astronomers. About twelve, Mercury passed over the sun's disk, on which he appeared in the form of a small, round, black spot, extremely visible to the naked eye, and continued so till two o'clock, when he became again invisible.

A consultation was this day held at lord Mansfield's house, at which all the judges attended, in order to determine the place for the execution of the two cutters under sentence of death: when they unanimously gave it as their opinion, that his majesty has a power of fixing the place of the execution of any

any criminal ; and they are consequently to be executed, according to his former order, at Bethnal-green.

The Americans, to shew their dislike of that, as well as every other commodity that comes from England, who used, on an average, to take off at least an eighth part of the lottery, we are well informed, have not, this time, sent orders from throughout all the colonies for an hundred tickets.

A letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 18, says, on Wednesday last the bag, which contained the English mail of the 3d instant, taken from one of the packet wherry-men last week in College-green, was found in a field near Fortick's-lane, without any letters or other articles therein. And yesterday morning a waiter belonging to the Queen's-arms-tavern, St. Paul's Church-yard, was sent by a person who called there, with a note for 500l. to a gentleman in Aldermanbury; which appearing to have been taken out of the Irish mail that was lately robbed in Dublin, the waiter was detained; but before they could send to the tavern, the person who sent the note had made off. It seems by the description given of him, that he is well known at Sir John Fielding's.

Yesterday morning came on, before lord Mansfield, &c. the motion for granting a rule of court for Samuel Vaughan, esq. to shew cause why an information should not be filed against him, at the suit of his grace the duke of Grafton, for an attempt to bribe his grace. After many arguments, several letters, and Mr. Vaughan's affidavit being read in court, which lasted till 4 o'clock, the rule of court was made absolute. Mr. Vaughan's counsel were, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Wedderburn, and Mr.

Waller. Mr. Vaughan was in court the whole time.

Extract of a letter from York,

Nov. 21.

"The week before last they had a severe shock of an earthquake at Inverness, which did considerable damage; several houses were thrown down, and many persons killed."

Capt. Gordon, known in France by the name of lord Gordon, was beheaded at Brest, for being concerned in a conspiracy to set that fortification on fire, and burn the shipping in the dock. This mysterious affair occasions much speculation. What end could it serve to a youth but just come of age? who set him to work? or who was to reward him? The condemnation of a British subject on such an improbable pretence must surely deserve an enquiry, as, by his sentence, an injurious reflection seems intended against the British government.

At eleven o'clock, came on in the court of king's-bench 27th. before lord chief justice Mansfield, and the rest of the judges of the court, the long expected motion, "Whether Samuel Vaughan, esq. should not shew cause, in a complaint at the suit of his grace the duke of Grafton, relative to the sum of five thousand pounds offered by that gentleman to his grace, for procuring his son the reversionary grant of clerk of the crown in the island of Jamaica."

The lawyers employed on both sides supported the sentiments of their leaders, which continued till after four o'clock, when my lord Mansfield (after observing on the fact and pleadings, with great good sense and accuracy), with the unanimous consent of his brother judges, made the rule absolute.

Lawyers

Lawyers for the defendant, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Leigh.

For the plaintiff, the solicitor general, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ranby.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Kent was held at the town-hall in Maidstone, when the late address procured from that county was disavowed, and the question for a petition was put, and carried by 700 against 7.

The bill for the augmentation of the forces on the Irish establishment, notwithstanding positive reports to the contrary, passed the house of commons in Ireland by a very respectable majority. The debate lasted many hours, and some members held their hands upon their swords while their friends were warm in the argument. The augmentation bill having passed, the next point which the court party had to carry was the money bill; but in this they found more opposition than they expected. In the course of the debate sir George Macartney, son-in-law to lord Bute, and secretary of state for Ireland, said, in defence of the manner of bringing it in, "that taking its rise in the privy council was a tax the commons of Ireland paid for a continuance of their constitution; that Ireland was a dependent government, and owed to England the highest obligations for the free exercise of its invaluable privileges;" upon which the whole house became turbulent, and it was with difficulty the speaker could bring it to order. At length the question being put, it passed in the negative. This unlucky incident threw the whole business of the session out of its course, and occasioned a short prorogation, as, according to order, a second money bill could not be again

proposed during the same session.

The remonstrance and petition from the freeholders of the county of Buckingham was presented to the king at the levee, by the hon. Tho. Hampden, chairman at the general meeting, the hon. Henry Grenville, John Aubrey, John Calcraft, and Edmund Burke, esqrs. all members of the house of commons. Lord Verney was unable to attend; and the hon. sir William Stanhope, who had engaged to make the motion at the general meeting, was prevented by illness from giving his attendance either at Aylesbury or at court; he has signed the petition, which is signed also by above 1800 freeholders.—Lord Temple was at the levee.

The following pirates were carried from Newgate in two carts, and executed at Execution Dock, viz. Edward Pinnel, for sinking and destroying the *Isabella* merchant ship, capt. Henderson; Thomas Ailsbree, William Geary, alias Justice, alias Ward, William Wenham, and Richard Hyde, for piratically entering a Dutch ship, two leagues from Beachy-head, and stealing 60 hats, &c.

It is said Pinnel, before his execution, confessed that he was the person who murdered capt. Henderson on board the *Isabella*, on the German sea, in April last, and that two others of the crew were concerned with him.

Pinnel was tried for the above murder at the Old Bailey, but acquitted, through a mistake in the indictment.

The emperor of Morocco, having set at liberty 37 Tuscan captives, sent them as a present, by a French vessel, to the grand master of Malta, who has sent them to Leghorn, from

from whence they arrived at Florence, and were presented to the great duke.

Private advices from Copenhagen of Oct. 16, say, "The king our sovereign, ever attentive to the good of his subjects, having testified his approbation, during his residence in England, of many civil and military establishments, intends to build two hospitals at Copenhagen and Bergen, for disabled seamen. The hotel of the invalids is already begun, under the direction of the first architect of the court. These monuments of the beneficence of the best of kings will immortalize his name in the Danish annals. The English fashions and furniture prevail in the capital; and the young noblemen, by the king's desire, learn that copious and energetic language; a circumstance very agreeable to the queen."

They write from Constantinople, that since the late execution of the grand vizir, above three millions sterling in gold and precious stones had been discovered in a secret place in that prince's seraglio, by means of a Greek slave, who also informed against two Jews, who had large sums in their possession.

By letters from Bagdat we learn, that the greatest part of that city was destroyed in May last, by an earthquake: and we further learn, that Kerim Khan, sovereign of Persia, was marching an army towards that place: if this should prove true, the Porte will find itself greatly embarrassed.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that a Corsican chief, with about 500 men, possesses an advantageous post behind a mountain north of Murato, and they seem determined to be cut to pieces rather than submit

to the tyrannic yoke of France.

Letters from Warsaw, dated Oct. 7, say, "A spectacle, very capable of inspiring every one with pity, has presented itself before us for some days past: nine gentlemen, who had their hands cut off at the wrist, have been conveyed to this place. This cruel execution was perpetrated by order of general Drewitz, and by some is said to be done by himself. The grand general of Lithuania has taken great care of these unfortunate people, and intends to provide for their maintenance."

Elfsineur, Nov. 4. The following is a list of the Russian Squadron under Admiral Elphinston, now in the Sound: Le Petronia, the flagship, of 66 guns. Le Saratoff, capt. Boschentzoff, ditto. Another of the same force, capt. Ignatieff. Le Sweeteloff, capt. Borch, of 80 guns. Le Nadeschie frigate, capt. Poluvanoff; and L'Afrique frigate, of 45 guns each. And two pinks and a transport vessel, of 12 guns each.

A Danish ship bound from Ham-burgh to Cadiz, said to be worth 20,000 dollars, has been lately taken by the Algerines.

The king of Portugal has lately issued an edict, by which widows of more than 50 years of age are forbidden to marry; "because, says the edict, experience has shewn that women of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who dissipate the fortunes which such marriages put them in possession of, to the prejudice of the children and other near relations of their wives."

A thunderbolt fell upon the convent of the Ursuline nuns of Mende in Languedoc, without any previous explosion, which set the con-

vent

vent on fire, and it was with difficulty the nuns escaped with life.

30th. A fire broke out this morning between twelve and one at the king of Prussia's Head, an ale-house, between East-lane and Three-mariners-stairs, on Rotherhithe-wall, and in less than an hour entirely consumed the said house and three others: with the sign of the Three Mariners, and six others on the opposite side of the street; from whence the flames communicated backwards to the houses of Mr. Hucks, cooper, capt. Lee and capt. Forbes, at the top of the rope-walk, and consumed the two captains houses, and greatly damaged the cooperage. The wind being to the northward, no damage was done among the shipping, which must have been the case if the wind had been southerly. A large boat-builder's yard belonging to Mr. Sheffield was consumed, and several boats burnt; and several other houses were much damaged.

On Thursday came on to be tried at Guildhall, at the sittings after term, before Mr. justice Yates, an action which had been brought upon the statute of the 12th of Q. Anne, for usury, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 284l. 5s. damages.

Died lately, Mr. James Sibbon, a ship carpenter, aged 105; he was journeyman in the yard when the czar Peter the Great came to England to learn the art of ship-building.

Mr. George Welling, aged 102, formerly an eminent wheel-wright in Bloomsbury.

Mr. Thomas Crosby, aged 102, formerly coach-master. He has left to hackney coachmen upwards of 500l.

Margaret M'Dermot, who had acquired 1000l. by lending out money to market-people by the day.

Mrs. Anne Bennet, a widow lady, aged 110.

DECEMBER.

The list of the pensions on the establishment of Ireland, as it appeared before an august assembly on the 3d instant, amounted on the civil list to 81,066l. 7s. 6d. and the military to 4176l. 8s. 4d; in all, 85,272l. 15s. 10d.

Mr. Bristow, who left 21,000l. to three charity-schools, promised an aged servant, upwards of 70, who had lived with him 40 years, a comfortable subsistence at his death, which proved, alas! upon reading the will, only the poor sum of five pounds. The trustees of the above schools have taken this affair into consideration, and unanimously have agreed to allow her an annuity of 30 pounds. An act truly generous and equitable, and reflects the greatest honour upon the several trustees.

A very large brown eagle was taken alive in a decoy trap belonging to Thomas Earle Drax, esq. near Wareham, in Dorsetshire, which measured from pinion to pinion, when his wings were stretched out, eight feet two inches; and when he stood upright was four feet high; his talons were two inches and a half long, and in all other respects proportionably large. He is supposed to be the largest bird of the kind ever seen in England, and is preserved there as a great curiosity.

The states-general have issued a placart, for encouraging the importation of foreign cattle, to supply the loss of those that have lately been carried

carried off in the provinces by the fatal distemper.

5th. A cause was tried by a special jury, in the court of king's bench, in which the keeper of a noted bagnio was plaintiff, and a noted whittier in Surrey defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of the remainder of a bill, of which 525l. had been paid. The copy of the whole bill is as follows :

Mr. M--- Dr. to --- H---n.		l. s. d.	
1767. From 17 Dec. to } Jan. 3, 1768. }		71	19 3
Cash for ladies,		10	10 0
1768. From 17 Mar. to } 17 May, }		158	11 5
From 15 June to } 14 July }		374	11 6
Cash for ladies,		79	0 0
From 27 Aug. to } 13 Sept. }		569	18 0
27 Aug. cash lent,		25	0 0
For jellies,		87	0 0
		1290	11 0
Deduct for draught paid,		525	0 0

Balance due, 765 11 0

The plaintiff produced three witnesses to support her action, two of whom proved the whole charge to be unjust, and the evidence of the third was totally discredited. The jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the defendant, with costs of suit. The defendant being a married man, the plaintiff presumed he would have paid the bill to prevent his being exposed. But the exorbitancy of the demand determined him to punish the injustice of it.

6th. Lord Northington sent an express from his seat in Hampshire, to his majesty's secretaries

of state, acquainting them that the distemper among the horned cattle was broke out in that county. Previous to which, in order to prevent its spreading, he gave public notice, that all who should comply with the terms of the former order of council, by killing and burying the distempered beasts, as soon as seized, should be paid the same sums as directed by the above order.

The petition from the city and liberty of Westminster was presented to his majesty at St. James's, complaining of a violation of the rights of election, and praying a dissolution of parliament. It was presented by sir Robert Barnard, and Robert Jones, esq. and signed by 5137 inhabitants.

The sheriffs of London having been in doubt with regard to the place at which Doyle and Valine, the two cutters, should be executed, a letter was sent to them by authority, informing them, that the judges had given their opinion upon the matter; which being laid before his majesty, it was his pleasure that there should be no farther respite for the two above-mentioned convicts, as the sheriffs warrant is lawful, both as to time and place of execution. They were therefore this morning taken in a cart from Newgate through the city to Whitechapel, and thence up the road to Bethnal-green, attended by the sheriffs, &c. with the gallows, made for the purpose, in another cart; it was fixed in the cross-road, near the Salmon and Ball. There was an inconceivable number of people assembled, and many bricks, tiles, stones, &c. thrown while the gallows was fixing, and a great apprehension of a general tumult, notwithstanding the

the persuasion and endeavours of several gentlemen to appease the same. The unhappy sufferers were therefore obliged to be turned off before the usual time allowed on such occasions, which was about eleven o'clock; when, after hanging about 50 minutes, they were cut down, and delivered to their friends.

John Doyle, before he was turned off, made the following declaration:

"I John Doyle, do hereby declare, as my last dying words, in the presence of my Almighty God, that I am as innocent of the fact I am now to die for as the child unborn. Let my blood lie to that wicked man who has purchased it with gold, and those notorious wretches who swore it falsely away."

Valine likewise persisted in his innocence to his latest moments.

The sheriffs gave strict orders to the executioner, neither to strip the unhappy sufferers, nor to compound for their clothes, but to deliver them to their friends, and they would pay him for them. Immediately after the execution, a number of evil-disposed persons came in a riotous and tumultuous manner to the house of Lewis Chauvet, esq. in Spitalfields, broke into his house, broke the glass of the windows, and pulled part of the windows down, and also damaged and destroyed part of his furniture; his majesty's pardon, and a reward of 50*l.* are offered for the discovery of the offenders.

A cause came on to be tried 9th. at Westminster, in which an innkeeper of London was plaintiff, and major Spinage, a justice of the peace, defendant. The cause was for the recovery of 5*l.* in which penalty the plaintiff had been convicted by the defendant, for having

his name "indented only" on a tin plate, and not painted on his cart, when travelling on the turnpike-road, as the late act requires; after many learned arguments the jury were of opinion the conviction was legal, and found a verdict for the defendant, with treble costs of suit. Of this verdict every person travelling with cart or waggon should take special notice.

Was tried in the king's-bench, at Guildhall, a cause wherein Henry Levy, of Portsmouth, goldsmith, was plaintiff, and William Clarke and Richard Clarke, stage-coachmen, were defendants, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff with damages, of 21*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The case appeared to be, that a box containing silver spoons, and steel-chape silver buckles, to the value of 21*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was delivered by Mr. William Cox, of Little-Britain, goldsmith, to the defendant's book-keeper, in a general manner, and paid therewith 2*d.* for booking it, which was all the book-keeper asked, and is a common price paid with any parcel brought to the warehouse in the same manner; and it appeared that the defendants had been robbed of these goods.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when six convicts received sentence of death: Edward Davis, a watchman, Joseph Brown, John Randal, and John Carmichael, for different burglaries; William Horsfield and William Eastman, two cutters, for cutting and destroying work in the looms; the former is a fine handsome young fellow, not 23 years of age, who declared in the most solemn manner, "That he was not guilty of the facts sworn against him."

At this sessions Mr. baron Adams declared the opinion of the judges
on

on the motion for an arrest of judgment, in the case of Perrin and Fesley, who were found guilty last sessions at the Old Bailey; when Perrin was discharged; but other matter appearing in the case of Fesley, he was continued.

At a numerous meeting of 15th. gentlemen, clergy and freeholders of Essex, held at Chelmsford, to consider of proper measures to be taken in support of the right of election, it was almost unanimously agreed to petition his majesty for a dissolution of p—t.

At a court of common council 300l. was ordered to be paid out of the chamber of London, to the poor sufferers by fire in the town of St. John, in the island of Antigua. Their loss is estimated at the immense sum of 400,000l. At this court very warm altercations passed between two right honourable gentlemen, on the subject of ministerial influence.

At Hicks's-hall, one Cornelius Chevalier, a cutter, was convicted of having forcibly entered the house of Lewis Chauvet, esq. in Spital-fields, and sentenced to suffer three years imprisonment in Newgate.

At the same time one John Neale was convicted of the same offence, and sentenced to suffer a year's imprisonment in Newgate.

Was tried at Guildhall, before lord chief justice Wilmot, in the court of common-pleas, a cause wherein the steward of a West Indiaman was plaintiff, and the master of the said ship defendant, for the recovery of goods shipped on board on account of the said steward, which the captain detained, as forfeited by desertion, on the usual seamen's articles; when it was clearly proved,

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to the satisfaction of the whole court, that the cause of desertion was entirely owing to severe and cruel usage of the mate, and the articles deemed of no force as to goods shipped on board; and were humorously compared by Mr. serjeant Davy to those in Oliver Cromwell's time, where the words, &c. &c. were sworn to be observed, and which were the only precedents he knew of. The trial lasted two hours; and the jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50l. damages.

A meeting of the journey-18th. men weavers of Spital-fields having been advertised to be held as this day, at a public house in Moor-fields, the sheriffs of London, attended by the civil officers, assembled early in the morning at the place of rendezvous, and were met by some of the most active justices of the peace for the county, supported by a party of the guards; by which prudent precaution, the intended meeting was prevented. The weavers, however, who were to have assembled, retired to a field in Kingsland-road, to which place Mr. sheriff Sawbridge followed them, and persuaded them, if they had any grievances to complain of, to appoint a committee of eight of their body to represent the whole, and to petition his majesty in a modest and becoming manner for relief. The intent of their meeting was to sign a petition to his majesty, in favour of their unfortunate brethren now under sentence of death.

Sir John Fielding attended the same day near the queen's palace, with the constables and peace officers of Westminster, to oppose and prevent any tumultuous proceeding that

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might

might happen from the weavers, had they attempted to force their way with their petition to the king.

A few of the weavers, in number about one hundred, went to the queen's palace, with a written paper in the form of a petition, praying that mercy might be extended to the unhappy convicts of their body, now under sentence of death. They behaved with great decency, and after having given their petition to one of the pages, in order to be delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, they went back to their respective homes.

When the guards were drawn up in Moorfields, the lord mayor sent his compliments to the commanding officer, and acquainted him, that he would not give him the trouble to bring his men into the liberties of the city, as he hoped to preserve the peace with the civil power.

Was presented to the Society of Arts, a large root of the true officinal rhubarb, raised by Mr. English at Hampstead, with some of the same prepared in powder; and also a quantity of the seed. As Mr. English is not the only gentleman who has cultivated, and is now cultivating, the true Turkey rhubarb, there is the greatest reason to hope, that this drug, so very high in credit with the medical faculty, will soon be introduced into the gardens of the curious throughout the kingdom, by which means a very considerable quantity of it may be raised at home.

Garmichael, Horsford, Eastman, and Brown, the three first of them cutters, were executed at Tyburn, without the least tumult.

Yesterday Norris, the peruke-maker, was convicted at Hicks's-hall of breeding a riot, throwing

stones, &c. into the house of Lewis Chauvet, esq. and destroying his household goods, after the execution of the cutters, when he was sentenced to suffer three years imprisonment in Newgate.

Likewise one Ferreter, a weaver in Spital-fields, was sentenced to suffer one year's imprisonment in Newgate, for shooting a woman through the hand with a pistol, for refusing to deliver up her husband, in order that he might be placed on a jack-ass for a misdemeanor, according to a scandalous custom practised among the weavers.

Cornelius Mahoney, who was yesterday convicted at Hicks's-hall, of going armed with 17 others, and making a great riot in the street, and cutting a man's nose, and greatly terrifying the people in Spital-fields, was sentenced to suffer five years imprisonment, and to enter into his own recognizance at the end of that time, to keep the peace.

The petition of the corporation of Berwick upon Tweed was presented to his majesty at St. James's, by sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. attended by William Currie, Thomas Wilkinson, and Jacob Wilkinson, esqrs. freemen of the said borough, together with Mr. George Reaveley, solicitor to the corporation.

His majesty has been pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to prohibit the importation of hay and straw into this kingdom, to prevent the introduction of the distemper among the horned cattle by all possible means. It is remarkable, that no mention is made in the London Gazette of the distemper being broke out in Hants.

On Monday came on at Edinburgh, before the high court of judicary, the trial of Mun-

go Campbell, late officer of exchequer at Ayr, indicted for the murder of the right hon. the late earl of Eglington. A doubt being started by the judges, whether theirs or the admiralty court was the competent one? they desired the council on both sides to plead upon that point; when Mr. Rae and Mr. Dalrymple, on the part of the pannel, and Mr. Illy. Campbell and Mr. solicitor Dundas on that of the prosecutors, had long and learned pleadings, upon the competency of the two courts. Upon which the court ordered minutes to be made up, with full notes of the authorities and precedents referred to by the lawyers, to be given in on Thursday last, at twelve o'clock; and adjourned advising till yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon. The court sat from ten in the forenoon till five in the afternoon.

A fire broke out at Mr. Cox's, jeweller, in Shoe-lane, which did upwards of a thousand pounds worth of damage before it was extinguished.

Orders are sent to Scotland for enlisting a number of Highlanders for the service of the East India company.

The petition from the borough of Southwark was presented to his majesty at St. James's, by Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. one of the members for that borough, attended by Samuel Bennet Smith, Thomas Watson, John Ruffet, John Croke, Richard Carpenter Smith, and Thorold Lowdell, esqrs.

This morning between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the offices, belonging to the New River company, in Bridewell precinct, which consumed that and all the other offices, together with the house of Mr. Bull,

one of the clerks, and all the furniture, books of accounts, &c.

They write from Paris, that on the 27th of November last a banker, who had been but a short time settled in that city, after being employed all the morning with the treasurer of the prince of Conti, at his return home enquired if any body had been there from Mr. De St. Julien, receiver-general for the clergy, in order to receive the money for a bill of exchange for 10,000 crowns. Being answered that the receiver-general's clerk had been there, but was desired to call again in the afternoon, the banker sent immediately to Mr. De St. Julien, desiring him to send for his money. When the clerk came with the bill, the banker took it, and told him he would go and fetch him the money, but he went into another room, locked himself in, tore the bill of exchange, and shot himself through the head.

The king of Naples, as possessor of the allodials of the family of Farnese, and by the desire of the king of Spain, has given orders, that the usual triumphal arch should be erected in Campo Vaccino, for the solemn function of the pope's taking possession of the popedom, which will be performed the 19th, if the arch can be made by that time; otherwise the ceremony will be deferred till the 26th.

We learn from Verona, that a poor woman, aged 65 years, fell, on the 22d ult. into the Adige, and was not taken out till she had lain a considerable time under water. She was senseless, and thought to be dead, when the sieur Canestrari, physician of that city, came to her, applied his mouth to hers, into which he breathed for 25 minutes,

[M] 2

when

when she recovered her senses, and being taken proper care of, was perfectly restored to health in about eight or ten days after.

As Robert Jones, esq. was crossing Hourflow-heath in a post-chaise and four, a man on horseback pushed from behind a hedge, and, with horrid imprecations, attempted to strike one of the postillions, but the blow fell upon the carriage; he afterwards struck the footman, who was riding behind the carriage; but on coming up to the coach door, he was shot at and wounded by Mr. Jones. He appears to be a farmer in that neighbourhood, who is frantic in his cups, and it is supposed this was one of his drunken frolics, which probably will cost him his life.

Madrid, Nov. 14. Capt. Don Antonio Barcelo writes from Malaga, that on the 30th of October last, he took off Algiers a large Algerine zebeck of 30 guns and 300 men, after an obstinate engagement of six hours, in which 52 of the Moors were killed; on our side only one man was killed, and nine wounded. The above corsair is said to be the largest fitted out at Algiers.

They write from Gibraltar, that an agent from the court of Peterburgh had just contracted with some principal merchants there to supply the Russian fleet with such military stores, provisions, &c. as should be wanted during their intended expedition to the Morea.

Arnheim, Dec. 30. When the Dyke, called Rhyndyke, gave way in the night of the 27th instant, the waters had risen here 20 feet and an inch, which is one foot higher than in the year 1740. This inundation happened in a place where the dyke was supposed to be the strongest, and

by this unhappy accident several persons and a great number of cattle were drowned. Several boats were sent from this last place with bread, for the poor wretches who found means to save themselves upon the high grounds.

The baggage of the earl of Effingham was sent to Plymouth, to be put on board a Russian ship, his lordship having obtained permission to take a command in the czarina's service.

Salem, New England, Oct. 31. Capt. Dodge, in the sloop Elizabeth, in twenty days from St. Eustatia, arrived at Ipswich last Saturday, and informs, that he was at Dominica on or about the 20th of September, when the town of Roseau was almost ruined by prodigious torrents of water from the mountains, occasioned by excessive rains; that about twenty buildings were washed away and lost in that place, and many persons drowned; that the town was so overflowed, as rendered it very dangerous to pass from one part of it to another, the water being in many places four feet above the surface of the earth; and that many articles were seen at sea, which were carried away by the rapidity of the streams of water, particularly the roof of a house, with four persons on it, who were said to be twelve leagues from land before they were discovered.

We hear from Lisbon, that a Moorish vessel of 10 guns, and 180 men, which was taken by three Portuguese men of war, who did not know of the treaty of peace lately entered into between the king of Portugal and the emperor of Morocco, was lately set at liberty, and allowed to sail out of the harbour with the Moorish colours flying.

We

We hear from Aberdeen, that about half a mile north from the chapel of Seggar, lives one Peter Garden, who is now in the 122d year of his age. He still enjoys good health and spirits, and for several days last harvest performed the ordinary work of a labouring man. He attends the parish church, though at a considerable distance, regularly in summer, and frequently in winter; and seems now to be, in every respect, as intelligent as ever. His age, till of late, could not be exactly ascertained; the account he gave of it was, that he was the second of six children, whose father died about the end of Oliver Cromwell's time; but it appeared lately, from an inscription in an old bible, that he was born in the year 1648. He is of the middle size, and of a fresh and ruddy complexion.

Died at Swatwel, near Newcastle, Jane Heronson, aged 180.

At Malden in Essex, aged 92, the rev. Mr. Joseph Billers, a dissenting minister.

Mr. Moses Amsel, aged 99, who to the last moment enjoyed the use of all his faculties.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from December 13th, 1768, to December 12th, 1769.

Christened. Males - - 8569
Females - - 8145

In all, 16714

Buried. Males - - 11033
Females - - 10814

In all, 21847

Decreased in burials this year, 1792.

Died under 2 years of age 8016
Between 2 and 5 ——— 2045

Between 5 and 10	—	877
10 and 20	—	895
20 and 30	—	1670
30 and 40	—	2041
40 and 50	—	1998
50 and 60	—	1610
60 and 70	—	1353
70 and 80	—	921
80 and 90	—	383
90 and 100	—	37
100	—	0
101	—	0
102	—	0
107	—	1

21847

At Paris, births 19445. Deaths 18427. Marriages 4860. Foundlings received in the hospitals 6426. Increased in the births this year, 1867. Decreased in the deaths, 2381.

The number of vessels which have passed the Sound, as well in going as in returning, amount to 7378 of which 99 are from Bremen; 10 from Courland; 1032 from Denmark; 262 from Dantzick; 1840 from England; 13 from France; 2508 from Holland; 20 from Hamburg; 49 from Lubeck; 206 from Prussia; 35 from Russia; 62 from Roshock; 1149 from Sweden; and 3 from Spain. These numbers surpass those that passed the Sound in 1768 by 449 vessels.

The following is an abstract from Mr. Gurney's minutes, of the number of prisoners tried at the Old Bailey, from the first sessions in the mayoralty of sir William Calvert, knt. Dec. 1749, to the last of Mr. alderman Turner, Oct. 1769.

Aldermen.	Prisoners.
Calvert - - - -	679
Pennant and Blachford	670
Cockayne - - - -	615
[M] 3	Winter.

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Winterbottom and Alfop	555	Fludyer	314
Gasceyne	523	Beckford	508
Rawlinson	514	Bridges	509
Jaansen	400	Stevenson	551
Bethel	451	Nelson	536
Dickenson	411	Kite	582
Afgill	349	Harley	643
Glynn	318	Turner	616
Blackiston	322		
		Total	10473

A LIST, shewing the state of the Distemper among the Horned Cattle, in the districts of South and North Holland, in the month of September, 1769.

SOUTH QUARTER, or Province of HOLLAND properly.

Districts.	Sick.	Died of the Sick- ness	Recover- ed	In Health
Amsterdam	5786	4919	816	2954
Brielle	2426	1607	483	1349
Delft	3868	2390	690	6801
Dordt	889	552	141	1313
Gornichem	733	508	149	1193
Gouda, or Tergou	5679	4193	1142	3848
Haarlem	1523	1087	326	2539
Leyden	3906	2642	941	5225
Rotterdam	344	231	47	440
S. Hage, or Hague	151	111	25	230
Schiedam	2251	1612	326	2265
Schoonhoven	1699	1231	282	2914
	29255	21,083	5,368	31,071

N. B. Every town here specified (in alphabetical order) have each of them their Ambagt, which denotes as far as their power of criminal justice reaches, although their lands are in property of their owners or occupiers. Every town also has its own lands or fields, which are let by leases to several farmers; though some possessors of land, paying land-tax, do rent them to boot.

NORTH HOLLAND, or WEST FRIESLAND.

Recovered	Cattle, old and young	Yet Sick	Grown Sick	Dead	In Health
5037	41,664	2,331	19,288	11,824	22,376
5368	Thus from April to August inclusive, 1769,				
5037	Dead of the disease, in the South quarter, 21,083				
	in the North quarter, 11,824				
10405	got through the disease				
	Died in five months, 32,907				

BIRTHS

BIRTHS for the year 1769.

- Jan. 6. Lady of his Excellency lord Townsend, lord lieutenant of Ireland, of a son.
12. Dutcheſs of Athol, of a daughter.
Princeſs of Heſſe, ſiſter to the king of Denmark, of a prince.
Lady of Sir George Bridges Rodney, of a daughter.
24. In Dublin, lady Caldwell, of a daughter. She was baptized by the name of Georgiana Sophia Selina; the ceremony was performed by the biſhop of Clogher; the lord lieutenant, the duke of Northumberland, the counteſs of Moira, and lady Shelburne were ſponſors.
- Feb. 4. Lady of ſir John St. Aubyn, bart. of a daughter.
18. Lady of ſir Edward Aſtley, bart. of a daughter.
19. Lady Petre, of a ſon.
- March 2. Counteſs of Eſſex, of a ſon.
11. Lady of ſir James Langham, of a ſon.
21. Counteſs of Egmont, of a daughter.
Lady Liſſord, of a daughter.
- April 3. Lady of earl Spencer, of a daughter.
Counteſs of Elgin, of a ſon.
12. Counteſs of Strathmore, of a ſon.
13. Lady of Lord Gower, of a daughter.
Lady of lord Percival, of a daughter.
Lady of Col. Twiſleton, of a ſon.
19. Lady of ſir John Hynde Cotton, of two ſons.
22. Her royal Highneſs the princeſs of Orange, of a dead child.
26. Relict of the late col. Brudenell, of a ſon.
Lady of Baron Hardenburgh, of a daughter.
27. Lady Craven, of a daughter.
Counteſs of Winterton, of a ſon.
Her Daniſh majeſty, of a prince.
- May 16. Great dutcheſs of Tuſcany, of a prince, at Florence.
19. Lady of the right hon. Mr. baron Winn, of a daughter.
Dutcheſs of Buccleugh, of a daughter.
Lady of Lord viſcount Torrington, of a daughter.
27. Lady Palmerſton, of a ſon, ſtill-born.
Lady of ſir Brook Bridges, bart. of a ſon.
Lady Mary Walter, of a ſon.
- June 2. Lady of the earl of Portſmouth, of a ſon.
14. Lady of ſir John Palmer, bart. of a ſon.
21. Lady of lord Willoughby de Brooke, of a daughter.
Lady of ſir Tho. Champneys, bart. of a ſon.

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25. Countess of Macclesfield,
of a daughter.
26. Her royal highness the
princess of Brunswick, of a princess.
30. Countess of Stamford, of
a daughter.
- Lady Montague, of a son.
- July 28. Lady of earl Cornwallis,
of a daughter.
31. Lady of sir Francis Pierpont Burton, of a son.
- Aug. 5. Lady of sir Gervas Clifton, bart. of a son.
12. Countess Donnegal, of a son.
14. Lady of sir Wm. Cunningham, bart. of a son.
19. Lady Forbes, of a son.
28. Countess of Scarborough, of a son.
- Duchess of Manchester, of a son.
31. Lady of Lord Elive, of a son.
- Sept. 6. Countess of Dalhousie, of a daughter.
19. Countess of Darnley, of a son.
- Countess of Cork, of a son.
- Oct. 12. Countess of Abingdon, of a son.
18. Duchess of Marlborough, of a daughter.
- Lady of the earl of Anglesey, of a son and heir.
- Lady of the hon. col. Fitzroy, brother to the duke of Grafton, of a son.
- No. 3. Lady Garlies, of a daughter.
16. Lady of sir Wm. Burnaby, of a son.

Princess of Mecklenburgh
Strelitz, of a daughter.

28. Lady of the hon. Mr. Fox, son to lord Holland, of a daughter.

Dec. 9. Countess of Hopton, of a son.

29. Lady of Sir Armine Wodehouse, of a son.

MARRIAGES. 1769.

Jan. 2. Right hon. lord Brownlow Bertie, to miss Layard.

John Mordaunt, esq. eldest son of sir Charles, to miss Elizabeth Prowse.

18. At Dublin, William Murray, esq. to miss Kitty Hamilton, second daughter to lord viscount Boyne.

26. Hon. Edwyn Sandys, eldest son to lord Sandys, to Mrs. King of Finchamstead, Northamptonshire.

John Butler, esq. of Ireland, to lady Anne Wandesford, daughter of earl Wandesford.

Feb. 16. Peter Delme, esq. to lady Caroline Howard, sister to the earl of Carlisle.

The elector of Saxony, to the princess of Deux-ponts.

At North Cray, in Kent, Walter Rawlinson, esq. only son of sir Walter Rawlinson, knt.

knt. and alderman,
to Miss Ladbroke,
second daughter to
Mr Robert Lad-
brooke, knt. and al-
derman, and one of
the representatives of
the city of London
in parliament.

March 8. His grace the duke of
Kington, to the hon.
miss Chudleigh, one
of the maids of ho-
nour to the princess
dowager of Wales.

26. Right hon. earl of Ossory,
to the hon. miss Lid-
del, late dutchess of
Grafton, daughter of
lord Ravensworth.

By special licence, at Aud-
ley Chapel, John
Wodehouse, esq. el-
dest son of sir Ar-
mine Wodehouse,
bart. of Kimberley-
hall, in Norfolk, to
miss Berkeley, of
Bruton-abbey, So-
mersetshire, niece to
lord Berkeley of
Stratton.

28. Lord Frederic Campbell,
to countess dowager
Ferrers.

April 6. By special licence, sir
Watkin Williams
Wynn, bart. to the
right hon. lady Hen-
rietta Somerset, sister
to his grace the duke
of Beaufort.

7. Sir Pennington Lamb,
bart. to miss Mil-
banke, daughter to
sir Ralph.

19. Sir James Ianes, bart. to
the sister of sir Cecil
Wraye.

30. Sir Kildare Burrowes, to
miss Higginson.

May 2. Col. Templer, to lady Sin-
clair.

3. Sir Charles Halford, bart.
to Miss Farnham.

6. Robert Travis, esq. to Miss
Gunning, sister to the
dutchess of Hamil-
ton.

9. Edward Hulfe, esq. eldest
son of sir Edward
Hulfe, bart. of Bre-
mer, in Hants, to
miss Lethuillier, a
young lady of im-
mense fortune.

17. Right hon. the earl of
Northampton, to
miss Hougham.

18. John Parker, esq. to the
hon. miss Robinson,
daughter to lord
Grantham.

26. His grace the duke of
Grafton, to miss
Wrottesley, third
daughter to the rev.
sir Richard Wrottes-
ley, bart. dean of
Worcester.

Hon. captain Knollys, son
to the earl of Ban-
bury, to miss Sher-
wood.

June 1. Anthony Compton, of
Carham Hall, esq.
to miss Jessy Hume,
sister to lord Hume.

3. Lord Montcashel, to lady
Helena Rowden, se-
cond daughter to the
earl of Moira, in
Ireland.

20. Hon. capt. Pigot, brother
to Lord Pigot, to the
hon. miss Wrottes-
ley, maid of honour,
and

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- and one of the daughters of fir Richard Wrottesley.
27. At Vienna, by proxy, the archduchess Amelia, to the infant duke of Parma.
- July 10. Sir James Cockburn, bart. to miss Ayscough, daughter of the late dean of Bristol.
14. At Charlottenburg, the prince royal of Prussia, to the princess of Hesse Darmstadt.
- Aug. 5. Henry Errington, esq. to lady Broughton.
8. Hon. Alexander Gordon, to the countess of Dumfries, at Edinburgh.
13. Sir Fred. Evelyn, bart. to miss Turton.
Samuel Whitebread, esq. to lady Mary Cornwallis.
14. Sir Herbert Lloyd, bart. to Mrs. Bacon, relict of —Bacon, esq.
- Sept. 20. At Middleton, in Lancashire, fir Thomas Egerton, of Heaton, bart. to miss Asherton, of Middleton, youngest daughter and coheirefs of the late fir Ralph Asherton, bart.
23. Robert D'Arcy Hildyard, son of fir Robert Hildyard, bart. to miss Dering, sister of fir Edward Dering, bart.
John Shuckburgh, esq. to miss Craven, eldest sister of lord Craven.
- Nov. At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, John Jolliffe, esq. member for Petersfield, in Hampshire, to miss Hylton, only daughter and sole heiress of the late fir Richard Hylton, bart. f. Hylton Castle, in the county of Durham.
- Dec. 6. Sir John Wedderburn, to lady Margaret Ogilvie.
7. Sir Thomas Browne, bart. to miss Henrietta Seymour.
11. Right hon. lord Webb Seymour, next brother to his grace the duke of Somerset, to Miss Bonnell, of Queen Anne street, only daughter and heiress of the late fir John Bonnell, bart. of Stanton-harcourt, in Oxfordshire.
14. The earl of Wigton, to miss Child.
In Ireland, lord Kingsborough, son of the earl of Kingston, to miss Fitzgerald, daughter of col. Fitzgerald.
Christopher Cheevers, esq. to the hon. Frances Nugent, sister to lord Rivers.
21. Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. to miss Coke.

Principal

Principal PROMOTIONS for the year 1-69, from the London Gazette, &c.

Feb. 9. The duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of the county of Kent.—Dr. Rofs, a prebend of Durham.

—19. Sir Fletcher Norton, chief justice in Eyre, with a salary of 3000l. a year.

March 22. Right hon. sir Fletcher Norton, a privy counsellor.—William Young, esq. lieutenant governor of the island of Dominica, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

—23. William Chambers, esq. architect to his majesty, is appointed comptroller general of the board of works, in the room of Henry Flitcroft, deceased.

April 16. Andrew Stokes, esq. chief justice of the province of Georgia, in America.—William Wragg, esq. justice of South Carolina, in America.—David Yeats, esq. register of grants, patents, and records, and Alexander Skinner, esq. to be naval officer of the province of East-Florida, in America.

June 3. The duke of Grafton, lord lieutenant of the county of Suffolk.—Hon. John Byron, esq. governor and commander in chief of the island of Newfoundland, and all the coast of Labrador.—Charles Sloane Cadogan, esq. the office of master and worker of all his majesty's monies, both gold and silver, in the Tower of London, and elsewhere in England.—Peter Burrell, esq. the office of surveyor general of all his majesty's honours, castles, lordships, manors, forests, chaces, parks, &c. in England and Wales.

19. Rev. Dr. Shipley, to the bishopric of St. Asaph, in the room

of the late Dr. Newcome.—Rev. Dr. Barrington, to the bishopric of Landaff.

July 1. The duke of Grafton was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

Aug. 4. Walter Paterfon, esq. captain general and governor of the island of St. John, in America: Tho. Desbrisay, esq. lieutenant governor.—Elias Durnford, esq. lieutenant of West Florida.—James Purcell, esq. lieutenant governor of the island of Tortola, and of the Carribbee islands, commonly called the Virgin islands.

Aug. 19. Hon. and rev. William Digby, LL. D. to the deanery of Worcester.—John Jefferys, M. A. canon of the cathedral of Christ, in the university of Oxford.—Rev. Mr. Wilson, prebend of Gloucester.—Lord viscount Coningham, of the kingdom of Ireland, vice admiral of the province of Ulster.

Sept. 20. His grace the duke of Grafton, a knight of the garter, in the room of the late Earl of Winchelsea.—Right hon. the earl of Jersey, a lord of the bedchamber.—The earl of Stormont, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland.

Oct. 5. Dr. Newton Ogle, to the deanery of Winchester, in the room of Dr. Shipley, translated to the see of St. Asaph.—William Valey, esq. superintendant of all his majesty's gardens belonging to all and every his royal palaces in England.—Robert Wilkie, esq. to be his majesty's consul at Alicant in Spain.

Nov. 20. Rev. Dr. Hinchcliffe, vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to the bishopric of Peterborough, in the room of the late Dr. Lamb.—Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, master of Bennet-college, Cambridge, is appointed prebend in that cathedral

cathedral church.—Right hon. sir James Gray, bart. a privy counsellor.—Robert Taylor and James Adams, esqrs. to the office of architects of his majesty's works.

Dec. 1. Col. Matthew, equerry to her majesty's household, in the room of col. Montgomery, now earl of Eglington.—Hon. George Monson, one of his majesty's aids-de-camp.—Col. Burgoyne, governor of Fort William, in the room of general Kingsley, deceased.

— 13. Hon. Mr. Shirley, deputy ranger of Hyde and St. James's parks, in the room of the late earl of Eglington.—Tho. Boone, esq, one of the commissioners of the customs.

— 23. Right hon. the earl of Dunmore, captain general and governor in chief of the province of New York.

DEATHS. 1769.

Jan. 1. Vice-admiral Broderick, of a cancer in his face.

— 4. The rev. Mr. James Meyrick, known to the learned by his translation of Tryphiodorus, and his elaborate notes on that ancient author.

6. His grace Charles Sackville, duke of Dorset, in the 58th year of his age; a lover of learning, and a patron of learned men; author of several esteemed pieces in prose and verse.

11. Sir Joseph Styles, bart. of Wateringbury, in Kent.

Relict of Edward Norton, esq. and aunt to ladies Ramfden and Rockingham.

17. Lady Sewell, wife to the master of the rolls.

The margrave of Bareith. He

is succeeded by the margrave of Anspach.

Maximilian de Herwart, knight of the holy Roman empire, at Chelsea.

Feb. 2. At his lordship's seat at West Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, the lady of the right hon. lord Le Despencer. Her ladyship was daughter of the late Henry Gould, esq. but has no issue.

His Holiness the Pope, aged 76. He was born at Venice, made cardinal in 1737, and pontiff in 1758.

3. Lady dowager Litchfield, mother of the present earl.

Hon. Hugh Stuart, uncle to lord Blantyre, in Ireland.

Lady Tyrawley, at Somerset-House.

11. Sir Francis Clarke, bart. at Finchley.

Lady of Sir John Glynne, in Flintshire.

13. The countess dowager of Pembroke, mother to the present earl.

19. Lady dowager Bateman, mother to the present viscount.

Hon. John Belafaye, brother to the earl of Fauconberg.

23. At Watford, Herts, lady Ann Paddey, wife of John Paddey, esq. and sister to the duke of Cleveland.

26. Wm. Duncombe, esq. in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in the 80th year of his age, universally known, respected, and admired, for his amiable temper, and many ingenious publications.

March 1. In Ireland, lady Anne Dawson, sister to the earl of Pomfret.

6. Sir Andrew Lauder, bart. in Scotland.

At Bath, Mr. Derrick, master of the ceremonies.

9. At

7. At Versailles, in the 84th year of his age, lord George Seton, a Scottish peer, and a baronet of Great Britain.

Ernest Francis, baron de Cranfield, in Upper John-street, Golden-square.

10. At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, sir Kenrick Clayton, bart. member for Bletchingly, in Surrey, which place he has represented in six parliaments. He is succeeded in title and estate by his son, now sir Robert Clayton, bart. who was joint representative with his father for the above borough.

At Edinburgh, sir James Murray, of Hillhead, bart.

14. In Argyle-buildings, Miss Lowth, third daughter to the bishop of Oxford.

16. At his seat at Combe-abbey, in Warwickshire, the right hon. the lord Craven. The title devolves to the hon. William Craven, esq. of Albemarle-street.

At his house in Hackney, sir Thomas Fludyer, knight, member for Chippenham; in Wilts.

19. At her house near Cavendish-square, lady Cotton, relict of sir John Cotton, bart. of Bedfordshire.

22. Right hon. Mary baroness Arundell, relict of the late lord Arundell of Wardour, and mother of the present.

Right hon. James Oswald, of his majesty's most hon. privy-council.

Lady dowager Wrottesley, mother to Sir Richard.

23. Sir Thomas Gordon, of Earlston, in Scotland, bart.

April 1. Lady of lord Boston, chamberlain to the princess dowager of Wales.

8. Sir Richard Wolfeley, bart.

9. Lady of Sir Stephen Anderson,

10. Sir John Ramsden, of Byram, in Yorkshire, bart.

16. Hon. Mr. Sondes, son to lord Sondes.

19. At Edinburgh, lady Catherine Lindsay.

23. The second son of the duke of Beaufort.

Near Edinburgh, the right hon. the countess of Cromartie.

24. Lady Louisa Spencer, daughter of earl Spencer.

In New Bond-street, sir Charles Eggleton.

Frederic Meyers, esq. a favourite of his late majesty.

Charles Philip baron Diede de Furstentein, minister for the affairs of Hanover.

Rev. Mr. Zachariah Mudge, prebendary of Exeter, universally known by his writings.

25. Hon. Robert Herbert, esq. brother to sir Nicholas, and purveyor general of crown lands, at High Clare, Berkshire.

27. At Powerberry, in Northumberland, the right hon. lady Jean Ramsay, spouse to John Strother Ker, of Little Dean, esq. Her ladyship was first married to George lord Ramsay, by whom she had issue the present earl of Dalhousie.

In Burlington-gardens, the right hon. lady Henrietta Cholmondeley, sister to the present earl of Cholmondeley, descended from the ancient family of Egerton, barons of Malpas, in the time of the Conquest.

May 8. Rt. hon. James Touchet, earl of Castlehaven.

16. In South Audley-street, the countess dowager of Denbigh.

In South Audley-street, the countess Chabot, sister to the late lord Stafford;

Stafford; she lately came from France, where she married the count of that name, who has been dead some years.

At East-Haddons, in Northamptonshire, the reverend sir Anthony Chester, bart.

21. At Paris, the hon. William Monckton, eldest son of lord Galway.

29. Lady of sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. and daughter of the late alderman Parsons.

Lady of sir Gilfred Lawton, bart.

June 1. Lady of lord viscount Palmerston.

3. Dr. Newcome, bishop of St. Asaph.

13. Lady Susan Lindfay, daughter of the late earl of Crawford, at Edinburgh.

17. Sir William Scott, bart.

Philip Bendlowes, esq. of Darlington. He has left the bulk of his fortune to his lady and three daughters for life; but after their decease 1000l. to the British church at Dantzic, 2000l. to the county infirmary at York, 3000l. to the Magdalen house at London, and the residue to the Foundling hospital.

At Stockholm, Gustavus Frederic count de Rosen, who accompanied Charles XII. into Turkey.

28. Sir Joseph Hankey, knight, alderman of Langbourn ward, and president of St. Thomas's hospital.

The dutchess of Perth, in Scotland.

July 3. At Bristol, Mr. Powel, the celebrated comedian.

7. At his palace of Hamilton, in Scotland, the most noble George James duke of Hamilton, &c. His grace, though not quite fourteen years and a half old, was about five

feet eight inches high; his growing so exceeding fast is said to have been the cause of his death. He is succeeded in his estate and honours by his brother, lord Douglas Hamilton, now Duke Hamilton.

20. The rev. sir Richard Wrottesley, bart. one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and dean of Worcester; father of the dutchess of Grafton, brother-in-law to earl Gower and the dutchess of Bedford. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now sir John Wrottesley, bart. member for the county of Stafford.

Miss Rich, sister to sir Robert Rich, bart. and to lady Lyttelton.

24. At Kensington, the right hon. lady Henrietta Williams Wynn, lady of sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. Her ladyship was the third daughter of the most noble Charles Noel Somerset, late duke of Beaufort, by the most noble Elizabeth dutchess dowager of Beaufort, sister to the right hon. the lord Botetourt. She was born March 26, O. S. 1748; married April 13, and died July 24, 1769.

27. Right hon. lady Watson, sister to the earl of Hopton.

In Ireland, the right hon. Catherine dowager countess of Tyrone, baroness la Poer.

Aug. 2. At Peterborough-house, on Parson's Green, in the 81st year of his age, the right hon. Daniel Finch, earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. His lordship has left several daughters, but no son; and is therefore succeeded in title by his nephew George, son of his next brother, the hon. Wm. Finch, deceased.

4. Lady of the late sir Thomas Hales, bart.

14. Right hon. the earl of Blesington.

19. Lady

19. Lady of sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.

Sir Herbert Lloyd, bart. of Peterwell.

23. Sir Tho. Whipham, Cavendish-square.

Aged 92, in Grosvenor-street, dame Anne Brandon, relict of the late sir Henry Brandon, bart.

29. Aged 97, Edmund Hoyle, esq. in Cavendish-square, well known for his celebrated treatise on the games of whist, quadrille, &c.

Right hon. William Villiers, earl of Jersey, viscount Villiers, of Dartford, and baron Hoo, and one of his majesty's privy council.

At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, the countess dowager of Fitzwilliam, mother to the present earl, and sister to the marquis of Rockingham.

Sept. 1. Lady Fraser, relict of sir Peter Fraser, of Aberdeenshire.

Lady of sir William Draper, at Clifton.

At his house in Bolton-row, Piccadilly, John Howe, esq. youngest brother to lord Howe.

11. Hon. col. Charles Leslie, next brother to John, late earl of Rothes.

Sir George Smith, bart. at Stoke, Nottinghamshire.

Lady of sir John Every, bart. of Eggington, Derbyshire.

Sir Nathaniel Nash, of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

— Parker, esq. only son and heir of sir Henry Parker, bart. at Stratford upon Avon.

Sir John Goring, bart. of Suffolk.

Lady dowager Gresham, relict of the late sir Marmaduke Gresham, bart.

In Queen's-square, Ormond-street, Humphrey Eleton, esq. He died possessed of 15,000l. per

annum, which he left to an only daughter, aged 14.

At Cambray, the right hon. lady Barbara Radcliffe, fourth daughter of the late countess of Newburgh, and sister to the present earl; a petress in her own right.

Lady Carolina Adair, wife of Robert Adair, esq. and sister to the late marchioness of Tavistock, and to the earl of Albemarle.

Oct. 2. Lady of sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

3. Charles Leopold, prince of Anhalt, at Cassel.

Abbe marquis Nicodini, a Florentine, well known in the literary world.

15. Lady Anne Vernon, relict of H. Vernon, esq. Ormond-street.

17. Right hon. the earl of Wigton.

24. Earl of Granard, in Ireland.

His excellency sir Henry Moore, bart. governor of New York, greatly lamented.

In France, lord Clancarty.

At Huntingdon, sir Tho. Mackworth, bart.

Hon. Raby Vane, brother to the earl of Darlington.

Lady dowager St. John, mother to the present earl.

Nov. 3. Right rev. Dr. Lamb, bishop of Peterborough.

8. The countess dowager of Warwick.

10. Lady of sir Robert Burdett, bart.

16. Right hon. Henry Paget, earl of Uxbridge. By his dying without issue, the title is extinct.

17. Right hon. lord Fortescue, Golden-square.

18. Lady Benet Cecil, youngest daughter of the earl of Salisbury.

21. In Dublin, the earl of Ely. At Paris, aged 20, lady Cecilia Lenox,

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Lenox, youngest sister to the duke of Richmond.

At her house in Brudenell-street, Lady Anne Pawlet.

At Paris, the dutchess of Lauragais.

Fran. Jos. de Choiseul, marquis de Stainville, father of the present prime minister in France.

26. Sir Thomas Hay, bart.

The hon. lady Colville.

Lady Frances Arundel.

Dec. 2. Prince Dierdic, of Anhalt Dessau, field-marshal of the king of Prussia's armies.

3. Sir Tho. Rawlinson, alderman of Broad-street ward.

5. Lady of the right hon. George Grenville.

8. The hon. lady Trevor.

16. Lady Betty Germain. By her will she has left to lady Vere 20,000*l.* to lord George Sackville

20,000*l.* with Drayton-house, and the manor thereunto belonging; to lady Cath. Beauchamp 1000*l.* and her best diamond ring; to earl Berkeley, a gold cup; to Mr. Berkeley 5000*l.* to the countess of Granard 3000*l.* to lady Craven 3000*l.* to lady Temple 500*l.* for a ring; her jewels, plate, &c. to be sold, and with the residue of her estate to be equally divided between lord and lady Vere, and lord George Sackville.

At Breslau, Ernst William baron Schlagerndorf, minister of state and war, in the 51*st* year of his age.

Sir John Head, bart. D. D.

17. Hon. miss Wrottesley, maid of honour to her majesty, and sister to the dutchess of Grafton.

30. Right hon. countess of Buckinghamshire.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

The PROTEST of the House of Lords of IRELAND.

Die Veneris, 22 die Decembris, 1769.

A Motion being made that the speaker of this house be desired that no protest, of any person whomsoever, who is not a lord of parliament, and a member of this house, and which doth not respect a matter which had been previously in question before this house, and wherein the lord protesting had

taken part with the minority, either in person or by proxy, be entered in the journals of this house,

And a debate arising thereupon, the question was put, and the house was divided.

The earl of Drogheda reported, that the contents below the bar were five, and the non contents in the house were thirty.

It passed in the negative.

dissentient.

First, because we conceive that

it is the sole and exclusive right and privilege of a lord of parliament and a member of this house, to have his protest entered in the journals of this house; and that even a lord of parliament and a member of this house cannot have his protest so entered, except upon a matter previously in question before this house, wherein the lord protesting took part with the minority, either in person or by proxy.

Secondly, Because we conceive that this regulation of the privilege of protesting stands upon the same principle, in consequence of which this privilege hath obtained among the lords, and not among the representatives of the people. The latter, we apprehend, are considered by the constitution as actuated and justified by the sentiments of those whom they represent; whereas the lords, who act not as deputies, but in their own right, are more personally responsible for their conduct to posterity. The practice of a permanent justification, also seems to have been deemed a more necessary guard upon a body whose power was permanent. Hence we conceive the privilege of protesting arose; that a lord, against whom the majority had declared, might have an opportunity of vindicating himself to future time, which the original custom of inserting the name of each lord in the journals, with the part he had taken in the question, rendered more necessary. And we therefore apprehend, as it would be absurd for a lord to justify his conduct where he had not acted, that the privilege of protesting hath been, by reason, as well as practice, confined to cases in which the lord protesting had taken part, and in which, upon question,

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the majority had been of a different opinion.

Thirdly, Because we conceive that the earl of Strafford, who first attempted, and that but in a single instance, to enter his protest as chief governor upon the journals of this house, was a person of such an arbitrary spirit, and the times in which he lived of so bad an example, and his said protest so informal and faulty in itself, that such his proceeding ought not to be considered as a precedent.

Fourthly, Because we apprehend that the only subsequent instance, to wit, the protest of lord Sydney, which was made in heat by that governor, whose conduct was disapproved on his recall to England, which soon followed, and founded upon the former example, which ought not to have been imitated, was still more irregular and improper; inasmuch as it related to a matter which had never been before this house, and respected the privileges and proceedings of the other house of parliament.

[N. B. The prorogation by lord Sydney was not in consequence of orders received from England, as there was not time between the rejection of the privy council money-bill, and the prorogation, for any such orders to be had. The true reason was, that his lordship expected to be called to account by the then house of commons, [for his having fraudulently taken possession of the estate of lord Tyrconnel.]

Fifthly, Because we conceive it to be peculiarly necessary at this time, to express our sentiments upon this subject, when we have reason to apprehend that it is intended that a protest be entered upon the journals

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journals of this house, relative to the proceedings and privileges of the other house of parliament, in imitation of the last mentioned protest.

Sixthly, Because we apprehend that we ought not to suffer this distinguishing privilege of the lords to be invaded or assumed, by any person, in whatever station; and that we ought particularly to resist any such attempt, when it may be thought to involve a breach of the privileges of the other house of parliament also, and may therefore be productive of dissension between the two houses.

LOWTHE, CHARLEMONT,
MOUNTMORRIS, POWERSCOURT,
LONGFORD.

On Friday the 22d of December, the above protest was entered; notwithstanding which, on the Tuesday following, the lord lieutenant went to the house of lords, and entered his protest upon the lords journals, against the proceedings of the commons, in throwing out the privy council money-bill, alledging their reasons for so doing. The house of commons have, however, given orders to their clerk, that the lord lieutenant's speech be not entered upon their journals.

Extract from the Register of the Pre-rogative Court of Canterbury.

In the last will and testament of Samuel Wilson, late of Hatton-Garden, in the county of Middlesex, esq. deceased, bearing date the 27th day of Oct. 1760, and now remaining in the said registry, among other things therein contained, is as follows, to wit:

AND, after payment of all my just debts, the legacies herein before by me given and bequeathed,

my funeral charges, and expence incident to the probate and execution of this my last will, I do hereby, by will, order, and direct, that the before-named John Swale, Thomas Philips, and William Syms, my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, shall pay the sum of twenty thousand pounds, if the residue of my estate doth amount to that sum; but, if not, then the amount only of such residue; unto the chamberlain of the city of London, for the time being, to and for the uses, intents, and purposes, and subject to the trusts, herein after mentioned: they my said executors, at the time of payment thereof, giving notice in writing of such payment (which I hereby require of them to do) unto the lord mayor, the two senior aldermen, and the recorder of the said city for the time being, to, whom jointly with the said chamberlain, I commit the trust, care, and management of the said trust-money, not doubting but they will take care that the same be effectually secured for and appropriated to the purposes intended by this my will. And my mind and will further is, that the said sum of twenty thousand pounds, or whatever sum be so paid by my said executors to the said chamberlain, shall be and remain as a perpetual fund to be lent to young men who have been set up one year, or not more than two years, in some trade or manufacture in the city of London, or within three miles thereof, and can give satisfactory security for the repayment of the money so lent to them. And my mind and will is, that not more than three hundred pounds, nor less than one hundred pounds, be lent to any one person, or persons in copartnership, nor for a longer term than five years; and

that every person, to whom any of this money shall be lent, do, for the first year, pay one per cent. per annum for the sum borrowed, and for the remainder of the time he shall keep the same, two per cent. per annum, and no more; and that the borrowers do punctually carry the interest due from them every half year to the said chamberlain of London. And my mind is, that such part of the capital of the said fund, as shall at any time remain unemployed in the manner herein before by me directed, shall or may be placed out, by and with the consent and approbation in writing of the said lord mayor, the two senior aldermen, the recorder, and chamberlain, at interest on government securities, but not so as to impede my primary intentions of lending this money to young men, as above directed. And my mind and will is, that all the interest arising from the said money so to be lent be applied, first, to pay such a salary, not exceeding forty pounds a year, as the lord mayor, the two senior aldermen, the recorder, and chamberlain of London, shall think proper to give to a clerk in the said chamberlain's office, who may be appointed to keep the accounts of the loan of this money, and transact other matters incident thereto; and to defray all other charges relating to this trust; secondly, to pay to Richard Wilkins, nephew of my late wife, thirty pounds a year; and to my servant, Durance Hall, if she be in my service at the time of my decease, twenty pounds a year; during his and her respective natural lives, by four equal quarterly payments: the first quarterly payment to begin when William Syms shall no longer pay the said annuities to

the said Robert Wilkins and the said Durance Hall as he is herein and hereafter directed to do. And thirdly, my mind and will is, that all the residue of the interest arising from the said money so to be lent shall be added to the principal, to make up losses which may happen, or to increase the capital of the said perpetual fund. And I do humbly request, that the said lord mayor of the city of London, the two senior aldermen, the recorder and chamberlain thereof, for the time being, do direct and appoint the persons to whom, and the proportions in which the said money shall be lent, not exceeding the above mentioned limited sum of three hundred pounds to one person, or persons in copartnership; and also not less than one hundred pounds to one person. And I do desire that no part of this money may be lent without the order and direction in writing of the said lord mayor, two senior aldermen, the recorder, and the chamberlain. And I do also desire, that, at every meeting of the said gentlemen to transact any affairs relative to the management of this trust, those who are actually present, if the business they meet upon be effected, will please each of them to accept half a guinea. And my mind and will is, that the beforementioned sum of money bequeathed by me may be lent, as far as the best information can be obtained, only to persons of honesty, sobriety, and industry; and who can make it appear, that, for the time they have been in business, they have, on the whole, gained, and not lost thereby; and that they do not owe more than they are able to pay. And I desire that no person who may offer himself as a borrower of part of this money be refused

refused on account of the religion he may profess, provided he be a Protestant. And I earnestly request that this fund may never be made subservient to any party views. And further, my mind and will is, that no part of this money shall be lent to an alehouse-keeper, a distiller, or a vender of distilled liquors. And I desire that a particular regard may be had to all such persons as shall be recommended by my executors as borrowers of part of this money. And, as I repose full confidence in the integrity of my executors, my mind and will expressly is, that if, by the account they shall give into the said chamberlain's office, it shall appear that, after payment of my debts, my specific legacies, and my funeral charges, and the expences attending the probate and execution of this my will, the residuum of my estate doth not amount to the said sum of twenty thousand pounds, then the account so given in by them, or the survivors or survivor of them (if no errors appear therein) shall be accepted at the said office as just and right; and the sum therein stated to be the residuum of my estate shall be received by the said chamberlain in full and full satisfaction of and for the said sum of twenty thousand pounds; and his receipt shall be a good and sufficient discharge for the same to my said executors. And my will further is, that my said executors, or any of them, shall not be sued or molested by any person or persons whatsoever touching such residue of my estate, unless any error shall appear in their or his account thereof, which error they or he refuse to rectify. And my mind and will also is, that my said executors shall not be answerable one for the other, nor for the

act, deed, or receipt of the other. And whereas it may happen that some of the debts or sums of money due and owing to me, upon mortgages, bonds, notes, or other securities, may be attended with hazard or trouble in the recovery thereof; I do therefore hereby authorize and fully empower my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, to compound any such debts or sums in such manner as they or he, in their or his discretion, shall think fit. And I do hereby will and direct, that whilst William Syms (one of my executors) shall be indebted to my estate in such a sum as the interest thereof, at four per cent. per annum, shall amount to fifty pounds, that he the said William Syms, do pay the two annuities of thirty pounds and twenty pounds a year to Richard Wilkins and Durance Hall, in the manner as in this my will before directed. And when he the said William Syms, shall have paid what he may be indebted to my estate, or so much thereof as that the interest of the remainder shall not amount to the said sum of fifty pounds, then my mind and will expressly is, and I hereby order and direct, that the said annuities of thirty pounds a year to Richard Wilkins, and twenty pounds a year to Durance Hall, be punctually paid, according to the directions before given in this my will, out of the interest arising from the money bequeathed by me in trust, to be paid to the chamberlain of London, to be lent to young men.

Proved at London, with four codicils, the 24th of October, 1769, before the worshipful Arthur Collier, doctor of laws and surrogate, by the oaths of John Swale and William

William Syms, the executor named in the will, and John Blake, esq. the other executor named in the first codicil, to whom administration was granted, being first sworn duly to administer.

HEN. STEVENS,
JOHN STEVENS, } Deputy Registers.
G. GOSTLING, }

Genuine copies of letters which passed between the lord chancellor and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and between the sheriffs and the secretary of state, relative to the execution of Doyle and Valline.

ON Saturday, the twenty-first day of October, 1769, the recorder of London passed sentence at the Old Bailey on several convicts, (among whom were John Doyle and John Valline) in the following words :

" You, the several prisoners at the bar, shall be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the usual place of execution ; where you are to be severally hanged by the neck till you are dead ; and may God Almighty be merciful to your souls."

On Thursday the ninth of November, the sheriffs received the following copy of a warrant from the recorder, for the execution of John Doyle and John Valline.

London } To the sheriff of the
and } city of London, and
Middlesex. } to the sheriff of the
county of Middle-
sex, and the keeper
of his majesty's gaol
of Newgate.

WHEREAS at the session of goal delivery of Newgate, for the city of London and county of Middlesex, holden at Justice-hall in the Old Bailey, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, John Doyle and John Valline received sentence of death, for their offence in the indictment against them mentioned : and whereas it hath been duly signified to me, that it is his majesty's pleasure that the said sentence be executed in the most convenient place near Bethnal-green church, in the county of Middlesex. Now it is hereby ordered, that the execution of the said sentence be made and done upon them the said John Doyle and John Valline, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of this instant month of November, at the most convenient place near Bethnal-green church, in the county of Middlesex.

Given under my hand and seal,
this 9th day of Novem. 1769.
JAMES EYRE, Recorder.

The sheriffs were much startled at this variation from the sentence which the recorder had pronounced in court : they therefore laid their doubts before council ; and, in consequence of that opinion, which the reader will find hereafter, wrote the following letter to lord Weymouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

My lord,
THE inclosed will inform your lordship of the difficulty we are under, respecting the execution of Doyle and Valline, two convicts now under sentence of death in Newgate. We propose to wait on his majesty to-morrow morning, to deliver a like paper into his own hands, of which we think it proper previously

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to

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to transmit you this copy, that his majesty may be apprized of it:

We are, my lord;

Your lordship's most obedient servants,

JAMES TOWNSEND.

London, JOHN SAWBRIDGE.

Nov. 13, 1769.

(Inclosed Copy.)

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

THE recorder of London having signified to us, the sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, that it is your majesty's pleasure that the two convicts, John Doyle and John Val-line, now under sentence of death in Newgate, who, at the last sessions of gaol delivery holden for the city of London and county of Middlesex, were sentenced to be hanged at the usual place of execution, should, notwithstanding, be executed in the most convenient place near Bethnal-green church: we humbly conceive it our duty to lay before your majesty our doubts, whether we can lawfully comply with this your majesty's pleasure, to which, upon all occasions, it is our most earnest wish to be able to conform.

On the most mature deliberation and inquiry which the time has permitted, we are advised that the sentence pronounced by the court is our warrant for the execution, to which we must look; and that we shall not be justifiable by departing from it.

We therefore humbly pray, that your majesty will be graciously pleased to respite the said execution, that the same may be reconsidered; and to give us such farther directions as may satisfy our doubts.

JAMES TOWNSEND.

JOHN SAWBRIDGE.

Lord Weymouth's answer:

Arlington-street, Nov. 13, 1769.

Gentlemen,

I Have received your letter of this day's date, which was left at my office by Mr. Reynolds at near eleven o'clock this night, inclosing a paper, to which you refer me for the difficulty you are under respecting the execution of Doyle and Val-line, and acquainting me, that you propose to wait on his majesty to-morrow morning, to deliver a like paper into his own hands, of which you think it proper previously to transmit me a copy, that his majesty may be apprized of it. I beg leave to inform you, that your intended mode of application to the king is irregular. I am ready to receive, and lay before his majesty, in a proper manner, any doubts which you may entertain with regard to the discharge of your duty on this occasion, and shall not fail to signify to you his majesty's further commands thereupon.

I am, gentlemen,

Your humble servant;

WEYMOUTH.

The next morning, Tuesday, November 14, the sheriffs waited on lord Weymouth; and delivered into his hands a petition, to be by him presented to his majesty, of which see the copy before given.

On Tuesday night, Novemb. 14. the sheriffs received the following letter from lord Weymouth:

St. James's, Nov. 14, 1769.

Gentlemen,

I Did not fail to lay before the king the paper which you transmitted to me last night, a copy of which you put into my hands this morning,
relative

relative to the difficulties you are under respecting the execution of Doyle and Valline; and his majesty has been graciously pleased to respite the execution for a week.—As, upon the most mature deliberation and enquiry which the time has permitted, you are advised that the sentence pronounced by the court is your warrant for execution to which you must look, and that you shall not be justifiable in departing from it; I am commanded to signify to you his majesty's pleasure, that you transmit to me, for his majesty's information, the opinion or opinions which you have taken on this occasion, that his majesty may be the better enabled to give you such further directions as may satisfy your doubts, according to your request.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WEYMOUTH.

Letter from the sheriffs to lord Weymouth.

My lord,

WE desire your lordship to express our thankful acknowledgments of his majesty's great goodness, in graciously condescending to our request, and permitting us to lay before his majesty the reasons which induced us to doubt of the legality of the recorder's directions relative to the execution of Doyle and Valline.

And first, my lord, we suppose it is agreed by all, that the judgment pronounced is our warrant for execution, to which we must look: every execution, which is not pursuant to the judgment, is unlawful: the sheriff is to pursue the sentence of the court: if he varies from the judgement, it has been held murder; and the judge-

ment pronounced on Doyle and Valline is, that they be carried to the usual place of execution.

2. The king cannot by his prerogative vary the execution, so as to aggravate the punishment beyond the intention of the law: and the ends of public justice are effectually answered, if the offender suffereth death, the *ultimum supplicium*, without any circumstances of infamy or rigour, which the judgment doth not import. The king undoubtedly can wholly pardon the offender, or he can mitigate his punishment with regard to the pain or infamy of it. The mercy of the crown is not bounded; but it cannot go beyond the letter of the law in point of rigour; for the law proceedeth in both cases with a perfect uniformity of sentiment and motive. The same benignity of the law, which hath left the prerogative free and unconfined in one case, hath set bounds to it in the other. Now, my lord, it will not be said, that the present alteration is, or is intended as, a mitigation of the judgment pronounced. To force, in a manner, the wives and children of the unhappy sufferers to be spectators of the infamous death of their husbands and fathers, by executing them as near as conveniently may be to their own houses, cannot be intended, nor will it be esteemed, a matter of royal grace; nor is it granted at the prayer of the parties or their friends. Custom may sometimes give a sanction to a practice founded in humanity, and not repugnant to any law of substantial justice. But we do not suppose that either immemorial usage or custom can be urged in behalf of this alteration; or, if they could, that they would make it justifiable: because it would not be a

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practice

practice founded in mercy: and undoubtedly, where that is not the case (perhaps even where it is) *judicium est legibus, non exemplis.*

3. Our doubts, my lord, are still farther increased, and become more important, when we consider the consequences to which an admission of this power would lead us. If the crown can in one instance, contrary to the sentence, appoint a different place of execution, it may in all: if it can change the *usual* place of execution to Bethnal-green, it may to Newgate-street, or even to Newgate itself: and thus our boasted usage of public execution (not less necessary to the satisfaction and security of the subject than public trial) may make way for private execution, and for all those dreadful consequences with which private executions are attended in every country where they have been introduced.

4. Had the power of alteration been in the crown (which we humbly conceive not to be the case) yet we imagine that his majesty's pleasure has not been properly notified to us; and that the recorder's authority alone would not be sufficient to justify us for acting in consequence of it, and for departing from the sentence pronounced by the court.

For these reasons, and for those contained in the opinion, which, since your lordship requests it, accompanies this; we humbly pray his majesty either to suffer the sentence of the court to be executed at the *usual* place of execution, or permit us to have the sanction of the judges opinion on a matter of so great importance to ourselves, and as we conceive, to the whole nation.

We are, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient
servants,

Nov. 15, JAMES TOWNSEND.
1769. JOHN SAWBRIDGE.

Inclosed case, and Mr. serjeant Glynn's opinion.

A Man convicted for felony without benefit of clergy, received sentence in the court in the words following, viz. "That you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the *usual* place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

For the execution of this same man, the following is sent by the recorder:

[*Here follows the recorder's warrant verbatim, as inserted above, except the omission of the days of sentence and execution, and the convict's names.*]

Your opinion is desired, whether a sheriff will by law be justified in executing such a warrant of the recorder.

Mr. serjeant Glynn's opinion.

I Confess a very great difficulty in answering this question. If the place is a *material* part of the sentence, the omission of which would vitiate the judgment, the execution must be conformable to it; and I know no authority that can justify a deviation from it. The king may pardon all or part of the sentence, but cannot alter it; the sheriff's authority is the sentence, he is bound to look to it, and see it rightly executed. If the place is *not material*, then I should conceive it to be in the sheriff's discretion, he being responsible for the fitness and propriety of the place. I know not how to account for the
many

many instances of execution in places different from the judgment, by command of the judges upon the circuit, or his majesty in London and Middlesex, than as recommendations to the sheriffs, and intended indemnities to them against the consequences of departing from ancient usage. There are certain cases in which the sheriffs must disobey such commands, viz. If the crown commanded an execution in a private room or a church, &c. Though I am not determined in my judgment with respect to the materiality of the place in the sentence, I have no doubt of the conclusion that must follow from either proposition: if it is material, no power can change it; if it is not material, the sheriff is intrusted with the execution of the sentence, and must have it in his power to judge of the place. I should advise the sheriffs to represent to his majesty the doubts conceived by them: the more so, as I cannot but doubt of the propriety of signifying his majesty's pleasure through the recorder, being much inclined to think that the sheriffs cannot in any case be justified but by the commands of the king, or the court, directed to them.

Nov. 13, 1769. JOHN GLYNN,

The opinion of Mr. serjeant Glynn is succeeded by a letter from lord Weymouth to the recorder, containing his majesty's commands for respiting Doyle and Valline a fortnight longer, after the expiration of the term of the former respite.

On November 23, the sheriff received a letter from the lord chancellor, in which was inclosed a copy of the case and question referred to

the twelve judges, which his lordship had laid before them that morning. In reply to the lord chancellor, the sheriffs inform his lordship, that the case is not so stated as to bring the points upon which their doubts are conceived fully and completely before the judges, and they give their reasons for thinking so. This produced the following

Letter from the lord chancellor to the sheriffs.

Gentlemen,

I Received your letter at Westminster this morning, and have transmitted it to lord Weymouth; and am inclined to believe, that when you have seen the judges opinion that was sent to me last night, and which I have desired lord Weymouth to send you a copy of, you will be satisfied that the recorder's warrant is a lawful authority for you to see execution done according to the tenor of the warrant.

If the warrant is a lawful authority, I conceive that you will be under a necessity to obey it. I will only add, that your reasons and petition, together with serjeant Glynn's opinion, were transmitted by me to lord Mansfield, and I dare say have been perused by the judges, though they make no part of the case.

After you have perused the judges opinion, I should be obliged to you if you would state your own case with your question, which will be taken into consideration, if you remain dissatisfied, and it should appear that any material fact has been stated that ought to be omitted, or any thing omitted that ought to have been stated, or if the question has been defectively or improperly drawn.

I have

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Westminster- Your most obedient,
Hall, faithful servant,
Nov. 25, 1769. CAMDEN.

On Friday, the first of December,
the sheriffs received the following
letter from lord Weymouth.

St. James's, November 30, 1769.

Gentlemen,

HIS majesty having thought proper to take the judges opinion upon the difficulties you were under with regard to the execution of Doyle and Valline; in order to satisfy your doubts upon that head, I am commanded to acquaint you, that the judges are of opinion, "that the time and place of execution are in law *no part* of the judgment; and that the recorder's warrant was a lawful authority to the sheriffs, as to the time and place of execution."

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble
servant, WEYMOUTH.

To the sheriffs of
London and Middlesex.

On the 2d of December the sheriffs sent a letter to the lord chancellor, in which they mention, that by lord Weymouth's letter their doubts are *over-ruled* without being *satisfied*. The same day they wrote thus to lord Weymouth;

My lord, London, Dec. 2.
THE opinion of the judges, as conveyed to us by your lordship, hath over-ruled our doubts; and we must request your lordship to present to his majesty our most humble thanks for his majesty's royal condescension, in directing

our case to be laid before the judges.

We are, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient
humble servants,

JAMES TOWNSEND.

JOHN SAWBRIDGE.

John Doyle and John Valline were executed at Bethnal-green, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1769.

The next sentence which Mr. recorder of London passed, was on Monday the eleventh of December, when he pronounced the following words *only*:

"You the several prisoners at the bar shall be severally hanged by the neck till you are dead; and may God Almighty be merciful to your souls."

Thus ended this affair; from the proceedings in which, this writer thinks it is evident, that there is a settled plan, a wicked conspiracy, to expose and set aside the civil power of this country.

It is pretended that the civil power is too weak to keep the peace in the neighbourhood of Spital-fields; a barrack has been therefore built, and soldiers have regularly mounted guard there for a long time past; they have likewise been employed as constables, to apprehend offenders; for which purpose, and not to quell a riot, they were first sent thither. Yet; after every method had been used, still more to exasperate and increase those unhappy people, the civil power is ordered, out of the common course, into that very neighbourhood, to execute the criminals it could not apprehend.

The sheriffs saw plainly the snare, and the wickedness of those who laid it for them; but being as solicitous to preserve, as the others to destroy

destroy the authority of the civil power, they were determined to support it at the hazard, and, if necessary, at the expence of their lives. Without the assistance of the military, the sheriffs *executed* those whom lord Barrington's *worthy* magistrates could not *apprehend*.

Genuine letters which passed between the lord mayor and the secretary at war.

To the right hon. lord Barrington, secretary at war.

Mansion-house, Dec. 18, 1769.

My lord,

ON Saturday, December the 16th, a relieved detachment of soldiers from Spital-fields (without any previous notice given to the lord mayor) marched, on their return, before the Mansion-house, and through the heart of the city, with drums beating and fifes playing; and made a very warlike appearance, which raised in the minds of the peaceable citizens the idea of a town garrisoned with regular troops.

I shall be much obliged to your lordship, if you will be pleased to inform me, whether this unusual appearance of soldiers marching through the heart of the city, with drums beating and fifes playing, was occasioned by the order of your lordship, or of any other commissioned officer.

Ever since I have had the honour of being the first magistrate of this metropolis, I have not heard of any riot or disorder within my jurisdiction: and I trust, if any tumult should be excited by evil-disposed persons, the force of the civil power will be sufficient to subdue all disturbances, and bring the

offenders to justice, without the aid and assistance of a single military man.

I am,
with great respect,
Your lordship's
most obedient, and
very humble servant,
WILLIAM BECKFORD.

To the right hon. the lord mayor of London.

War-office, Dec. 19, 1769.

My lord,

I Received your lordship's letter of yesterday, informing me that "on Saturday last a relieved detachment of soldiers from Spital-fields, without any previous notice given to you, marched, on their return, before the Mansion-house, and through the heart of the city, with drums beating and fifes playing."

Your lordship desires I will inform you "whether this was occasioned by me, or the order of any commissioned officer."

The detachment from the foot-guards, relieved every twenty-four hours, which has for some time past done duty in Spital-fields, at the requisition of the worthy magistrates acting there, in order to secure the public peace, went by order from hence; but no particular directions were given as to the manner in which they should march, which was left, as usual, to the discretion of the commanding officer.

I am very clear in opinion, that no troops should march through the city of London in the manner described by your lordship (though I find, on enquiry, it is sometimes done) without previous notice given to the lord mayor; and I shall take
care

care that the officer who commanded the detachment, which returned from Spital-fields last Saturday, shall know my opinion. I will also take such measures as shall, I trust, for the future, prevent any just offence being given to the city, or its chief magistrate.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect,
my lord,
Your lordship's
most obedient,
humble servant,
BARRINGTON.

Copy of a letter to J. Ellis, esq; of Gray's-inn, from Dr. Solander, of the British Museum, now on his voyage round the world, in company with Joseph Banks, esq; and the astronomers sent to observe the transit of Venus, by the Royal Society, at the new discovered islands in the South Seas.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 1, 1768.

My dear sir,

IN my last from Madeira of the 18th of Sept. I only had time to let you know we were all well, and that we there met with a very good reception, which is more than I can say of this place, where the vice-roy has been so infernally cross and ill-natured, as to forbid us to set our feet upon dry land. How mortifying that must be to me and Mr. Banks, you best can feel; especially if you suppose yourself within a quarter of a mile of a shore, covered with palms of several sorts, fine large trees and shrubs, whose very blossoms have had such an influence upon us, that we have ventured to bribe people to collect them, and

send them on board as greens and sallading for our table.

Now and then we likewise botanized in company with our sheep and goats, when grass has been sent on board for them. Once I have ventured, as belonging to the watering place, to land at the watering place, which is in the middle of the town, where happening to meet with a civil captain of the guard, and telling him I was the surgeon's mate, and should be glad to go up to some apothecaries shops to buy drugs, he granted me a guard; which happened to be a very good natured serjeant, that followed me not only all round the town, but likewise a little way into the country, where I collected a few plants and insects; but I could not get so far as the uncultivated places where the palms grow. This place is very large and well built, very regular and well paved. They reckon 37,000 white inhabitants, and above 400,000 blacks; some say half a million. Their churches are very rich, as are their numberless convents. The opera-house is large, but they say the performers are indifferent. Every body that lives here cannot be called any thing else but a slave: none dare do any thing without the vice-roy's leave.

We have, nevertheless, by fair means and foul, got about 300 species of plants, among them several new, and an infinite number of new fish. We can hardly buy a plate of shrimps, without finding a dozen of your *Pennatula reniformis*, or kidney-shaped sea pea, among them. This harbour swarms with rays and sharks; among the last, the *zygæna* and *tibur* of Linnæus, or hammer-headed and shovel-nose sharks, have given us a great deal

of pleasure. It is never heard that sharks do any harm, but in the sea and open roads. In our voyage between England and Madeira, as well as afterwards, we have been lucky enough to meet with a great variety of mollusca, especially of the tribe which Dr. Peter Browne calls *Thalia*, but very ill described by him. We have made above eight or ten new genera, and, I believe, rather two few; I think we have seen above an hundred species of mollusca, especially when we were becalmed near the line; we then every day hoisted out Mr. Banks's boat, and sometimes might have caught boat-loads of what the sailors called sea-blubbers, and thought they were all of one kind; but they soon became such good philosophers, that they even recollected the different names, and could remember what we had shewn them, and, consequently, could look out for new ones; some of the sailors have proved very useful hands.

Many of our ship's company have, for a few days, been low spirited from a bilious complaint, which our surgeon generally cured in a week's time.

We have lost no men yet by sickness. Our first mate was drowned at Madeira.

If any of your friends go to Madeira, advise them to get recommendations to Dr. Heberden; he has more influence there than the governor. He is just such a philosopher as my friend, and very communicative. His many instruments, mathematical and optical, have procured him the name of *il Dottore Dato*. His being a member of the Royal Society of London, has not added a little to his reputation. He procured us access into a nursery; when they heard that Mr. Banks and

myself belonged to the Royal Society, they immediately took us for men of supernatural knowledge, and desired us to walk into their garden, and shew were they might dig for water; they wanted to know by what signs they should be able to foretel tempests, rain, and thunder and lightning. The answers and explanation of all this would have taken us up several days; but our captain would not stay for the gratification of the nuns.

The governor was highly pleased with the performance of the new electrical machine; it worked prodigiously well at Madeira, but not half so well near the line; perhaps the air is too damp at sea.

These letters are sent to Europe in a Spanish king's packet, that came here in her way to Buenos Ayres; there is on board of her an officer that as lived seven years in the missions of Paraguay, which he describes as the finest country under the sun. It was not a little mortifying to us, to see all the Spaniards get leave to hire a house on shore, when we were denied to land on any island, or other place that we desired the vice-roy might appoint, and that under a guard, the very day when our ship was keeled for to clean her sides, so that we could hardly make a shift to walk. I hope I shall live to see the day when *conde de Azambuja*, the new vice-roy of Brazil, shall be ashamed of his impolite behaviour towards us. This letter goes in a Spanish man of war; my last, from Madeira, was sent in an Irish ship. The Spanish officers are the only people that we are allowed to converse with; they are very civil and agreeable, and seem to be unreserved. The captain has been in the South Seas, and went round

round Cape Horn, which, I believe will be our route. The fruits of this country are nothing near so good as ours are in Europe. Their pine-apples are extremely sweet, but no flavour; their grapes bad, so are their few apples, likewise their melons; oranges are good, but rather want acid to give them flavour. Bananas, plantains, very little better than those you might have tasted at Kew. Water-melons very good. Mangoes are not so good as they are described in 20. 18.: taste of a disagreeable turpentine.

Their other fruits, as Iambocira (*Eugenia Iambos* of Linnaeus), Papayas, Mameas, &c. can no ways be equivalent to our fruits; but they have one advantage, that they have here a succession of fruit the whole year round. Their few peaches are abominable; their greens tough and leafy. The country people eat almost every fruit that grows, but very few of them would be acceptable, even to boys, in Europe.

DAN. CH. SOLANDER.

Narrative of captain Kennedy's losing his vessel at sea, and his distresses afterwards, communicated to his owners.

WE sailed from Port Royal in Jamaica, on the 21st day of December last, bound for Whithaven; but the 23d day, having met with a hard gale at North, we were obliged to lay to under a foresail, for the space of ten hours, which occasioned the vessel to make more water than she could free with both pumps. Under this situation we set sail, in hopes of being able to make the island of Jamaica again, which,

from our reckoning, we judged lay about ten leagues to the eastward. But, in less than an hour's time, the water overflowed the lower deck, and we could scarce get into the yaul, being thirteen in number, before the vessel sunk, having only, with much difficulty, been able to take out a keg, containing about sixteen lits of biscuit, ten lits of cheese, and two bottles of wine; with which small pittance we endeavoured to make the land. But the wind continuing to blow hard from the North, and the sea running high, we were obliged, after an unsuccessful attempt of three days, to bear away for the bay of Honduras, as the wind seemed to favour us for that course, and it being the only visible means we had of preserving our lives. On the seventh day we made Swan's Island; but, being destitute of a quadrant and other needful helps, we were uncertain what land it was. However, we went on shore, under the flattering hopes of finding some refreshments; but to our unspeakable regret, and heavy disappointment, we only found a few quarts of brackish water in the hollow of a rock, and a few wilks. Notwithstanding there was no human nor visible prospect of finding water, or any other of the necessaries of life, it was with the utmost reluctance the people quitted the island; but being at length prevailed upon, with much difficulty, and through persuasive means, we embarked in the evening with only six quarts of water, for the Bay of Honduras. Between the 7th and 14th days of our being in the boat, we were most miraculously supported, and at a time when nature was almost exhausted, having nothing either to eat or drink. Yet the Almighty Author of our Being furnished

furnished us with supplies, which, when seriously considered, not only serve to display his beneficence, but fills the mind with admiration and wonder. Well may we cry out, with the royal wife man, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him! or the son of man, that thou visitest him!"

In the evening the wild sea-fowls hovered over our heads, and lighted on our hands when held up to receive them. Of these our people eat the flesh and drank the blood, declaring it to be as palatable as new milk. I eat twice of the flesh, and thought it very good.

It may appear very remarkable, that though I neither tasted food nor drink for eight days, I did not feel the sensations of hunger or thirst; but on the 14th, in the evening, my drought often required me to gargle my mouth with salt water, and on the 15th it increased, when, happily for us, we made land, which proved to be an island called Ambergris, lying at a small distance from the main land, and about fourteen leagues to the northward of St. George's Quay, where the white people reside, in the Bay of Honduras; though the want of a quadrant, and other necessities, left us still in suspense. We slept four nights on this island, and every evening picked up wilks and conks for next day's provision, embarking every morning, and towing along the shore to the southward. On the first evening of our arrival here, we found a lake of fresh water, by which we lay all night, and near it buried one of our people.

On walking along the shore, we found a few cocoa-nuts, which were full of milk. The substance of the nut we eat with the wilks, instead of bread, thinking it a delicious re-

past, although eaten raw, having no implements whereby to kindle a fire. From the great support received by this shell-fish, I shall forever revere the name.

On the third day after our arrival on this island, we buried another of our people, which, with four that died on the passage, made six, who perished through hunger and fatigue.

On the fifth day after our arrival at Ambergris, we happily discovered a small vessel at some distance, under sail, which we made for; in the evening got on board her, and in a few hours, being the 10th of January, we arrived on St. George's Quay, in a very languid state. I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from soaking my clothes twice a day in salt water, and putting them on without wringing.

It was a considerable time before I could make the people comply with this measure; though, from seeing the good effects it produced, they, of their own accord, practised it twice a day. To this discovery I may, with justice, impute the preservation of my own life, and that of six other persons, who must have perished but for its being put in use.

The hint was first communicated to me from the perusal of a treatise, written by Dr. Lind, and which, I think, ought to be commonly understood, and recommended to all sea-faring people.

There is one very remarkable circumstance, and worthy of notice, which was, that we daily made the same quantity of urine, as if we had drank moderately of any liquid, which must be owing to a body of water being absorbed

sorbed through the pores of the skin. The saline particles remaining in our clothing became encrusted, by the heat of our bodies and that of the sun, which cut and wounded our posteriors, and, from the intense pain, rendered sitting very disagreeable. But we found, upon washing out the saline particles, and frequently wetting our clothes without wringing, which we practised twice a day, the skin became well in a short time; and so very great advantage did we derive from this practice, that the violent drought went off, the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes, after bathing and washing our clothes; at the same time we found ourselves as much refreshed, as if we had received some actual nourishment.

Query, Whether bathing in salt-water would not be of infinite service in hot burning fevers, and break the too great adhesion of the blood, which is the cause of inflammatory fevers?

It is to be remarked, that the four persons who died in the boat drank large quantities of salt-water, and they all died delirious; but those who avoided drinking it had no such symptoms.

As this year has been the remarkable era of Addresses and Petitions to the Throne, and as the number of both makes it impracticable to insert them all in this work, we shall select for our readers a few of those which, from the matter they contain, or any other circumstance, seem to be the most particularly curious or interesting. The Addresses being first in order, and having given birth to the long train of Petitions that followed, we naturally begin with them.

THE following address of the lord lieutenant and nobility, high sheriff, grand jury, gentlemen and clergy of the county of Essex, was this day presented to his majesty by Daniel Mathew, Esq. high sheriff of the said county, being introduced by the lord of his majesty's bed-chamber in waiting; which address was most graciously received. To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the lord lieutenant and nobility, high sheriff, grand jury, gentlemen and clergy, assembled at the assizes held in Chelmsford, is and for the county of Essex, on Thursday the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Most gracious sovereign,

WHILST we feel the happy effect, and retain in our breasts a most grateful sense of the mildness and benignity of your majesty's government, we cannot see, without the utmost abhorrence, the spirit of sedition and licentiousness, which hath lately manifested itself in such various shapes, with design to lessen the respect and affection due to your majesty, to traduce and misrepresent your parliament, and draw into contempt the authority of the courts of justice, which in no time were more happily or more eminently supplied.

Every part of the conduct of these disturbers of the public repose, appears to us as weak and unreasonable as it is wicked; yet we think such proceedings, if not timely checked, may operate to subvert the constitution, and destroy that liberty which has been made the specious but false pretence for committing outrages of the most dangerous and alarming

alarming kind. Already the metropolis hath been frightened from its security, your majesty's repose in the seat of your government hath been most insolently invaded, and the lawful administration of justice violently obstructed. It therefore becomes our duty, as friends to the constitution, and faithful subjects to your majesty, to lay these our sentiments at the foot of your throne, relying, with the firmest confidence, on your majesty's wisdom and justice for the exertion of such prudent and vigorous methods as may restore peace and good order amongst us; and we do assure your majesty, that, being fully persuaded that the preservation of the public tranquillity and our own safety are inseparable from the security of your majesty's government, we are determined, at the risk of our lives and properties, to support your royal authority in suppressing and subduing all seditious and riotous attempts, which threaten destruction to the state, and disturb the happiness and honour of your reign.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the high sheriff, grand jury, gentlemen and clergy of the county of Kent, assembled at the assizes at Maidstone, March the sixth, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

S I R E,

WHILE we, your majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, enjoy all the happiness and advantage of your majesty's mild and auspicious reign, we cannot help lamenting the licentiousness that hath appeared on many public occasions, tending to interrupt the peace and good order of your majesty's government. We

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reflect with concern upon the great inconvenience and fatal effects that must attend such a general spirit of disorder and opposition to constitutional and legal authority.

We beg leave to assure your majesty of our warmest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of your government, and our determined resolutions to support it with our lives and properties; and, as much as in us lies, we shall always exert ourselves in discountenancing that spirit of sedition, so artfully fomented and propagated by various orders of people in many parts of your majesty's dominions, and in every instance approve ourselves (as we are in duty bound) your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects.

St. James's, March 21.

THE following address of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, has been presented to his majesty, by the rev. Dr. Wetherell, vice chancellor of the said university; which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the university of Oxford, in full convocation assembled, humbly desire to approach your throne, with hearts full of dutiful affection to your royal person, and impressed with a most grateful sense of the invaluable blessings derived to these nations from the preservation and free enjoyment of those civil and religious rights, which have been the great and constant objects of your majesty's paternal care and conduct.

[O]

The

The interests of true religion and liberty, so essentially interwoven with our excellent constitution, claim the peculiar attention of this seminary, which has long subsisted under their influence, and can only flourish under their protection.

But when the sacred name of Liberty is prostituted to the designs of faction and sedition, and converted into an engine of party rage, to destroy that glorious fabric of which it is the ornament and support, such unjustifiable measures become more dangerous and alarming, by the specious and fair appearances under which they are disguised: and, unless seasonably defeated, may terminate in that ruin of our happy constitution, which the sad experience of former times has taught us to dread.

We cannot, therefore, without anxiety and concern, behold the repeated attempts formed by men, whose clamours against imaginary abuses of their constitutional rights and privileges, under pretence of preserving inviolate our civil liberties, tend to raise a spirit of discord and tumult amongst your faithful subjects, in open defiance of justice and legal authority, and in violation of the peace and good order of government, so happily established under your majesty's royal protection.

We have seen the course of executive justice daringly obstructed, and every part of the legislative power insulted and reviled: we have seen every art of malice and falsehood employed, to destroy all reverence for magistracy, and confidence in government; we see the daily and unremitted indignities offered to the most venerable and sacred personages: we therefore think ourselves bound, by every tie,

social, civil, and religious, by every principle of conscientious duty, to express our hearty abhorrence of such violent and unconstitutional proceedings; and to assure your majesty that it has ever been, and still is, the constant object of our unwearied care, to infuse into the minds of the youth of this place the genuine principles of religion and liberty; the security of which, (under God) essentially depends upon the safety of your majesty's person, the dignity of your crown, and the authority of the laws, in the due and vigorous execution of which, true constitutional liberty consists, and by which alone it can be supported.

And we farther beg leave to assure your majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to discountenance irreligion and profaneness. We have been always sensible of their evil tendency, to sap the principles of loyalty to the king, and obedience to the magistracy, and to dissolve every tie of duty, affection, and allegiance: but we are now fully convinced of their growing influence, by the dangerous associations of men, who, under the plausible pretext of supporting our rights and privileges, are, by their principles and practice, the real subverters of them.

THE following address of the university of Cambridge was presented on the same day.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the university of Cambridge.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Cambridge, humbly beg

beg leave to express the grateful sense we have of your majesty's constant and unwearied attention to promote the happiness of all your people.

Fully convinced that this or any other nation never enjoyed the invaluable blessings of civil and religious liberty in a greater degree than what we experience under your majesty's mild and most gracious government, we cannot but see with concern and abhorrence the evil designs of bad men, who, under the specious pretence of promoting the public good, are labouring to seduce the ignorant and unwary from their duty, by infusing into their minds needless fears and jealousies, as if the constitution was in danger.

We trust, it ever has been our constant endeavour, and humbly entreat your majesty's acceptance of our most faithful assurances that it ever shall be our particular care, to infill into the rising generation committed to our charge, true principles of religion and loyalty, and such a sense of gratitude for your majesty's royal protection of this seat of learning, as will tend to make them good citizens and good subjects, and fully to answer the ends of our institution.

To this testimony of our duty and fidelity, we shall add our unfeigned prayers to the throne of grace, that it may please Almighty God long to preserve your majesty, the beloved sovereign of an united, loyal, and affectionate people.

Given under our common seal,
this 17th day of March, 1769.

St. James's, March 22.

THIS day a most numerous body of the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants

of the city of London, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of the household, they presented the following address.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of your city of London, truly sensible that it has been your majesty's constant care and principal object, since you ascended the throne of your illustrious ancestors, to secure to your people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties inviolable, and to make them happy and flourishing under your majesty's most auspicious government, beg leave to profess our steady loyalty and duty to your majesty; and our firm resolution to exert our utmost power in supporting the honour and dignity of your majesty's crown, in preserving the safety, peace, and tranquillity of your majesty's realms, in maintaining public credit, and promoting commerce, for the benefit of your subjects throughout your dominions.

And we beg leave to express our concern and abhorrence of every attempt to spread sedition, to inflame the minds, and alienate the affection of a free and loyal people from the best of kings, and his government; which we apprehend has of late been encouraged, without the least shadow of foundation, by some ill-designing persons, to answer sinister and selfish purposes.

And we most sincerely pray Almighty God, that your majesty's great and bright example of piety, goodness, and clemency, may operate

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rate so effectually upon the minds of your people, as to suppress that spirit of licentiousness, profaneness, and irreligion, which has been industriously propagated to delude the unwary to their own destruction; and that the same good Providence will grant your majesty a long and happy reign over a dutiful and loyal people, and bless your endeavours with success, in a firm and permanent establishment of our excellent constitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign nations.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer,

THE just sense you entertain of my desire to secure to my people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties; and the strong assurances you give me of your resolution to support the dignity of my crown, to preserve peace among my subjects, to maintain public credit, and to promote commerce, afford me the greatest satisfaction; as well as your abhorrence of that inflammatory spirit of sedition which it has been the business of artful and specious misrepresentations to propagate.

The warm wishes you express for the stability and permanence of this happy constitution, and the interest you take in my prosperity, will always deserve my favour and protection.

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

Our readers will see a further account of this address, in the Chronicle, p. 80 and 84.

ON the ninth of April, the following address from the coun-

ty of Surry was presented to his majesty by John Thornton, esq. high sheriff; which his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and afterwards to confer the honour of knighthood on Richard Hotham, esq; of Merton, and Timothy Waldo, esq; of Clapham.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

WE your majesty's most dutiful, free, and loyal subjects, the high sheriff and grand jury assembled at the assizes at Kingston upon Thames, and the nobility, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Surry, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence, with unfeigned assurances of our inviolable attachment to your majesty's person and government, and of our hearty aversion to that spirit of anarchy which has of late been active in seducing the people from their constitutional subordination to the legislative and executive powers.

Our situation near the capital will, we humbly hope, render this expression of our loyalty, not unacceptable to your majesty.

The happiness our county enjoys of being honoured with your royal residence, when the cares of government permit you to retire to the exercise of your many private virtues, inspires us with a wish to be distinguished among the most faithful subjects of so excellent a king.

We owe the happy establishment of your majesty's illustrious house on the throne of these realms to the principles of liberty; and it shall be our steady purpose to encourage and cherish those principles, at the same time that we check every tendency to licentiousness among the people.

The blessings of the glorious Revolution, which we have hitherto enjoyed

enjoyed under your majesty's protection, give us the greatest confidence those blessings will be transmitted unbroken and entire to our latest posterity.

Gratitude, as well as interest, therefore, will oblige us in our several stations to contribute our utmost to the support of the legal power which that great event hath placed in your majesty's hands, and to manifest the truth of our present profession of exerting ourselves at all times to the utmost in defence of your majesty, and our happy constitution in church and state.

Addresses were also delivered from Bristol, Liverpool, the town of Leicester, Coventry, and the county of Salop, besides some other places in England; and from almost every part of Scotland.

The county of Middlesex, which thought itself particularly injured in the essential point of representation, led the way to the other counties and towns by the following petition, which was delivered on the 24th of May.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, beg leave with all affectionate submission and humility, to throw ourselves at your royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to those grievances of which this county and the whole nation complain, and those fearful apprehensions with which the whole British empire is most justly alarmed.

With great grief and sorrow, we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil-minded persons, who attempt to infuse into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsel such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony and concordance which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous prince and a free and loyal people.

For this disaffected purpose, they have introduced into every part of the administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which is the sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions which formerly distracted this unhappy country; for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty, and safety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called, law of state, we have seen

English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant issued by a secretary of state, contrary to the law of the land—

Their houses rifled and plundered, their papers seized, and used as evidence upon trial—

Their bodies committed to close imprisonment—

The Habeas Corpus eluded—

Trial by jury discountenanced, and the first law officer of the crown publicly insinuating that juries are not to be trusted—

Printers punished by the ministry in the supreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all—

The remedy of the law for false imprisonment barred and defeated—

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, punished by expences and imprisonment, and made by forced engagements to desist from their legal claim.

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable in the first instance; contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by such predetermination—

A person condemned in the said court as the author of the supposed libel unheard, without defence or trial—

Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress—

The thanks of one branch of the legislature proposed by a minister to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law—

Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to the proceedings of law, to punish by sentence of arbitrary fine and imprisonment, without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court—

Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman, without trial, conviction, or sentence, by the same mode of attachment, wherein the same person is at once party, accuser, judge, and jury—

Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants—

The lives of many of your majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution—

Such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal.

Murder abetted, encouraged and rewarded—

The civil magistracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable persons—

The civil magistrates tampered with by administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty—

Mobs and riots hired and raised by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your majesty's mind by false insinuations against the loyalty of your majesty's subjects—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder—

The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, overruled by false representations to your majesty; and the determinations of the law set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your majesty's subjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by administration—

Obsolete and vexatious claims of the crown set on foot for partial and election purposes.

Partial attacks on the liberty of the press: the most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution, and against the liberty of the subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a minister is punished with the utmost rigour—

Wicked attempts to increase and establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the crown an unlimited

unlimited power over the militia; which, should they succeed, must sooner or later, subvert the constitution by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency—

Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on administration collectively. Even threats having been employed by ministers to suppress the freedom of debate; and the wrath of parliament denounced against measures authorised by the law of the land—

Resolutions of one branch of the legislature, set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution—

Public money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the cause of arrears in the civil list prevented by the ministry—

Inquiry into a paymaster's public accounts stopped in the exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by that pay-master amounted to above forty millions sterling—

Public loans perverted to private ministerial purposes—

Prostitution of public honours and rewards to men who can neither plead public virtue nor services—

Irreligion and immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your majesty's royal example, encouraged by administration both by example and precept.

The same discretion has been extended by the same evil counsellors to your majesty's dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering fellow subjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home.

Most gracious sovereign,

Such are the grievances and apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your majesty's loyal subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your majesty's service, and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our own representatives; but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though but with four votes, should be declared member for the county. We see ourselves, by this last act, deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress but from your majesty or God.

Deign then, most gracious sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your majesty's subjects; and to banish from your royal favour, trust, and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and who have traitorously

terously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the house of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest prayers to God, that it may continue untarnished to the latest posterity.

Signed by 1565 freeholders.

Narrative of what happened previous to the presenting of the petition of the livery of London to his majesty, with a copy of the petition.

THE 26th of June, the right hon. the lord mayor sent to lord Rochfort, to know when it would be convenient to present the petition of the livery of London; and received for answer, that it was a matter not in his department. Lord Weymouth, being then out of town, did not return till Wednesday; accordingly on Thursday morning the lord mayor went to lord Weymouth's, but did not see his lordship; he therefore left his business, which produced the following card:

True copy of a card sent by lord Weymouth to the lord mayor.

"Arlington street, June 27, 1769.

Lord Weymouth presents his compliments to the lord mayor of London, and begs leave to assure his lordship that he should be extremely glad to give him any information relative to the presenting the petition of the livery of London to his majesty, as the secretary of state never takes the king's pleasure with regard to the time and place of receiving petitions. They are usually presented to the king, either on Sunday, as his majesty is going to or returning from chapel; or on

Thursday, as he goes to or returns from the drawing-room."

On the 30th of June, the sheriffs went up to court, and requested an audience; which being granted, the petition was to be presented the 5th of July.

Accordingly, the right hon. Sam. Turner, esq. lord mayor, sir Rt. Ladbroke, Mr. ald. Beckford, and Mr. ald. Trecothick, together with the sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, esq. the city's remembrancer, proceeded in state to St. James's, with the petition of the livery of London; where, after waiting a short time in the antichamber, his lordship sent in a message by the remembrancer to the lord of the bed-chamber. He was desired by Mr. Pitt, groom of the bed-chamber, to deliver his message. The remembrancer answered, his business could only be delivered to the lord of the bed-chamber, and that his orders were to communicate it to none but his lordship. Soon after lord Huntingdon came out, and acquainted the lord mayor, that lord Orford was in waiting, that the levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the king; but if they had any thing to present, they might walk in to the levee. Mr. Beckford answered, they were ready to obey the king's commands, and lord Huntingdon returned. After some time, lord Orford, the lord in waiting, came out, and told them, that, if they had any thing to deliver, they might walk in to the levee, which they immediately did; and the king being near the door, the lord mayor addressed him to the following effect:

"Most gracious sovereign,

We the lord mayor, the representatives in parliament, together with

with the sheriffs, of your majesty's ancient and loyal city of London, presume to approach your royal person, and beg leave to present, with all humility, to your majesty, the dutiful and most humble petition of your majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the livery of London in common hall assembled, complaining of grievances; and from your majesty's unbounded goodness, and paternal regard and affection for all your subjects, they humbly presume to hope, that your majesty will graciously condescend to listen to their just complaints, and to grant them such relief as in your majesty's known wisdom and justice shall seem meet."

After which his lordship presented the petition to his majesty, who delivered it to the lord in waiting. It was as follows;

To the king's most excellent majesty,

The humble petition of the livery of the city of London, in common hall assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the livery of the city of London, with all the humility which is due from free subjects to their lawful sovereign, but with all the anxiety which the sense of the present oppressions, and the just dread of future mischiefs, produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before your majesty some of those intolerable grievances, which your people have suffered from the evil conduct of those who have been intrusted with the administration of your majesty's government, and from the secret unremitting influence of the worst of counsellors.

We should be wanting in our duty to your majesty, as well as to ourselves and our posterity, should we forbear to represent to the throne the desperate attempts which have been, and are, too successfully made to destroy that constitution, to the spirit of which we owe the relation which subsists between your majesty and the subjects of these realms, and to subvert those sacred laws, which our ancestors have sealed with their blood.

Your ministers, from corrupt principles, and in violation of every duty, have by various enumerated means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable right of trial by jury.

They have, with impunity, issued general warrants, and violently seized persons and private papers.

They have rendered the laws non-effective to our security, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have caused punishments, and even perpetual imprisonment, to be inflicted, without trial, conviction, or sentence.

They have brought into disrepute the civil magistracy, by the appointment of persons who are in many respects unqualified for that important trust, and have thereby purposely furnished a pretence for calling in the aid of a military power.

They avow, and endeavour to establish, a maxim absolutely inconsistent with our constitution—that "an occasion for *essentially* employing a military force always presents itself, when the civil power is *trifled with or insulted*;" and, by a fatal and false application of this maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly sacrificed the lives of many of your majesty's innocent subjects, and have prostituted your majesty's sacred name and authority, to justify, applaud,



applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody actions.

They have screened more than one murderer from punishment, and in its place have unnaturally substituted reward.

They have established numberless unconstitutional regulations and taxations in our colonies. They have caused a revenue to be raised in some of them by prerogative. They have appointed civil law judges to try revenue causes, and to be paid from out of the condemnation money.

After having insulted and defeated the law on different occasions, and by different contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at length completed their design, by violently wresting from the people *the last sacred right we had left*, the right of election: by the unprecedented seating of a candidate notoriously set up and chosen only by themselves. They have thereby taken from your subjects all hopes of parliamentary redress, and have left us no resource, under God, but in your majesty.

All this they have been able to effect by corruption. By a scandalous misapplication and embezzlement of public treasure, and a shameful prostitution of public honours and employments; procuring deficiencies of the civil list to be made good without examination; and instead of punishing, conferring honours on a paymaster, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions

From an unfeigned sense of the duty we owe to your majesty and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the throne those great and important truths, which it has been the business of

your ministers to conceal. We most earnestly beseech your majesty to grant us redress. It is for the purpose of redress alone, and for such occasions as the present, that those great and extensive powers are intrusted to the crown by the wisdom of that constitution which your majesty's illustrious family was chosen to defend, and which we trust in God it will for ever continue to support.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the electors of the city and liberty of Westminster, within the county of Middlesex,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, having, in common with the rest of your majesty's loyal subjects, felt the weight of a variety of grievances and oppressions, cannot longer be silent on the subject of a late violent and most alarming invasion of their liberties, which threatens the certain and speedy annihilation of our excellent constitution itself.

Your petitioners do, therefore, most humbly beg leave to lay before your majesty, that the freeholders of the county of Middlesex did, in obedience to your majesty's writ of election, on the 13th day of April, last, freely and indifferently elect John Wilkes, esq., a person duly qualified according to the statutes on that behalf made and provided; that such election was ascertained by a poll regularly taken by the sheriff, by which poll it appeared that 1143 freeholders voted for the said John Wilkes, esq., and only 296 for Henry Lawes Luttrell, esq., that the sheriff, according to the directions of the statute, and the oath taken by
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all returning officers, declared the election to have fallen upon the said John Wilkes. esq. and returned him to parliament one of the representatives of the said county; that a majority of the house of commons (who, your petitioners have great reason to apprehend, are under the immediate influence of your majesty's ministers) have declared the said election and return to be null and void; and the said Henry Lawes Luttrell they have admitted and sworn in representative of the county. That your petitioners affirm, these proceedings to be unjust, injurious to the freedom of election, a violation of the rights of the people, and subversive of the first principles of the British constitution. That your petitioners have no hope of redress but from the throne; and that they do most humbly and earnestly implore your majesty, as the great guardian of the liberties of this free nation, to interpose your royal authority, by dissolving this parliament, and calling another as speedily as may be.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

THE following gentlemen waited on his majesty at St. James's, with the petition from the freeholders of the county of Surry; the hon. Peter King; sir Francis Vincent, bart. sir Joseph Mawbey, bart; Joseph Martin, esq. Anthony Chapman, esq. Joseph Clarke, esq.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Surry.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the free-

holders of the county of Surry, from a grateful sense of the inestimable blessings which this nation has enjoyed under the mild and equal government of your majesty, and your illustrious predecessors of the house of Brunswick; and from a steady attachment, zeal, and affection to your royal person and family; think it our duty to join with our injured fellow-subjects, in humbly offering to your majesty our complaints of the measures adopted by pernicious counsellors, who, we apprehend, have countenanced and advised a violation of the first principle of the constitution.

The right of election in the people, which is the security of all *their* rights, is also the foundation of your majesty's; we cannot, therefore, forbear being alarmed, when we see that first principle violated, in the late instance of the Middlesex election.

We have seen, royal sire! with great concern, an application of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, made by their humble petition to the house of commons, complaining of that measure, defeated: and it is with the utmost reluctance we now find ourselves constrained to appeal to your sacred person, from whose justice and goodness we alone hope for redress.

We therefore most humbly implore your majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to give us such relief as to your royal wisdom shall seem meet, by an exertion of that prerogative which the constitution has so properly placed in your majesty's hands.

And your majesty's petitioners shall ever pray.

THE following remonstrance and petition from the county of Buckingham, was presented to the king at the levee, by the hon. Thomas Hampden, chairman at the general meeting, the hon. Henry Grenville, John Aubrey, John Calcraft, and Edmund Burke, esqrs. all members of the house of commons: lord Verney was unable to attend; and the hon. sir William Stanhope, who had engaged to make the motion at the general meeting, was prevented by illness from giving his attendance either at Aylesbury or at the court; he has signed the petition, which is signed also by above 1800 freeholders. Lord Temple was at the levee.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Buckingham, beg leave to approach your majesty with unfeigned assurances of our zeal and attachment to your sacred person, and to the principles of that glorious Revolution in consequence of which the crown was, by our great deliverer, by the house of peers, and by the representatives of the people, freely and legally chosen, settled on your majesty's family, as the most effectual security for the full enjoyment of all our rights and franchises.

We presume, at the same time, most humbly to remonstrate, that it is declared by Magna Charta, "That no freeman shall be disseized of his freehold or liberties, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land;" and it is declared by the Bill of Rights, that "Election of members of parliament ought to be free." By virtue of these two

sacred laws, and other fundamental principles of the constitution, all the electors of Great-Britain have an undoubted right to elect, by a majority of legal votes, any person for their representative, who is not rendered incapable of that high trust by the law of the land. We are thoroughly sensible, that the house of commons may also judiciously determine upon the election of members of their own body; but the law of the land is superior to, and cannot be superseded by, any resolution of either house of parliament: no new incapacity can be enacted, except by the authority of the whole legislature. The claim of either house of parliament to make ordinances which should have the force of laws, hath once already proved fatal to the crown and to the constitution, and will, we fear, if the exercise of it be tolerated, prove again destructive to both.

Notwithstanding which, in defiance and contempt of these our just and ancient rights, coeval with the very being of the house of commons, two days before the last election of the county of Middlesex, your majesty's servants thought proper, either by their own authority, or by their advice to your majesty, to confer a nominal office on a gentleman to vacate his seat in parliament, with the avowed purpose of bringing him into the house of commons as knight of the shire for the said county, by a small number of votes against a great majority of legal electors; which purpose of theirs hath since been fatally carried into full execution.

Justly alarmed at an attempt of this formidable nature, thus planned and avowed by divers evil counsellors and ministers; duty to our sovereign,

vereign, and to our injured country, calls upon us to represent, in this manner, with all possible respect, the fatal consequences with which this violation of the rights of free election must be attended; and we earnestly implore the intervention of your majesty's wisdom and goodness, to afford, by legal and constitutional methods, the means for effectually removing this unexampled grievance; together with every other just cause of uneasiness and complaint; thereby securing to us the continuance of our fundamental rights, and establishing your throne in the grateful hearts of an united people.

THE following petition was signed by above 10,000 freeholders.

Genuine copy of the Yorkshire petition.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects, the freeholders of the county of York, equally solicitous for the honour of your majesty's government, and for the preservation of our most happy and excellent constitution, beg leave to approach your royal throne, and humbly to lay before your majesty the anxiety of our minds, on a matter of the greatest national concern.

As the county of York has been eminently distinguished by its zeal for your majesty's illustrious family, so has it ever been strongly attached to that system of laws which your majesty's ancestors were called to protect. By these laws we are taught, that it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition the

king: and the exercise of that right becomes the duty of the subject, whenever any ill-advised measure threatens to impair that equal state of legal liberty, for which this nation has long been respected abroad, and by which it has been made happy at home.

We find ourselves called to the exercise of that right, and the discharge of that duty, by apprehensions of the tendency of that measure, which has nominated a representative to the county of Middlesex, in opposition to the votes of a great majority of the freeholders, and in prejudice of that freedom of election which your faithful commons are entitled to by the laws and constitution of this country.

We respect, as we ought, the authority of the house of commons; and their just privileges will ever be dear to the people: but the house of commons derives its existence from the people, who never have entrusted that house with an authority to supersede the choice of the electors, or to create by a vote an incapacity unknown to the law. If this were the privilege of the house of commons, it would soon render that house a body chosen by its own members, and not the representatives of the people. It is therefore with unspeakable concern, that we are obliged to represent to your majesty, that this event hath produced a situation new and extraordinary in this government, the *representatives of the people in opposition to the people.*

This situation would be miserable indeed, had not the wisdom of our ancestors provided, even for this grievance, a regular and constitutional remedy. The power of assembling and dissolving parliaments,

is undoubtedly one of the rights vested in your majesty for the welfare of the people, and by their consent. The voice of a loyal people now calls for the exercise of this power; and our most essential rights are to be preserved by it.

Permit us, then, royal sir, to implore your majesty to restore the confidence of your people in the justice of parliament, by sending them to a new choice of representatives, which will give your loyal subjects an opportunity of demonstrating their zeal for the constitution, by a choice of men who will guard the honour of the crown, and support the rights of the people.

Petitions were likewise delivered, or prepared within the year, from Cornwall, Devon, Somersetshire, cities of Bristol and Exeter, city of Wells, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, borough of Southwark, Coventry, Derbyshire, Northumberland, Newcastle upon Tyne, county of Durham, city of Durham, town of Berwick upon Tweed, and some others.

An account of the matters now pursuing in France, for improving their present system of Husbandry.

BY an edict of the king of France, waste lands of every kind brought into tith, are exempted for twenty years from all taxes; and strangers are invited to settle on such uncultivated lands, with the privilege of enjoying all the benefits of natural-born subjects; and, as the improvement of waste lands is attended with considerable expence, application has been made to the clergy, that such lands should be free of tithe for a time; alleging, with much truth, "that as the first crops

do not equal the expence, so it is unjust to carry off a tenth of the whole produce, before the farmer is reimbursed. This tax, say the laity, becomes a real prohibition of such improvements; especially farmers, who, beginning with small capitals, cannot lie long out of their money. And if the government, add they, gives up the taxes raised for the service of the public, how much more should the clergy, in this case, give up the tithes, since it is their duty to set examples of disinterested good-will to the public; especially as, in this instance, they cannot be losers, the land being such as never paid tithe before? They should also reflect, that this indulgence will encourage farmers to exert themselves in improving waste lands; whereby the title may in time become considerable." This reasoning appeared so just to the clergy of Brittany, that they have voluntarily granted an exemption from tithe for twenty years on land thus improving.

General propositions circulated through France, for improving the breed of sheep.

THE sheep which deserve the highest estimation, are the Flemish, or rather the East-India sheep, the English and the Spanish.

In order to procure a better breed of sheep, it is proposed to establish a school of shepherds in Flanders, similar to those in Sweden. The scholars, when instructed in the management of the Flemish sheep, to be sent to the different parts of the kingdom best suited to these sheep, with each a ram and six ewes. A school for the management of the English sheep is proposed to be established on the coast of

of the channel, which is in every respect similar to the lands in England. "*Even war*, say they, will not prevent our obtaining them. Many parts of England and Ireland, famous for their wool, are not very distant from our coasts, and frequently send barks *laden with wool*. These would readily bring live sheep, if they were duly rewarded.

We might also obtain sheep from Sweden, where, notwithstanding the inlemency of their winters, they are not inferior to those of England; owing to the particular care taken of them. The only difference observable is, that in Sweden they lose their teeth two years sooner than they do in England, occasioned probably by the two great cold; and therefore it may be presumed, that returning to a more temperate climate, this circumstance will cease.

A third school should be established in Berry, or Languedoc, for instructing shepherds in the management of the sheep which yield wool of the Spanish kind."

The Royal Society of Agriculture at Rouen, after duly considering the papers thus laid before them, observe that, "unless these foreign sheep can be kept separate, without mixing either one kind with another, or with the sheep of the country, the whole will fall into a bastard race, and degenerate, as *they have done in most parts of England*; and conclude, that the only effectual means of answering this desirable purpose must depend upon government."

They purpose, therefore, "That government should establish nurseries of these foreign sheep in different parts of the kingdom, best suited to the different kinds of sheep.

These nurseries to be placed in the royal forests, which at pre-

sent lie generally waste; but would, in this way, soon turn to great account. The ground would be enriched by the folding sheep upon it, and thereby be enabled to yield plenty of natural and artificial grasses, as well as corn, for the maintenance of the shepherds.

The shepherd, who attends each kind of sheep, should be of the country from which the sheep are brought. He should be well skilled in his business, and be young, that he may the more easily learn the language, and in time become the general inspector of the canton.

The chief direction of these nurseries may be intrusted to the Royal Societies of Agriculture in each province; who may appoint gentlemen of their own body, the most contiguous to the nurseries, to watch over the shepherds, and make regular reports to their respective Societies of whatever they observe.

Each of the foreign shepherds should be obliged to instruct young men put under their care; so that each nursery may become a school of shepherds, who may be afterwards distributed to different places with foreign sheep, in proportion as the flocks increase, so as to admit of colonies being sent off from the nurseries.

The inspecting shepherd to make regular visits to each colony, at least three times in the year, viz. at lambing-time, at shearing-time, and in winter; to see that due care is taken of the sheep at each of these different seasons; and regularly report his observations to the Societies.

The royal nurseries will become an unalterable fund, which will insure to the nation different breeds of sheep and wool, equal in goodness to those of Spain, England, and Holland:

Holland; will bring in wealth to the state; will furnish materials for manufactures and commerce; and become sources of new profits to the husbandman.

It is well known, that we owe the establishment of silk-worms in France, to the royal nurseries of mulberry-trees, raised in proper districts. Why then may we not expect equal success from the establishment of nurseries of the best kinds of sheep? from whence the losses which may happen to farmers, by neglect or otherwise, may be supplied.

The royal nurseries should not be restricted to sheep and mulberry-trees only. All useful trees, whether domestic or foreign, should be raised in nurseries for the use of the countries around; and being sold as cheap as the attendance necessary for raising them will permit, the low price may be an inducement to many to purchase them.

There the best of all the resinous kinds should be raised. Such are the pines, which yield turpentine, and are best for masts; the cedar, especially that of Libanus. The Spaniards built in the last century ships of cedar, which are still remaining, and are lasting monuments of the value of this wood. In the Pais de Vaud, all their houses are covered with shingles of the larch-tree: the resin is drawn forth by the heat of the sun, and soon hardens into a strong varnish, which renders these coverings very durable. The cypress is also of great use.

Chestnuts, especially the grafted kind, frequent about Lyons, would become a new branch of rural economy. The horse chestnut has also its good qualities, and is now become peculiarly valuable for the ef-

ficacy of the nut in bleaching. The oak, the ash, the maple, the elm, &c. are all valuable for different purposes. Time, and the experience of some years, may discover trees whose uses we are not yet acquainted with.

Much of the country of Normandy lies waste, and the sides of hills are naked, where many kinds of trees might be planted to great advantage. If this proposal is carried into execution, the Society of Rouen will bestow upon it the utmost attention."

Some extracts from a discourse delivered at the opening of the Royal Academy, Jan. 2, 1769, by the president.

IN this discourse Mr. Reynolds (since sir Joshua), after congratulating the members of the Academy upon its establishment, by the munificence of his majesty, observes, "that it will at least contribute to advance the knowledge of the arts, and bring us nearer to that *ideal excellence* which it is the lot of *Genius* always to contemplate, and never to attain." This sentiment none but a genius, conscious to the idea of unattainable perfection, and a perpetual effort to approach it, could have conceived. Those who are satisfied, either with what they produce themselves, or even with what they see produced by others, will stop far short of attainable excellence. No production of art, however superior to what we can produce at the time, should be considered as the bound; yet, if we pass it, we must first reach it by regular approaches, and, with this distinction in view, we shall find Mr. Reynolds's rules to consider the works of great masters as a pattern,

pattern, and minutely and laboriously to copy *nature*, as perfectly compatible. It is from an acquaintance with nature that we are to form conceptions, from the study of art we are to learn in what manner they may be best expressed. "By attending to great examples of the art, says Mr. Reynolds, genius will find materials, without which, the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or devotously employed; by studying these authentic models, those beauties which were the gradual result of the accumulated experience of past ages may be acquired at once: the student receives at one glance, the principles which many artists have spent their whole lives in ascertaining."

The following observation is equally curious and just. "Every seminary of learning may be said to be surrounded by an atmosphere of floating knowledge, where every mind may gather something congenial to its own original conceptions. Knowledge, thus obtained, has always something more popular and useful, than that which is forced upon the mind by private precepts of solitary meditation. Besides, it is generally found, that a youth more easily receives instructions from the companions of his studies, whose minds are nearly upon a level with his own, than from those who are much his superiors; and it is from his equals only, that he catches the fire of emulation, which will not a little contribute to his advancement."

Whatever produces sedulous application, tends immediately to produce excellence, and perhaps, what is called genius for particular employments and pursuits, may be resolved wholly into a taste, a liking for this or that object, just as arbitrary and as independent of intel-

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lectual strength, as a liking of different fruits, which, by making labour pleasing, produces a more intense application, longer continued than the agent could otherwise be brought to endure. With the same degree of application, excellence will be in proportion to ability; but the determination of ability to a particular labour seems to depend wholly upon taste, and not upon a specific difference in the ability or power itself, as generally imagined.

Mr. Reynolds, having remarked, that we, having nothing to *unlearn*, possess, at least, one advantage, which no other nation can boast, proceeds to lay down rules by which we may learn with most advantage, which are in substance as follow.

An implicit obedience to the *rules of art*, as established by the practice of the great masters, should be exacted from the young students. And every opportunity should be taken to discountenance that false and vulgar opinion, that rules are the fetters of genius: they are fetters only to men of no genius; as that armour, which upon the strong becomes an ornament and a defence, upon the weak and misshapen turns into a load, and cripples the body which it was made to protect.

How much liberty may be taken to break through those rules, and, as the poet expresses it,

To snatch a grace beyond the reach of art,
may be an after-consideration, when the pupils become masters themselves. *It is then, when their genius has received its utmost improvement, that rules may be dispensed with; but let us not destroy the scaffold until we have raised the building.*

The directors ought more particularly to watch over the genius of those students, who, being more
[P] advanced,

advanced, are arrived at that critical period of study, on the nice management of which their future turn of taste depends.

At that age it is natural for them to be more captivated with what is brilliant than what is solid, and to prefer splendid negligence to painful and humiliating exactness.

A facility in composing, a lively, and what is called a masterly handling the chalk or pencil, are, it must be confessed, captivating qualities to young minds, and become of course the objects of their ambition; they endeavour to imitate those dazzling excellencies, which they will find no great labour in attaining. After much time spent in these frivolous pursuits, the difficulty will be to retreat; but it will be then too late; and there is scarce an instance of return to scrupulous labour, after the mind has been relaxed and debauched by these delightful trifles.

By this useless dexterity they are excluded from all power of advancing in real excellence. Whilst boys, they are arrived at their utmost perfection; they have taken the shadow for the substance, and make that mechanical facility the chief excellence of the art, which is only an ornament, and of the merit of which few but painters themselves are judges.

But young men have not only this frivolous ambition of being thought masterly inciting them on one hand, but also their natural sloth tempting them on the other; they are terrified at the prospect before them, of the toil required to attain exactness. They wish to find some shorter path to excellence, and hope to obtain the reward of eminence by other means than those which the indispensable rules of art have prescribed.

They must therefore be told again and again, that *labour is only the price of just fame, and that whatever their force of genius may be, there is no easy method of becoming a good painter.*

To be convinced with what persevering assiduity the most eminent painters pursued their studies, we need only reflect on the method of proceeding in their most celebrated works. When they had conceived a subject, they first made a variety of sketches, then a finished drawing of the whole; after that, a more correct drawing of every separate part, heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; then they painted the picture, and after all *re-touched it from the life.* The pictures, thus wrought with such pain, now appear like the effect of enchantment, as if some mighty genius had struck them off at a blow.

The students, instead of vying with each other which shall have the readiest hand, should be taught to contend who shall have *the purest and most correct outline*; instead of striving which shall produce the brightest tint, or, curiously trifling, endeavour to give the gloss of stuffs so as to appear real, let their ambition be directed to contend, which shall dispose his drapery in the most graceful folds, which shall give the most grace and dignity to the human figure.

In none of the academies that I have visited, do the students draw exactly from the living models which they have before them. It is not indeed their intention, nor are they directed to do it. Their drawings resemble the model only in the attitude. They change the form according to their vague and uncertain ideas of beauty, and make a drawing

drawing rather of what they think the figure ought to be, than of what it appears. I have thought this the obstacle, that has stopt the progress of many young men of real genius; and I very much doubt, whether a habit of drawing correctly what we see, will not give a proportionable power of drawing correctly what we imagine. He who endeavours to copy nicely the figure before him, not only acquires a habit of exactness and precision, but is continually advancing in his knowledge of the human figure; and though he seems to superficial observers to make a slower progress, he will be found at last capable of adding (without running into capricious wildness) that grace and beauty, which is necessary to be given to his more finished works, and which cannot be got by the moderns, as it was not acquired by the ancients, but by an attentive and well-compared study of the human form.

By a drawing of Raffaele, the *Dispute of the Sacrament*, the print of which, by Count Cailus, is in every hand, it appears, he made his sketch from one model; and the habit he had of drawing exactly from the form before him, appears by his making all the figures with the same cap, such as his model then happened to wear; so servile a copyist was this great man, even at a time when he was allowed to be at his highest pitch of excellence.

I have seen also academy figures by Annibale Carracci, though he was often sufficiently licentious in finished works, drawn with all the peculiarities of an individual model.

This method can only be detrimental when there are but few living forms to copy; for then students, by always drawing from one alone,

will by habit be taught to overlook defects, and mistake deformity for beauty. But of this objection there is no danger; since the council has determined to supply the academy with a variety of subjects."

This discourse certainly does honour to the president as a painter, if any honour can be added, to that which he has acquired by his pencil; it has besides great merit as a literary composition.

The following remonstrance of the insurgents at Madrid, in the year 1766, is a convincing proof how difficult it is, even under the most arbitrary governments, totally to eradicate from the human breast the generous sentiments of liberty, or to subvert the natives to the despotism of a foreign minion and minister.

Translated from the original Spanish.

THE insurgents beg leave to present this humble remonstrance to your majesty, setting forth the reasons which obliged them, with hearts full of loyalty, to act as they did, that the whole world may be informed of them, and the severest judge pronounce the justice of them.

They are well apprized that some base-hearted men have imposed on your majesty's benevolent mind, by insinuating that the late tumult proceeded from disloyalty and a want of obedience in your majesty's subjects, which may have prejudiced the Spanish nation in your majesty's opinion, and must necessarily disturb that ease and security which they have always enjoyed

joyed under your majesty's government.

The great misfortune of kings (even the wisest) is, that they can see but little with their own eyes, and are obliged to take things upon trust. Not seeing enough to know, they can only know from what they hear; and the voice of rumour is often the voice of falsehood. Experience of men and things is a difficult science for a king; nor will speculative knowledge enable him to give a proper dispatch to business, without being well informed of facts and circumstances; and these are too often misrepresented to him. *Princes (says a certain politician) seldom know things as they really are, but as their favourites, who have their ear, chuse to represent them.* What a pity it is that the spirit of truth is not radically distinguished from that of flattery and hypocrisy, by a peculiar dialect! But, alas! one and the same language being indiscriminately used to express equal zeal, the various passions and the source of these passions lying hid, it is easy to exhibit falsehood for truth, the former assuming the mask of the latter.

To analyse the language of an artful flatterer, is a difficult task for a king, because he cannot discover the bias and temper of his subjects, by any intercourse of dealing, which, in the system of human prudence, is the surest way to know them; nor does his high station admit of such familiar converse. They who gain their master's ear, generally find means to prejudice his inclinations and passions in their own favour, and then give him such advice and inclinations as are most

likely to please and be agreeable; but what goes amiss, or may be unwelcome to him, they conceal.

On the strength of this maxim, Sire, your subjects have made the clamour they did; and as they perceived the disease growing desperate for want of a physician who should prescribe a remedy, the insurgents resolved, at the hazard of giving offence, and even at the peril of their lives, to put a stop to so baneful a distemper.

Your majesty succeeded to the throne of Spain at a juncture much more favourable than your royal father, or brother don Ferdinand, experienced at their accessions. Ruin then threatened on all sides; their sun-shine was clouded, and prosperity only glimmered at a distance. But your majesty began your reign with six hundred millions of reals* in your treasury, 60,000 regular troops, 50 ships of the line, and a people in general above a middle state. Then your majesty's alliance was so anxiously courted by all other powers, that when they could not obtain it, they were contented with your neutrality, dreading your majesty's declaring for one side or the other, as a superior power who might turn the scale.

Into the hands of the marquis Squillacci your majesty immediately put the reins of government; and that with a power so absolute, that no man could dare attempt to undeceive your majesty, in an error so palpably giving a sanction to all his actions, as the utmost efforts of wisdom. And, lo! in the space of six years, during which he has borne the sway, he has brought

* About fifteen millions of pounds sterling.

your majesty to a want of money, of troops, and of arms. For at this day your majesty cannot reckon 600,000 reals * in your treasury, nor 25,000 men in your army, nor 14 ships of war in your fleet. And instead of giving the rule, your majesty is shamefully reduced to the mean necessity of obeying it. So notoriously have posts of honour been put up to public sale, that nothing but the auctioneer's voice was wanting to proclaim it. The spirits of the people are sinking under oppression, and the regiments are unrecruited without any means for levying men.

In short, Sire, he has brought our arms into disrepute; he has left the Spaniards without order, and the kingdom in such a state of desperation, that its recovery must be a work of time. Self-interest always engrossed his thoughts, amassing wealth with insatiable avarice; and now, with the many millions that he has purloined, he may boast of being worth more money than all his ancestors ever possessed.

Not satisfied with this, he has procured himself, by insidious arts, the management of the Indies, under a pretence of its being a branch of his department as *Ministro de Hazienda*. And as no man durst venture to oppose his career, no, not till he had left Spain at its last gasp, he formed the project of ruining the Indies, the execution of which he began with so much violence, that one of his first efforts occasioned an insurrection at Quito; a considerable province in America; and that bad example has

vinces, that they also are not a little disposed to renounce their allegiance to your majesty.

Such has been the administration of the marquis Squillacci, your majesty's darling minister!

What can the insurgents suppose, but that your majesty has been ignorant of all these evils! For had a hint of them reached your majesty's ears, without doubt you would have divested yourself of partiality, you would have turned your love to hatred, and have stripped of his power that tyrant minister, whose object was the ruin of your majesty, of Spain, and of the Indies.

Had the northern potentates, who are enemies to the crown of Spain, imposed upon your majesty a prime minister, with a view to weaken your majesty's power, to waste your treasures, to annihilate your troops, and to destroy your ships of war in the Mediterranean, could they, for these purposes, have found a man so proper as the marquis Squillacci? It appears they could not, for they see all their wishes accomplished in him.

In this situation your majesty finds yourself and your kingdom. Your subjects, though oppressed, know not how to deliver themselves from a minister who tyrannises over Spain, and over your majesty too. For notwithstanding the many admonitions they have given, none have had the desired effect. The insurgents, therefore, seeing their country at the last extremity, determined, though with some appearance of irregularity, to aim at the man who had trampled on your majesty's crown, and treated your subjects with contempt.

* About fifteen thousand pounds sterling.

And now the question is, whether this rage shall be said to proceed from disloyalty, or from hearts full of loyalty? Does it spring from hatred, or from love? Shall it be deemed disobedience to risque our lives for the sake of seeing our king reinstated in his wonted splendor? Or will our faithful zeal, our anxiety for your majesty's being respected and formidable, be pronounced criminal, or praiseworthy? Shall the studying means of relief for a bleeding people, that they may increase and multiply, for the defence of your majesty's person and government, that they may flourish in opulence, be called a sinister design, or the duty of a good subject? Let any man, be he who he will, resolve these questions.

Perhaps the edict published against cloaks, and flapped hats, may be esteemed the cause of this alarm.

This indeed was made use of, after paving the way to the great end which was proposed: but the instruments (incapable of diving into the state of the nation and the means of its re-establishment) were instigated only by their own feelings: they considered themselves only as deprived of a convenience by the prohibition of that dress, and on such an occasion they are the necessary tools.

But the truth is, your majesty's principal subjects had a nobler object in view; witness the regularity of their proceedings: so that in a populous city, to outward appearance in riot and confusion, as much good order was observed as in time of quiet and tranquillity.

Let any honest man say, that he offered the least injury on this oc-

casión; and scarcely was the expulsion of the marquis Squillacci confirmed, when the city of Madrid, beyond expectation, was so suddenly restored to calmness and serenity, that all who saw it were struck with admiration. Nay, the multitude of boys, to the number of 2000, who had been employed in giving the watch-word to the mob, ceased their noisy outcries, as if struck dumb in a moment.

We all know and confess, that no nation can have a prince more kind, affable, and beneficent, or a greater lover of justice. To such a king what can be more deplorable, what more unfortunate, than the being involved in such a cloud of ignorance, with regard to his minister, as to believe that he has the honour of the king and the good of the people at heart, at the very time when he is acting in direct opposition to both?

Therefore, Sire, it would be best to hear much, and believe but little, and to compare advice with information; and, to prevent such bad consequences as often result from too great credulity in the cabinet, the counsel of such men, of low birth, as may be endowed with more than ordinary talents, ought not to be disdained. Consider their opinions, and follow the advice that seems best. Wisdom is not derived from birth, but from reason. Understanding cannot be inherited, though titles of nobility may.

What can add such dignity to the crown, as the respect of the subjects? What can give it such splendor, as their homage and their love?

Loyalty is the first fruits of their homage; but your majesty must shew an affection for them before you can

can gain their love. In other words, the fidelity with which your majesty's subjects abound, will always make you respected by them; but acts of beneficence are necessary to win their hearts. It being notorious, Sire, that foreigners have engrossed your favours, how can you expect your peoples love?

The attachment of a foreigner cannot but be venal. His esteem is only in proportion to what he can get.

What kind of attachment then can this be? or what security can be had for it? With what consistency can he leave his proper sovereign, and pretend to be faithful to another? This is unnatural; and it is equally so to find a foreigner

seizing the emoluments due to your subjects, who labour with the sweat of their brows for the support of your throne; your own people sowing the ground, and strangers reaping the harvest.

The real spring by which the hearts of the insurgents were put in motion is now easy to be discovered: and should they be so happy as to find that your majesty sees it in its true light, they will then, with the most humble obeisance, prostrate themselves at your majesty's feet, offering their lives and fortunes as a sacrifice to the love they bear your majesty, and the ardent zeal which they have for the tranquillity and happiness of your majesty's kingdom.

Total amount of British ships and seamen employed in the trade between Great Britain and her colonies on the continent of America—of the value of goods exported from Great Britain to these colonies—and of their produce exported to Great Britain and elsewhere.

Colonies.	Ships.	Seamen	Exports from Great Britain.	Exports from the Colonies.
Hudson's Bay	4	130	£. 16,000	£. 29,340
Labrador				49,050
<i>American Vessels, 120</i>				
Newfoundland (2000 boats)	380	20,560	273,400	345,000
Canada	34	408	105,000	105,500
Nova Scotia	6	72	26,500	38,000
New England	46	552	395,000	370,000
Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire	3	36	12,000	114,500
New York	30	330	531,000	526,000
Pennsylvania	35	390	611,000	705,500
Virginia and Maryland	330	3,960	865,000	1,040,000
North Carolina	34	408	18,000	68,350
South Carolina	140	1,680	365,000	395,666
Georgia	24	240	49,000	74,200
St. Augustine	2	24	7,000	
Pensacola	10	120	97,000	63,000
	1,078	28,910	3,370,900	3,924,606
	[P 4]			<i>Abstract</i>

Abstract of the account of the charge of his majesty's civil government for one year, from January 5, 1765, to January 5, 1766.

Royal family.	Queen	—	50,000 <i>l.</i>			
	Duke of York	—	12,000			
	Prince Henry	—	8,000			
	Princess of Wales	—	60,000			
	Princess Amelia	—	12,000			
	Late duke of Cumberland	—	11,250			
				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Late Queen's servants				153,250	—	—
Servants to late Queen of Denmark, and of Princess Mary of Hesse				4,496	16	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Cofferer of the household				415	—	—
Treasurer of the chamber				97,293	—	—
Master of the great wardrobe				61,362	12	1
Master of the robes				20,219	1	5
Master of the horse				4,124	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
				18,000	—	—
Paymaster of the works				48,877	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Foreign ministers				87,291	8	9
Fees and Salaries.	Great officers	—	25,287	7	11	
	Judges and officers attending courts of justice	—	29,925	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Clerks of the council 1000 <i>l.</i> of- fice-keeper 91 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	—	1,091	5	—	
	Officers of the ceremonies	—	521	13	4	
	Gentlemen of the bed-chamber	—	14,950	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Grooms of the bed-chamber	—	5,951	—	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kings, &c at arms	—	513	6	8	
	Officers of the order of the Bath	—	500	—	—	
	Serjeant at arms	—	1,001	11	—	
	Commissioners of trade, &c.	—	9,854	—	—	
	Officers of the board of works	—	304	2	4	
	Officers of the ordnance	—	480	5	10	
	Keepers of houses, parks, &c.	—	7,464	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Officers of divers natures	—	11,173	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Officers of the receipt of exchequer	—	2,701	18	8	
	Officers of the court of exchequer	—	2,873	1	11	
				114,593	10	7
Pensions and annuities, payable at the exchequer				35,800	3	2
Pensions and annuities, by lord Gage				55,078	15	9
Sundries, as of his majesty's free gift and royal bounty				5,130	—	—
Band of gentlemen pensioners				6,000	—	—
Jewels, or presents in lieu thereof, to foreign ministers				1,737	5	6

CHRONICLE.

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	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Secret Service.						
Earl of Halifax, late one of the secretaries of state	1,538	13	2			
Earl of Sandwich, late another	1,546	7	10			
Duke of Grafton, another	1,453	12	2			
Mr. Conway, another	1,461	6	10			
Mr. Mellish, late secretary of the treasury	3,000	—	—			
Mr. Potts, secretary of the post-office	6,461	—	—			
				17,461	—	—
His majesty's privy purse	—	—	—	48,000	—	—
His majesty's goldsmith, for plate	—	—	—	2,635	10	—
Law charges	13,050	—	—			
Liberates	7,460	10	1½			
Rewards for services	6,256	12	—			
Disbursements	48,029	11	3½			
Sheriffs for conviction of felons	7,277	9	1½			
Riding charges to messengers	2,361	12	—			
Mr. Basket for printing	5,846	11	5			
City imposts	98	14	—			
Rents payable by the crown	323	9	—			
				90,704	8	10½
Charges of the hanaper of the court of Chancery				2,000	—	—

874.47 6 5

Out of the following revenues:

Arrears of his late majesty's civil list revenues.

To Mr. Mellish, for secret service	3,425	12	—
<i>For one half per cent. from Barbadoes.</i>			
To the Duke of Gloucester	12,000	—	—
Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service	5,338	16	—

17,338 16 —

Revenue of Gibraltar.

To J. Nicholl, esq. for special service	12,631	14	6
Capt. Cleveland, the like	1,172	13	6
	13,804	8	—

Revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.

To Charles Jenkinson, esq. for special service	8,000	—	—
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Virginia quit rents.

To Charles Lownds, esq. for special service	7,000	—	—
	49,568	16	—

Total 924,042 2 5

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for
the Year 1769.

NOVEMBER 21, 1768.

1. THAT 16000 men be employed for the sea service for 1769, including 4287 marines.

2. That a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, including ordnance for sea service

832000 0 0

NOVEMBER 28.

1. That a number of land forces, including 2349 invalids, amounting to 17142 effective men, commission and non commission officers included, be employed for 1769.

2. For defraying the charge of the said number of land forces for 1769

602673 15 7

3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Africa, including those in garrison in Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded islands, and Africa, for 1769

397835 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment, of five regiments and four companies of foot, serving in the isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded islands, for 1769

4661 12 7

5. For the pay of the general and staff officers in Great Britain, for 1769

12203 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

6. For defraying the charge of full pay for 365 days, for 1769, to officers reduced, with the 10th company of several battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th of December 1765

4763 5 0

1022138 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

DECEMBER 5.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers, for 1769

410255 8 1

2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships of war in his majesty's yards, and other extra-works, over and above what are proposed to be done

upon

upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for 1769	282413	0	0
3. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, for 1769	177947	18	0
4. For defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by parliament, in 1768	43812	19	0

914429 5 1

FEBRUARY 16, 1769.

1. For paying the pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half pay in Great Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December 1716, for the year 1769	1480	0	0
2. For the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1769	127020	0	0
3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1769	1331	0	0
2. Towards defraying the charge of out pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1769	107394	15	10
	237225	15	10

FEBRUARY 21.

1. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of his majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, for 1769	4375	17	11
2. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his majesty's colony of Georgia, and the incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769	3086	0	0
3. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of East Florida, and the incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769	4750	0	0
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of West Florida, and the incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769	4800	0	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of general surveys of his majesty's dominions in North America, for 1769	1785	4	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the civil establishment of Senegambia, for 1769	5550	0	0
7. For paying off and discharging the exchequer			

bills.

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bills, made out by virtue of an act, passed in the 8th year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans, or exchequer bills, and charged upon the first aids to be granted this session

1800000 0 0

1824347 1 11

FEBRUARY 23.

For Charles Dingley of London, merchant, as a reward to him for having erected and brought to perfection, for the benefit of the public, a wind-saw-mill at Limehouse, for the purpose of manufacturing timber into wainscot and deals; and as a recompence for the loss he sustained in the wilful destruction of the said wind-saw-mill, by a number of riotous and disorderly persons, in the month of May last

2000 0 0

MARCH 2.

To discharge the arrears and debts due and owing upon the civil list, on the 5th of January, 1769

513511 0 0

MARCH 7.

Towards erecting a magazine for gunpowder, at Priddy's Hard, in Portsmouth harbour

4000 0 0

MARCH 14.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 23d of December 1768, and not provided for by parliament

238557 2 2

2. To replace to the sinking fund, the like sum issued thereout, to make good the deficiency on the 5th day of July, 1768, of the fund established for paying annuities, in respect of five millions borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31st year of his late majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of 1758

47531 18 6

3. To replace to ditto, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of April, 1768, of the fund established for paying annuities in respect of 3,500,000l. borrowed by virtue of an act of the third of his present majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of 1763

18930 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

305019 4 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

MARCH 23.

That provision be made for the pay and clothing of the militia, and for the subsistence during the time they shall be absent from home on account of the annual exercise, for 1769,

APRIL

CHRONICLE.

[225

APRIL 10.

1. Upon account, to enable the Foundling hospital to maintain and educate such children as were received into the same on or before the 25th of March, 1760, from the 21st of December, 1768, exclusive, to the 31st of December, 1769, inclusive, and the said sum to be issued without any deduction —

19957 10 0

2. Upon account, for enabling the said hospital to put out apprentice the said children, so as that the said hospital do not give with one child more than 7l.

5600 0 0

3. Upon account, to repay the governors and guardians of the said hospital, the like sum advanced by them, for apprenticing such children as were received into it, on or before the 25th of March, 1760, over and above the sums granted by parliament for that purpose

3231 16 0

4. To make good to his majesty the like sum, which has been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of the house

16500 0 0

5. Towards carrying on an additional building for a more commodious passage to the house of commons

3000 0 0

6. Towards paying off and discharging the debts of the navy

400000 0 0

7. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1768

186043 1 7 ½

8. For repairing, maintaining, and supporting, the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa

2000 0 0

649332 7 7 ½

APRIL 11.

To pay the benefit prizes in the present lottery, charged upon the supplies of the current year

600,000 0 0

April 12.

To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant seas, to be applied in assisting the said company in carrying on their trade

5000 0 0

APRIL 20.

To be applied for making a new road at the foot of the mountain of Penmaen Mawr, and thereby securing a certain communication between Great Britain and Ireland by way of Holyhead.

2000 0 0

MAY 1.

To Frederick Lafontaine, or to such person or persons as his majesty shall think proper to encourage the making of salt petre in Great Britain, under the inspection of the board of ordnance

2000 0 0

Sum total of the supplies granted this session

6909003 4 10 ½

Ways and means for raising the above supply granted to his majesty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

Nov. 24, 1768.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1769, to the 24th of June, 1770, and charged upon all the malt which shall be made, and all mum, which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale within the kingdom of Great Britain, 700,000l.

DECEMBER 6.

That the sum of 3s. in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year, from the 25th of March, 1769, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, and personal estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed: and, that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland, 1,528,568l. 11s. 11½d.

FEBRUARY 23, 1769.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,800,000l. be raised by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th day of April, 1770, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such a manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

MARCH 14.

That the duties of excise, pay-

able upon seal-skins, tanned, tawed, or dressed, within this kingdom, be taken off. That in lieu thereof a duty of excise be laid upon seal-skins, which shall be tanned, tawed, or dressed, in this kingdom, after the rate of 1½d. for every pound weight avoirdupoise of such skins. And

That the said duty be applied to such uses as the said duties to be taken off are now appropriated unto.

MARCH 23.

That the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1769, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax granted for the service of the year 1769.

APRIL 10.

That the sum of 400,000l. which, by an act made in the 7th year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of 400,000l. for a limited time, by the East-India company, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies,' is directed to be paid, within the present year, into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer by the said company, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

APRIL 11.

1. That the sum of 780,000l. be raised, by way of lottery; such lottery to consist of 60,000 tickets, at 13l. each; and that the contributors towards the same shall, on or before the 20th day of this instant April, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the bank of England, of 1l. in respect of the monies to be

be paid for every such ticket, as a security for making the future payments to the said cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to say, for and in respect of every such ticket, 2*l.* on or before the 1*st* day of June next, 3*l.* on or before the 10*th* day of July next, 3*l.* on or before the 25*th* day of August next, and 4*l.* on or before the 3*d* day of October next; and that as soon as the same can be prepared, they shall be delivered to the contributors so completing their payments; that the sum of 600,000*l.* shall be distributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery, which prizes shall be charged upon the aids and supplies granted in this session of parliament for the service of the year 1769, and be paid at the bank of England, in money, to such proprietors, upon demand, on or at any time after the 12*th* day of January, 1770, without any deduction whatsoever; and that all the monies to be received by the said cashiers shall be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament; and that every contributor, who shall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the said sum of 780,000*l.* on or before the 22*d* day of August next, shall be allowed an interest; by way of discount, after the rate of 3*l.* per centum per annum, on the sums so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of completing the same to the third day of October next.

2. That a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* out of such monies as

shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 4*th* day of April, 1769, and on or before the 5*th* day of April, 1770, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which by any act, or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded islands, for the year 1769.

3. That such of the monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 4*th* day of April, 1769, and on or before the 5*th* day of April, 1770, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament made in the 5*th* year of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum senega, and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

APRIL 12.

1. That towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 135,177*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* remaining in the exchequer, on the 5*th* day of April, 1769, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the fund commonly called The sinking fund.

2. That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued

issued and applied the sum of 1,664,822*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the fund commonly called The sinking fund.

3. That such part of the duties which have been, or shall be, paid upon iron imported in foreign-built ships, navigated by foreigners, as exceeds the duties payable upon iron imported in British-built ships, navigated by British subjects, be not drawn back upon re-exportation.

4. That the drawback, which was formerly payable upon the exportation of foreign rough hemp, and which was discontinued by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of his present majesty, be restored, upon condition that the pre-emption thereof be offered to the commissioners of the navy. And that an act, made in the fourth year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for granting, for a limited time, a liberty to carry rice from his majesty's provinces of South Carolina and Georgia, directly to any part of America to the southward of the said provinces, subject to like duty as is now paid on the exportation of rice from the said colonies to places in Europe situate to the southward of cape Finisterre,' which was to continue in force for five years, from the 24th day of June, 1764, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and also a clause in an act passed in the fifth year of his said majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for more effectually securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's American dominions; for repealing the inland

duty on coffee, imposed by an act made in the 32d year of his late majesty king George II. and for granting an inland duty on all coffee imported (except coffee of the growth of the British dominions in America): for altering the bounties and drawbacks upon sugars exported; for repealing part of an act made in the 23d year of his said late majesty, whereby bar-iron made in the said dominions was prohibited to be exported from Great Britain, or carried coastwise; and for regulating the fees of the officers of the customs in the said dominions,' which gives liberty to export rice from North Carolina, in the same manner, and during the same limited time, under the like entries, securities, restrictions, regulations, limitations, duties, penalties, and forfeitures, as are enacted by the said act made in the fourth year of his present majesty's reign with respect to South Carolina and Georgia, are near expiring, and fit to be continued.

APRIL 15.

To make perpetual an act made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, 'An act to continue the duties for encouragement of coinage of money.'

APRIL 17.

That the annual sum of 1500*l.* granted to his majesty, to be paid to the principal secretaries of state, to be distributed among the clerks in their respective offices, in compensation for the advantages which such clerks enjoyed from their sending and receiving letters and packets free from the duty of postage, before the commencement of an act made in the 4th year of his present majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for preventing frauds and abuses,

in relation to the sending and receiving of letters and packets free from the duty of postage, be charged upon, and made payable out of, the revenues arising in the general letter-office, or post-office, or office of postmaster-general.

APRIL 18.

1. That a sum not exceeding 109,864*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* out of the money remaining unapplied, of the winter stoppage of 6*d.* per day, made on the non-commissioned officers and private men of the regiments of cavalry, serving in Germany in the last war, and of the balance of the stock purse account of two regiments of cavalry; and also out of the monies due upon the final account, ended the 24th of December, 1755, of William earl of Chatham, formerly paymaster-general of his majesty's forces; and of the final account of Thomas Calcraft, esq. late paymaster of the royal bounty to the widows of the officers of his majesty's land-forces and marines, and the widows of half-pay officers, ended the 24th of December, 1762; and also out of the monies remaining in the office of the paymaster-general of his majesty's forces, subject to the disposition of parliament; be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 23d day of December, 1768, and not provided for by parliament. And

2. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 59,879*l.*

8*s.* 5½*d.* remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the 9th of April, 1769, for the disposition of parliament over and above the surplus of the sinking fund then remaining for the same purpose.

3. That the further encouragement of the growth and culture of raw silk, in his majesty's colonies and plantations in America, will be a great advantage to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain.

4. That a bounty on the importation of raw silk, of the growth and produce of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America, will be a proper encouragement for promoting the growth and culture thereof in the said colonies and plantations. And

5. That a bounty be granted upon raw silk, of the produce of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, imported directly from America, under proper regulations, into the port of London, for the term of 21 years, in manner following; that is to say, during the first seven years, the sum of 25*l.* for every 100*l.* value of such raw silk; during the next seven years, the sum of 20*l.* for every 100*l.* value of such raw silk; and during the last seven years, the sum of 15*l.* for every 100*l.* value of such raw silk; and that such bounty be paid out of his majesty's customs.

These were the only resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to by the house; and with respect to the sums thereby provided for, that can at present be ascertained, they stand as follow:

By the resolution of November 24	—	700,000	0	0
By that of December 6	—	1528568	11	11½
By that of February 23	—	1800000	0	0
By that of April 10	—	400000	0	0
By the first of April 11	—	780000	0	0
By the second article of ditto	—	30000	0	0
By the first of April 12	—	135177	15	6½
By the second of ditto	—	1654822	4	5½
By the first of April 18	—	109864	19	4½
By the second of ditto	—	59879	8	5½
Sum total of such provisions as can be ascertained		7208312	19	9½
Excess of the provisions	—	299309	14	11½

As we are to deduct from this sum the expence of pay and clothing of the militia, which is charged upon the land-tax for the present year, and to make allowance for the usual deficiencies, the remaining surplus of what can be specified

will not amount to a very considerable sum; especially as the deficiencies on the land-tax and malt duties for 1767, are to be made good out of the supplies for this year.

STATE PAPERS.

An address of both houses of parliament, on Monday the 13th of February, 1769.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks, for the communication your majesty has been graciously pleased to make to your parliament, of several papers relative to public transactions in your majesty's province of Massachusetts-bay,

We beg leave to express to your majesty our sincere satisfaction in the measures which your majesty has pursued, for supporting the constitution, and for inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legislature; and to give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we will effectually stand by and support your majesty, in such further measures as may be found necessary to maintain the civil magistrates in a due execution of the laws, within your majesty's province of Massachusetts-bay. And, as we conceive that nothing can be more immediately necessary, either for the maintenance of your majesty's authority in the said province; or for guarding your majesty's subjects therein from being farther deluded by the arts of wicked and designing men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual manner for bringing to condign punishment the chief authors and instigators of the late disorders, we most humbly beseech

your majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to direct your majesty's governor of Massachusetts-bay to take the most effectual methods, for procuring the fullest information that can be obtained, touching all treasons, or misprisions of treason, committed within his government, since the 30th day of December, 1767; and to transmit the same, together with the names of the persons who were most active in the commission of such offences, to one of your majesty's principal secretaries of state, in order that your majesty may issue a special commission, for inquiring of, hearing, and determining, the said offences, within this realm, pursuant to the provisions of the statute of the 35th year of the reign of king Henry VIII, in case your majesty shall, upon receiving the said information, see sufficient ground for such a proceeding.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords and gentlemen,

The sincere satisfaction you express in the measures which I have already taken, and the strong assurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still necessary, to maintain the just legislative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Massachusetts-bay, give me great pleasure.—I shall not fail to give those orders which you recommend, as the most effectual method of bringing the authors of the late unhappy disorders.

disorders in that province to condign punishment.

St. James's, March 11.

HIS majesty has been graciously pleased to extend his royal mercy to Edward M^cQuirk, found guilty of the murder of George Clarke, as appears by his royal warrant to the tenor following:

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a doubt had arisen in our royal breast concerning the evidence of the death of George Clarke, from the representations of William Bromfield, esq; surgeon, and Solomon Starling, apothecary; both of whom, as it has been represented to us, attended the deceased before his death, and expressed their opinions that he did not die of the blow he received at Brentford: and whereas it appears to us, that neither of the said persons were produced as witnesses upon the trial, though the said Solomon Starling had been examined before the coroner, and the only person called to prove that the death of the said George Clarke was occasioned by the said blow, was John Foot, surgeon, who never saw the deceased till after his death; we thought fit thereupon to refer the said representations, together with the report of the recorder of our city of London of the evidence given by Richard and William Beale, and the said John Foot, on the trial of Edward Quirk, otherwise called Edward Kirk, otherwise called Edward M^cQuirk, for the murder of the said Clarke, to the master, wardens, and the rest of the company of examiners of the surgeons company, commanding

them likewise to take such further examination of the said persons for representing, and of the said John Foot, as they might think necessary, together with the premises above-mentioned, to form and report to us their opinion, "Whether it did or did not appear to them, that the said George Clarke died in consequence of the blow he received in the riot at Brentford on the 8th of December last?" And the said court of examiners of the surgeons company having thereupon reported to us their opinion, "That it did not appear to them that he did;" we have thought proper to extend our royal mercy to him the said Edward Quirk, otherwise Edward Kirk, otherwise called Edward M^cQuirk, and to grant him our free pardon for the murder of the said George Clarke, of which he has been found guilty: Our will and pleasure therefore is, That he the said Edward Quirk, otherwise called Edward Kirk, otherwise called Edward M^cQuirk, be inserted, for the said murder, in our first and next general pardon that shall come out for the poor convicts of Newgate, without any condition whatsoever; and that in the mean time you take bail for his appearance, in order to plead our said pardon. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at our court at St. James's, the 10th day of March 1769, in the ninth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

ROCHFORD.

To our trusty and well-beloved James Eyre, esq; recorder of our city of London, the sheriffs of our said city and county of Middlesex, and all others whom it may concern.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For the suppressing riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies.

GEORGE R.

WHereas it has been represented to us, that divers dissolute and disorderly persons have most riotously and unlawfully assembled themselves together, to the disturbance of the public peace; and have in a most daring and audacious manner, assaulted several merchants and others, coming to our palace at St. James's, and have committed many acts of violence and outrage before the gates of our palace: and that these acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of a most dangerous kind; we, taking the same into our most serious consideration, and being resolved to suppress all such tumultuous riots and disorders, tending to the disturbance of the public peace, and to the endangering of all order and government, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding the lord mayor, and the justices of the peace of our city of London, and the justices of the peace of our city and liberties of Westminster, and borough of Southwark, and of the counties of Middlesex and Surry, that they do use their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies; and to put in due and strict execution the laws and statutes made for preventing, and for the more speedy and effectual suppressing and punishing the same; and that all our loving subjects be aiding and assisting therein.

Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, in the ninth year of our reign.
GOD save the KING.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the 9th day of May, 1769.

My lords and gentlemen,

Having thought it necessary to give so early a commencement to the present session of parliament, I am glad to find, that by your zeal and assiduity in the dispatch of the public business, I am now enabled to relieve you from your attendance, before the season of the year is too far advanced.

I cannot put an end to the session, without expressing my entire approbation of your conduct, and thanking you for that clear demonstration, which your proceedings, through the whole course of the session, have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attachment of my parliament to my person and government, as well as of their steady adherence to the true interest of their country.

It was with much satisfaction that I observed your particular attention to those great objects, which at the opening of the session, I recommended to your immediate consideration: The result of your deliberations respecting the late acquisitions in the East-Indies, has shewn that you were not more attentive to the immediate benefit arising therefrom in point of revenue, than to the securing, at all events, the permanent commercial interests of this country, and guarding against every possible discouragement

agement to our own manufactures, and to the industry of my subjects. What more remains to be done for securing these valuable acquisitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide with all convenient dispatch, at your next meeting.

The measures which I had taken regarding the late unhappy disturbances in North America, have been already laid before you. They have received your approbation; and you have assured me of your firm support in the prosecution of them. Nothing, in my opinion, could be more likely to enable the well-disposed among my subjects, in that part of the world, effectually to discourage and defeat the designs of the factious and seditious, than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the legislature in the resolution of maintaining the execution of the laws in every part of my dominions. And there is nothing I more ardently wish for, than to see it produce that good effect.

With respect to foreign affairs, my own determination, as well as the assurances given me by the other powers of Europe, continue the same as I communicated to you at the beginning of this session: and, however unsuccessful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate rupture which has happened between Russia and the Porte, I shall not fail to use my good offices towards restoring peace between those powers: and I trust, that the calamities of war will not extend to any other part of Europe.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, as well for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the current year, as for the pro-

vision which you have made for enabling me to discharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil government. Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties increasing upon me from the continuance of that debt, I shall ever consider as an additional motive for me to endeavour to confine the expences of my civil government within such bounds, as the honour of my crown can possibly admit.

My lords and gentlemen,

It gives me great concern to be obliged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary earnestness, that you would all, in your several counties, exert your utmost efforts for the maintenance of public peace, and of good order among my people. You must be sensible, that whatever obstructs, in any degree, the regular execution of the laws, or weakens the authority of the magistrature, must lessen the only security which my people can have for the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and liberties. From your endeavours in this common cause, I promise myself the most salutary effects. On my part, no countenance or support shall be wanting; for as I have ever made, and ever shall make, our excellent constitution the rule of my own conduct, so shall I always consider it as equally my duty to exert every power, with which that constitution has entrusted me, for preserving it safe from violation of every kind: being fully convinced, that in so doing I shall most effectually provide for the true interest and happiness of my people.

His excellency George lord viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, his speech to both houses of parliament at Dublin, on Tuesday the 17th day of October, 1769.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with particular satisfaction that, in obedience to his majesty's commands; I meet the first parliament, limited in duration, that ever assembled in this kingdom.

I am confident that you are come together with the justest sentiments of duty and affection to our most excellent sovereign, who has gratified the earnest wishes of his faithful subjects of Ireland with that great improvement of their constitution.

I flatter myself that the protestant interest has already found the happy effects of it; and that the many gracious marks which you have experienced of his majesty's paternal regard, will animate your deliberations, and direct them to all such measures as may secure to you the blessings you enjoy.

Since the last session of parliament, the royal family has been increased by the birth of another princess; interested as you are in the happiness of his majesty, and of his illustrious house, you will receive with the sincerest pleasure a communication of so joyful an event.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the proper accounts and estimates to be laid before you; and doubt not you will make every necessary provision for the honour of his majesty's government, and the safety and welfare of this kingdom.

I am extremely happy to inform

you, that the exigencies of government have required only a very moderate use to be made of that confidential credit which was granted by the last parliament; and I trust you will always find, on my part, the same attention to public economy.

My lords and gentlemen,

As the wisest nations have ever deemed times of peace the best season for improving their civil polity, and providing for their security, I recommend it to you not to neglect the present favourable opportunity.

The strength and riches of a country are in proportion to the number of its industrious inhabitants; and as a religious and virtuous education is the surest guide to industry and good morals, you will not be unmindful of that useful and charitable institution, the protestant charter schools; you will consider the original design and great end of them; you will observe whether their course corresponds with their first plan, and you will correct any defects which experience may point out to you.

The linen manufacture is an object which will always engage our utmost attention. I see with the truest pleasure that source of opulence daily extending itself over this kingdom; be it your care to preserve it in full credit; and that neither fraud or negligence, which have so often proved fatal to the most flourishing branches of commerce and manufacture, be suffered to defeat this national acquisition.

I must recommend to your most serious consideration, what farther laws may be necessary to prevent the pernicious practice of the clandestine running of goods. The great lengths to which it has been

carried of late, and the obstruction which the revenue officers frequently meet with in the execution of their duty, require some effectual remedy. The suppression of these abuses will have a double effect; as, at the same time that it increases the public stock and national strength, it will afford a just and equitable assistance to the honest citizen and fair trader.

In these and all your consultations, I am persuaded you will proceed with that unanimity and wisdom which matters of such high importance require. You cannot fail by such conduct to meet with his majesty's most favourable countenance and approbation; and you may in every thing rely on my best assistance, not only from the duty I owe to the king, but from the sincere affection which I bear to this kingdom.

The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

W E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your throne, with our grateful acknowledgement of the many inestimable blessings which we have enjoyed during your majesty's most auspicious reign.

Permit us to assure your majesty, that we are come together with the justest sentiments of duty and affection to your majesty, who has gratified the earnest wishes of your faithful subjects of Ireland with that great improvement of our consti-

tution, the act for limiting the duration of parliaments.

We trust, the protestant interest has already experienced its salutary effects; and we are happy in the consideration that his excellency, our present chief governor, that faithful servant of the crown, and affectionate friend to this country, who has the satisfaction of meeting, in obedience to your majesty's commands, the first parliament, limited in its duration, that ever assembled in this kingdom, hath, through your majesty's goodness to your people here, been continued amongst us, not only to be a joyful witness of those happy effects, but to afford us the welcome opportunity of conveying, through him, to your majesty, our thanks for that invaluable benefit, which, by your majesty's grace and favour, he was made the happy instrument of conferring upon us.

We should be unworthy of the many gracious marks which we have experienced of your majesty's paternal regard, if it did not animate our deliberations, and direct them to all such measures as may secure the continuance of those blessings which we enjoy.

Interested, as we are, in the domestic happiness of your majesty, and your royal and most excellent consort, and in whatever contributes to the strength of your illustrious house, we have received with the sincerest pleasure the communication of an increase of your royal family, since the last session of parliament, by the birth of another prince.

As we are taught, by the examples of the wisest nations, as well as by the nature and reason of things, that times of peace are the best

best seasons for improving the civil polity of a nation, and providing for its security; we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we shall not be regardless of the opportunity which Providence is now pleased to favour us with.

Permit us, royal sir, further to assure your majesty, that in all our consultations upon those great and national objects which have been recommended to us in his excellency's speech from the throne, we will proceed with that diligence and unanimity which matters of such high importance require, and which may procure to us, what we most ardently wish to obtain, a continuance of your majesty's favourable countenance and approbation.

The humble address of the knights, citizens, and burgeses in parliament assembled.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to assure your majesty of our firm attachment to your sacred person, royal family, and government.

We beg leave to express the justest sentiments of duty and affection to your majesty, for having gratified the earnest wishes of your faithful subjects with that great improvement of the constitution, the law for limiting the duration of parliaments; the happy effects of which begin already to appear, in strengthening and extending the protestant religion in this kingdom.

We most thankfully acknowledge the many gracious marks we have

experienced of your majesty's paternal regard to your subjects of this kingdom; the sense of which must at all times animate our deliberations, and direct them to all such measures as may secure to us the blessings we enjoy under your auspicious government.

Permit us to congratulate your majesty on the further addition to your illustrious house by the birth of another princess; an event which must give the highest satisfaction to a people so deeply interested in the happiness of so excellent a sovereign, adorned with every virtue that constitutes the great king and the amiable father of a family.

We return our most sincere thanks to your majesty, for giving the first parliament limited in duration an opportunity of meeting his excellency lord Townshend, a chief governor, under whose administration we obtained that excellent law; from whose experience of our loyalty and zeal, and from whose mild and prudent government we have the highest expectations, that the honour of the crown and the liberties of the people will be duly attended to.

The great affection which your loyal and faithful commons of Ireland have ever testified for your sacred person, and the succession of your illustrious house, will always induce them, to the utmost of their abilities, to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the support of your majesty's government, and the safety of this kingdom.

Fully sensible that times of peace are the best seasons for improving the civil polity, and providing for the security of a nation, and that the strength and riches of a country must be in proportion to the

the number of its industrious inhabitants, and the purity of their morals, we assure your majesty, that we shall be particularly attentive to that useful and charitable institution, the protestant charter schools, so as that the same shall be rendered as advantageous as possible to this country; and that we shall, to the utmost of our power, promote and extend the linen manufacture of this kingdom, and provide such farther laws as may be necessary to prevent the pernicious practice of the clandestine running of goods: and that, in these and all our other consultations, we shall proceed with that unanimity and wisdom, which matters of such high importance require.

Addreses to the lord lieutenant.

The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled.

May it please your excellency, **W** E his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, do, with the utmost satisfaction, offer your excellency our sincerest thanks for your most excellent speech from the throne.

We beg leave to assure your excellency, that we consider it as a great proof of his majesty's goodness to us, that he hath been pleased to continue your excellency our chief governor, to meet us in this first parliament limited in its duration, that ever assembled in this kingdom.

We cannot but have observed, in the course of your excellency's residence amongst us, how much your excellency's thoughts and endeavours have been employed to acquire a

true knowledge of the circumstances, affairs, and true interests of this country, from whence, and from a reflection upon the integrity with which you have served his majesty, and the eminent services which you have done your country in the great stations to which you have been called, we have the most pleasing hopes, and fairest prospect, that your excellency's administration here will proceed in such a manner, as to render it throughout glorious to his majesty, honourable to yourself, and most propitious and fortunate to this kingdom.

Your benevolence and affection for us, manifested by the many instances which you have given us of it, inspire us with an earnest desire to render your government as easy to yourself as so arduous and important a concern can be.

We beg leave to add our assurances to your excellency, that all our deliberations upon those great and important matters, recommended to us with great force and energy in your speech, shall be conducted by us in such a manner as may recommend us to, what we ever wish above all things to obtain, his majesty's gracious approbation, and as may preserve to us your excellency's favourable opinion.

His excellency's answer.

My lords,

I am truly sensible of the honour you have done me by this kind and affectionate address; and I shall flatter myself, that a constant obedience to the just and gracious commands of my royal master, and a warm attachment to your interests and prosperity, will continue to me the invaluable possession of your confidence and approbation.

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The humble address of the knights, citizens and burgeses, in parliament assembled.

May it please your excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, return your excellency our most humble thanks for your most excellent speech from the throne, and beg leave at the same time to express our sincere and hearty congratulation on this parliament being appointed to meet your excellency, under whose administration this kingdom has been made happy in the acquisition of that great improvement to our constitution, the law for limiting the duration of parliaments; and as we are the first parliament that has ever assembled in this kingdom in consequence of that law, we consider it as a particular mark of his majesty's goodness, that he has been pleased to give us this opportunity of assuring your excellency, that we entertain the justest sense of and gratitude for your excellency's effectual endeavours in favour of that measure; among the many happy effects of which, the increase and strengthening of the protestant interest begin already to take place.

When we reflect on this, and the many other convincing proofs which this kingdom has received of your excellency's true regard to its welfare and happiness, we have the fullest confidence that under your excellency's administration, the honour and dignity of the crown, and the just rights and liberties of the people, will be maintained and protected.

We beg leave to assure your excellency, that we shall cheerfully concur in granting such supplies as

shall be necessary for the support of his majesty's government, and the safety and welfare of this kingdom.

We return your excellency our hearty thanks, for your having been pleased to inform us that the exigencies of government have required only a very moderate use to be made of that confidential credit which was granted by the last parliament; and we are thoroughly satisfied, that, during your excellency's administration, the same attention to the public oeconomy will continue.

We shall not neglect the favourable opportunity which this time of peace affords us to attend to those objects which your excellency has been pleased to recommend to us; and as we are fully confident that the strength and riches of a country are in proportion to the number, industry, and good morals of the inhabitants, we shall use our utmost endeavours to make that useful and charitable institution, the protestant charter schools, effectually correspond with its original design and great end.

The linen manufacture is an object which shall always engage our earnest attention; and it shall be our care, as far as in us lies, to preserve that important branch of our trade in its fullest credit and extent.

We shall take into our most serious consideration, what further laws may be necessary, to prevent the clandestine running of goods; a practice so injurious to the public revenue, and detrimental to the fair trader.

We beg leave to return our warmest acknowledgements to your excellency, for the affection you have been pleased to express for this kingdom;

kingdom; and to assure your excellency, that we, on our part, shall make it our study in all our consultations, to proceed with that unanimity which your excellency has been pleased to recommend to us.

His excellency's answer.

I am extremely obliged to the house of commons for this kind address, which gives me the greater satisfaction, as it follows your experience of my conduct during a residence of two years in this kingdom.

I cannot, however, but impute a great part of this honour to the respect which his majesty's faithful commons of Ireland have, upon every occasion, expressed for the high commission his majesty has placed in my hands.

Be assured, gentlemen, that I shall endeavour, by a steady, and, I hope, disinterested attention, to the true service of this kingdom, and by a just representation of the constant and unshaken loyalty of the people of Ireland, to preserve your approbation and confidence.

His excellency George lord viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, his speech to both houses of parliament at Dublin, on Tuesday the 26th day of December, 1769.

My lords and gentlemen,

THE attention you have shewn to the great objects which have been particularly recommended by me to your consideration, and the provisions which have been made for the safety and security of this kingdom, call upon me not only to express my approbation of, but to thank you, as I

now do, for your conduct in these particulars.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

It is with great pleasure that I thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted, and the provision which you have made, for the present establishment, the public credit, and the safety of this kingdom.

When I first met you in parliament, as I knew and could rely upon it, that nothing could move from his majesty but what would be expressive of his constant and ardent desire to maintain and preserve every constitutional right to his people, I little thought that any thing would happen, during the course of this session, that could possibly affect the just rights of his majesty, and of the crown of Great Britain, so as to afford his majesty any just cause of dissatisfaction, and make it necessary for me, specially to assert and vindicate those rights.

It is therefore with great concern that I have seen and observed, in the votes and journals of the house of commons, printed by your order, a late proceeding by you, of such a nature, and of such effect, with respect to the rights of his majesty, and the crown of Great Britain, as to make it necessary for me, on this day, and in this place, to take notice of, and animadvert thereupon; I mean, the vote and resolution of the twenty-first day of November last, by which you, gentlemen of the house of commons, declare, that a bill, intituled, An act for granting to his majesty the several duties, rates, impositions and taxes, therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided

vided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such a manner as is therein directed, which had been duly certified from hence to his majesty, and, by his majesty, had been transmitted in due form under the great seal of Great Britain, and which had been read a first time by you, and which was rejected by you on that day, was so rejected, because it did not take its rise in your house.

This vote, and this resolution of yours, declaring that the said bill was rejected, because it did not take its rise in your house, being contrary to the acts of parliament of this kingdom of the 8th of Henry VIth, and the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, and the usage and practice ever since, and intrenching upon the just rights of his majesty, and the crown of Great Britain, to transmit such bills to be treated of and considered in parliament here; I am now to assert his majesty's royal authority, and the rights of the crown of Great Britain, in this respect, and in such a manner as may be most public and permanent; and therefore I do here, in full parliament, make my public protest against the said vote and resolution of the house of commons, by which you, gentlemen of that house, declare that the said bill was rejected by you, because it did not take its rise in your house, and against the entries of the said vote and resolution, which remain in the journals of the house of commons.

And I do require the clerk of this house now to read my said protest, and to enter it in the journals of this house, that it may there remain to future ages, as a vindication of the undoubted rights and authority of his majesty, and of the rights of the Crown of Great Britain in this particular,

In this protest, I think myself warranted in all respects; and if it needed, as I conceive it doth not, any other strength than that it derives from the statutes which I have mentioned, and from the usage and practice ever since, it would be found in that precedent which appears in the journals of this house of the 3d day of Nov. 1692, under the reign of that glorious and immortal prince king William the third, the great deliverer of these kingdoms, and the constant and magnanimous assertor and preserver of the civil and religious rights of mankind.

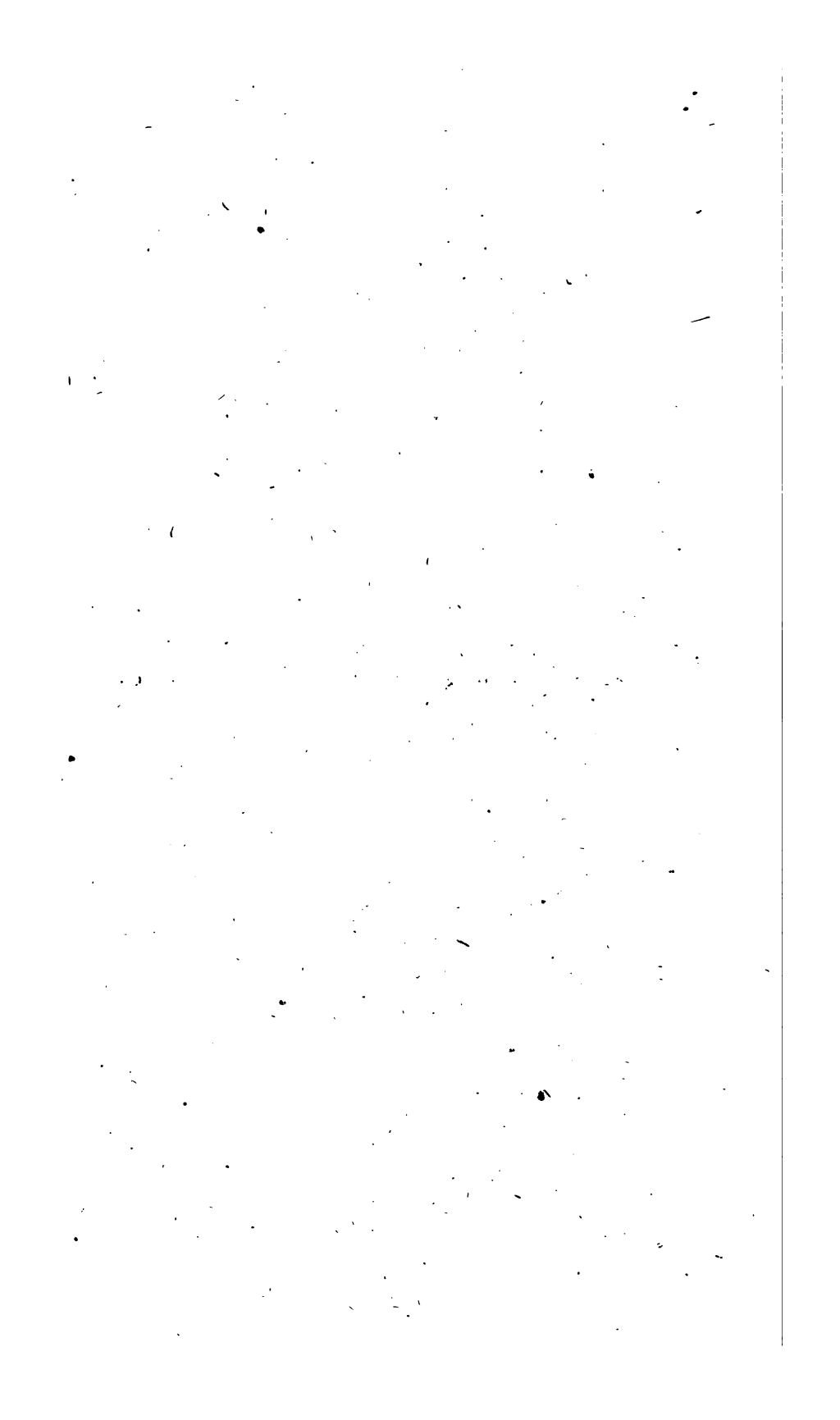
After which the lord chancellor, by his excellency's command, said,

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his excellency the lord lieutenant's pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of March next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of March next.

Our readers will see the protest of the lords, made in consequence of this speech, in the Appendix to the Chronicle, p. 176.

CHARACTERS.



CHARACTERS.

Of the Malais; from the Travels of a Philosopher. By Mr. le Poivre.

BEYOND the kingdom of Siam is the peninsula of Malacca; a country formerly well peopled, and, consequently, well cultivated. This nation was once one of the greatest powers, and made a very considerable figure on the theatre of Asia. The sea was covered with their ships, and they carried on a most extensive commerce. Their laws, however, were apparently very different from those which subsist among them at present. From time to time, they sent out numbers of colonies, which, one after another, peopled the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes or Macassar, the Moluccas, the Philippines, and those innumerable islands of the Archipelago, which bound Asia on the east, and which occupy an extent of seven hundred leagues in longitude, from east to west, by about six hundred of latitude, from north to south. The inhabitants of all these islands, those at least upon the coasts, are the same people; they speak almost the same language, have the same laws, the same manners.—Is it not somewhat singular, that this nation, whose possessions are so extensive, should scarce be known in Europe?—I shall endeavour to give you an idea of those laws, and those manners; you will, from thence, easily judge of their agriculture.

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Travellers who make observations on the Malais, are astonished to find, in the centre of Asia, under the scorching climate of the Line, the laws, the manners, the customs, and the prejudices of the ancient inhabitants of the north of Europe. The Malais are governed by feudal laws, that capricious system, conceived for the defence of the liberty of a few against the tyranny of one, whilst the multitude is subjected to slavery and oppression.

A chief, who has the title of king, or sultan, issues his commands to his great vassals, who obey when they think proper. These have inferior vassals, who often act in the same manner with regard to them. A small part of the nation live independent, under the title of *Oramçai* or *noble*, and sell their services, to those who pay them best; whilst the body of the nation is composed of slaves, and live in perpetual servitude.

With these laws the Malais are restless, fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigrations, colonies, desperate enterprizes, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and their bravery, whilst they are universally considered, by those with whom they have intercourse, as the most treacherous, ferocious people on the face of the globe; and yet, which appeared to me extremely singular, they speak the softest language of

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Asia.

Asia. That which the Count de Forbin has said, in his memoirs, of the ferocity of the Macassars, is exactly true, and is the reigning characteristic of the whole Malay nations. More attached to the absurd laws of their pretended honour, than to those of justice or humanity, you always observe, that, amongst them, the strong oppress and destroy the weak; their treaties of peace and friendship never subsisting beyond that self-interest which induced them to make them, they are almost always armed, and either at war amongst themselves, or employed in pillaging their neighbours.

This ferocity, which the Malais qualify under the name of courage, is so well known to the European companies, who have settlements in the Indies, that they have universally agreed in prohibiting the captains of their ships, who may put into the Malay islands, from taking on board any seamen of that nation, except in the greatest distress, and then, on no account, to exceed two or three.

It is nothing uncommon for a handful of these horrid savages suddenly to embark, attack a vessel by surprise, poignard in hand, massacre the people, and make themselves masters of her. Malay batteaux, with twenty-five or thirty men, have been known to board European ships of thirty or forty guns, in order to take possession of them, and murder, with their poignards, great part of the crew. The Malay history is full of such enterprises, which mark the desperate ferocity of these barbarians.

The Malais, who are not slaves, go always armed: they would think themselves disgraced if they went abroad without their poig-

nards, which they call *Crit*. The industry of this nation even surpasses itself, in the fabric of this destructive weapon.

As their lives are a perpetual round of agitation and tumult, they could never endure the long flowing habits which prevail amongst the other Asiatics. The habits of the Malais are exactly adapted to their shapes, and loaded with a multitude of buttons, which fasten them close to their bodies in every part.—I relate these seemingly trifling observations, in order to prove, that, in climates the most opposite, the same laws produce similar manners, customs, and prejudices. Their effect is the same too with respect to agriculture.

The lands possessed by the Malais are, in general, of a superior quality. Nature seems to have taken pleasure in there assembling her most favourite productions. They have not only those to be found in the territories of Siam, but a variety of others peculiar to these islands. The country is covered with odoriferous woods, such as the eagle or aloes wood, the sandal, and the cassia odorata, a species of cinnamon. You there breathe an air impregnated with the odours of innumerable flowers of the greatest fragrance, of which there is a perpetual succession the year round, the sweet flavour of which captivates the soul, and inspires the most voluptuous sensations. No traveller, wandering over the plains of Malacca, but feels himself strongly impelled to wish his residence fixed in a place so luxuriant in allurements, where nature triumphs without the assistance of art.

The Malay islands produce various kinds of dying woods, particularly the *Sapan*, which is the same

fame with the Brazil wood. There are also a number of gold mines, which the inhabitants of Sumatra and Malacca call *Ophiri*: some of which, those especially on the eastern coast, are richer than those of Brazil or Peru. There are likewise mines of fine copper, mixed with gold, which the inhabitants name *Tombage*. In the islands of Sumatra and Banea are mines of calin, or fine tin; and at Succadana, in the island of Borneo, is a mine of diamonds. Those islands enjoy also, exclusively, the rotin, the sagou (or bread palm-tree) the camphire, and other precious aromatics, which we know under the name of various spices.

The sea too teems with abundance of excellent fish, together with ambergris, pearls, and those delicate birds nests, (so much in request in China) formed in the rocks with the spawn of fishes, and the foam of the sea, by a species of small-sized swallow, peculiar to those seas: this is of such an exquisite substance and flavour, that the Chinese long purchased them for their weight in gold, and still buy them at an excessive price.

In the midst of all this luxuriance of nature, the Malay is miserable. The culture of the lands, abandoned to slaves, is fallen into contempt. These wretched labourers, dragged incessantly from their rustic employments, by their restless masters, who delight in war and maritime enterprizes, have rarely time, and never resolution, to give the necessary attention to the labouring of their grounds. Their lands, in general, remain uncultivated, and produce no kind of grain for the subsistence of the inhabitants.

The sagou-tree, in part, supplies the defect of grain. This admi-

nable tree is a present which bountiful nature hath made to men incapable of labour. It requires no culture; it is a species of the palm-tree, which grows naturally, in the woods, to the height of about twenty or thirty feet; its circumference being sometimes from five to six. Its ligneous bark is about an inch in thickness, and covers a multitude of long fibres, which, being interwoven with one another, envelope a mass of a gummy kind of meal. As soon as this tree is ripe, a whitish dust, which transpires through the pores of the leaves, and adheres to their extremities, proclaims its maturity. The Malais then cut them down near the root, divide them into several sections, which they split into quarters: they soon scoop out the mass of mealy substance, which is enveloped by and adheres to the fibres; they dilute it in pure water, and then pass it through a straining bag of fine cloth, in order to separate it from the fibres. When this paste has lost part of its moisture by evaporation, the Malais throw it into a kind of earthen vessel, of different shapes, where they allow it to dry and harden. This paste is wholesome nourishing food, and preserves for many years.

The Indians in general, when they use the sagou, use no other preparation than diluting it in water; but sometimes they dress it after different manners; they have the art of separating the finest of the flour, and reducing it to little grains, somewhat resembling grains of rice. The sagou, thus prepared, is preferred to the other, for the aged and infirm; and is an excellent remedy for many complaints in the stomach. When diluted, either in cold or boiling water, it

forms a whitish jelly, very agreeable to the taste. Though this sagou-bearing-palm grows naturally in the forests, the Malay chiefs have formed considerable plantations of it, which constitute one of their principal resources for subsistence.

They might have the finest orchards in the world, would they give themselves the trouble to collect the various plants of those excellent fruits which nature has so liberally bestowed upon them: we find, however, none but a few straggling trees, planted at random around their houses, or dispersed over their lands without symmetry or order.

Of the Cochín-Chinese; from the same.

THE Cochín-Chinese, who border on Camboya to the north, observing the lands of this kingdom desolated and abandoned, some years ago took possession of such tracts as were most convenient, and have there introduced an excellent culture. The province of Donnay, usurped in this manner from Camboya, is at present the granary of Cochín-China. This kingdom, one of the greatest in Eastern Asia, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was inhabited by an inconsiderable nation, barbarous and savage, known by the name of *Loi*, who, living partly by fishing, partly on roots, and the wild fruits of the country, paid little regard to agriculture.

A Tonquinese prince, unsuccessful in a war he carried on against the king of Tonquin (under whom he enjoyed an office somewhat resembling the *maires de palais*, un-

der the Merovingian race of the kings of France) retired with his soldiers and adherents across the river which divides that kingdom from Cochín-China. The savages, who then possessed this country, fled before these strangers, and took refuge among the mountains of Tsiampa. After a long war with their old enemies, who pursued them, the Tonquinese fugitives remained at length peaceable possessors of the country known under the name of Cochín-China: it extends about two hundred leagues from north to south, but narrow and unequal from east to west. They then applied themselves entirely to the cultivation of rice, which being the ordinary food of the inhabitants of Asia, is to them an object of the greatest importance. They separated into little cantonments, and established themselves on the plains, which extend along the banks of the river.

The fertility of the soil, which had laid long uncultivated, soon recompensed their labours by abundance; population increased in proportion to their culture; and their cantons extended in such a manner, that all the plains of this vast country, being put into a state of improvement, they were tempted to make encroachments on those of Camboya, which were in a manner totally abandoned. I never saw any country where the progress of population was so remarkable as in Cochín-China, which must be attributed not only to the climate, and the fertility of the soil, but to the simplicity of their manners, to the prudence and industry of the women as well as the men, and to the variety of excellent fish, which, with rice, is their ordinary food.

Our author, after giving an account of the culture practised by the natives of this country, for the productions of vast crops of different kinds of rice and other grain, as well as the greatest quantities of sugar of any country in Asia, together with their methods of refining it, proceeds as follows :

The process of the Cochin-Chinese, in refining their sugar, goes no further: they are unacquainted with the stoves in use in the West-Indies. After having clayed their sugars sufficiently, they sell them in the public markets, particularly to the Chinese, and other strangers, who are invited to their ports by the moderate price of their commodity, which is cheaper at Cochin-China than any where in India.

The white sugar of the best quality is generally sold at the port of Faifo, in exchange for other merchandise, at the rate of three piastres, (about fourteen shillings) the Cochin-China quintal, which weighs from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds French*. The trade in this commodity is immense. The Chinese alone, whose lands do not produce enough for their own consumption, purchase annually from Cochin-China about forty thousand barrels, weighing about two thousand pounds per barrel.

This country, it should be observed, which produces this commodity in such abundance, and at so low a price, being a new kingdom, ought to be considered in some measure as a colony: it is worthy observation too, that the

sugar-cane is there cultivated by free men, and all the process of preparation and refining, the work of free hands. Compare then the price of the Cochin-Chinese production with the same commodity which is cultivated and prepared by the wretched slaves of our European colonies, and judge if, to procure sugar from our colonies, it was necessary to authorize by law the slavery of the unhappy Africans transported to America. From what I have observed at Cochin-China, I cannot entertain a doubt, but that our West-Indian colonies, had they been distributed without reservation amongst a free people, would have produced double the quantity that is now procured from the labour of the unfortunate negroes.

What advantage, then, has accrued to Europe, civilized as it is, and thoroughly versed in the laws of nature and the rights of mankind, by legally authorising in our colonies the daily outrages against human nature, permitting them to debase man almost below the level of the beasts of the field? These slavish laws have proved as opposite to its interest as they are to its honour, and to the laws of humanity. This remark I have often made.

Liberty and property form the basis of abundance, and good agriculture; I never observed it to flourish where those rights of mankind were not firmly established. The earth, which multiplies her productions with a kind of profusion, under the hands of the free-born labourer, seems to shrink into barrenness under the sweat of the slave. Such is the will of the

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* Ninety-one pounds eight ounces French, make one hundred pounds English.

great Author of our nature, who has created man free, and assigned to him the earth, that he might cultivate his possession with the sweat of his brow; but still should enjoy his liberty.

The Cochín-Chinese are gentle, hospitable, frugal, and industrious. There is not a beggar in the country; and robbery and murder, absolutely unknown. A stranger may wander over the kingdom, from one end to another, (the capital excepted) without meeting the slightest insult: he will be every where received with a most eager curiosity, but at the same time with great benevolence. I have here remarked a custom singular indeed, but expressive of their goodness of heart. A Cochín-Chinese traveller, who has not money sufficient to defray his expences at an inn, enters the first house of the town or village he arrives at: no body inquires his business; he speaks to none; but waits in silence the hour of dinner; so soon as the rice is served up, he modestly approaches, places himself at table along with the family, eats, drinks, and departs without pronouncing a single word, or any person's putting to him a single question: it was enough they saw he was a man, a brother in distress; they asked no further information.

The six first kings, founders of this monarchy, governed the nation as a father governs his family; they established the laws of nature alone; they themselves paid the first obedience to them. Chiefs of an immense family of labourers, they gave the first example of labour; they honoured and encouraged agri-

culture, as the most useful and honourable employment of mankind. They required from their subjects only a small annual free-gift, to defray the expence of their defensive war against their Tonquinefe enemies.

This imposition was regulated by way of poll-tax, with the greatest equity. Every man, able to labour the ground, paid in to the magistrate, on account of the prince, a small sum proportioned to the strength of his constitution, and the vigour of his arm: and nothing more. It was under their reign, that this nation multiplied so surprisingly, in consequence of the plenty furnished by the culture of their fields. Whilst they reigned, the treaties entered into, on the banks of the river which separates Tonquin from Cochín-China, between the chiefs of their family and those who followed them in their retreat, were most religiously observed. It is to this reciprocal fidelity that Cochín-China owes its present flourishing state, with regard to power, population, and agriculture. Their successor, who now reigns, inherits their goodness of heart, but has the weakness to suffer himself to be governed by his slaves. These have acquired the art of separating the interest of the prince from that of his people. They have inspired him with the thirst after personal riches. The vast quantity of gold which they have dug from the mines, during this reign, has already proved detrimental to industry and agriculture. In the palace it has been productive of luxury and corruption, its never-failing attendants.

This

This prince has been insensibly led to despise the simple habitations of his ancestors. He has built a superb palace, a league in circumference, surrounded by a wall of brick, on the model of that of Pekin. Sixteen hundred pieces of cannon, mounted around the palace, announce to the people the approaching loss of their liberties and rights.

He found a necessity too for a winter palace, a summer palace, and an autumn palace. The old taxes were by no means sufficient to defray these expences; they were augmented; and new impositions devised, which, being no longer voluntary contributions, could not be levied but by force, and tyrannical oppression. His courtiers, who found their interest in the corruption of their prince, have given him the title of *King of Heaven: Vous T'si*, hearing himself often so stiled, at length thought he might assume it—"Why," addressing himself one day to me, "don't you come oftener to pay your court to the *King of Heaven?*"

These designing sycophants, who guard every avenue to the royal ear, have had the address to over-awe the ordinary administration of justice; and, taking advantage of exemption from punishment, have pillaged the labourers, and filled the provinces with oppression and distress.

All along the high roads I have seen whole villages newly abandoned by their inhabitants, harassed by fruitless toil, and never-ending exactions; and their fields, in consequence, falling back to their first uncultivated state.

In the midst of all this growing disorder, the prince, whose mind

has been surprized by fawning flatterers, and who alone is ignorant of the villany of those around him, still preserves a respect for the manners of his ancestors; he does not, indeed, like his forefathers, give an example of personal labour, but still his desire is to protect agriculture.

I have seen him, at the commencement of the new year, preside, with all the simplicity of his predecessors, at the general assembly of the nation, which is annually held on that day, in the open field, in order to renew the reciprocal oath for observation of the primordial contract, which established him father of the people, at the same time that they invested him alone with the power, the noblest indeed of all, of making his people happy.

When he speaks of his subjects, he calls them still by no other name than that of his children. I have seen him too assist, like a simple individual, in the annual assembly of his family, according to the ancient usage of the nation; an assembly where the most aged always preside, without regard to the dignities of those of younger years. This, however, seemed to me only a formality venerable from custom; for what is man, where the *King of Heaven* appears.

Corruption, it is true, has not yet infected the general body of the people; they still preserve their primitive manners: it is hitherto confined to the palace, and the capital; its source, however, is too elevated to prevent its poisoned streams from flowing to the plains. It is from the great that the corruption of a people ever derives its origin.

When it shall have infected every rank ; when the foundation of agriculture, liberty, and property, already attacked by the great, shall be overthrown ; when the profession of the farmer shall become the most contemptible, and the least lucrative, what must be the fate of agriculture ? Without a flourishing agriculture, what must be the fate of those multitudes, fostered under its wing ?—what must be the fate of prince and people ? It will resemble that of the nation who possessed the country before them ; perhaps that of the savages, who yielded it to that nation : of them there are no remains, but the ruins of an immense wall, near the capital, which appears to have been part of a great city : it is of brick, and of a form very different from what is to be seen in the other countries of Asia : no history, however, no tradition, has preserved the memory of the builders.

Upon the whole I conclude, from the general corruption which threatens the manners of the Cochinchinese, that agriculture is on the decline ; and that, whatever efforts they may make to support it, it has now passed its meridian, and must infallibly degenerate.

Some account of the origin and founders of the sect of Anabaptists, and of John Boccold their king ; from Dr. Robertson's history of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V.

WHILE Francis waited for an opportunity to renew a war, which had hitherto proved so fatal to himself and his subjects, a transaction of a very singular nature was carried on in Germany.

Among many beneficial and salutary effects of which the reformation was the immediate cause, it was attended, as must be the case, in all actions and events wherein men are concerned, with some consequences of an opposite nature. When the human mind is roused by grand objects, and agitated by strong passions, its operations acquire such force, that they are apt to become irregular, and extravagant. Upon any great revolution in religion, such irregularities abound most, at that particular period, when men, having thrown off the authority of their ancient principles, do not yet fully comprehend the nature, or feel the obligation of those new ones which they have embraced. The mind, in that situation, pushing forward with the boldness which prompted it to reject established opinions, and not guided by a clear knowledge of the system substituted in their place, disdains all restraint, and runs into wild notions, that often lead to scandalous or immoral conduct. Thus, in the first ages of the Christian church, many of the new converts, having renounced their ancient creeds, and being but imperfectly acquainted with the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, broached the most extravagant opinions, equally subversive of piety and virtue ; all which errors disappeared or were exploded when the knowledge of religion increased, and came to be more generally diffused. In like manner, soon after Luther's appearance, the rashness or ignorance of some of his disciples led them to publish absurd and pernicious tenets, which being proposed to men extremely illiterate, but fond of novelty, and at a time when their minds

minds were turned wholly towards religious speculations, gained too easy credit and authority among them. To these causes must be imputed the extravagancies of Muncer, in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty-five, as well as the rapid progress which they made among the peasants; but though the insurrection excited by that fanatic was soon suppressed, several of his followers lurked in different places, and endeavoured privately to propagate his opinions.

In those provinces of Upper Germany, which had already been so cruelly wasted by their enthusiastic rage, the magistrates watched their motions with such severe attention, that many of them found it necessary to retire into other countries, some were punished, others driven into exile, and their errors were entirely rooted out. But in the Netherlands and Westphalia, where the pernicious tendency of their opinions was more unknown, and guarded against with less care, they got admittance into several towns, and spread the infection of their principles. The most remarkable of their religious tenets related to the sacrament of baptism, which, as they contended, ought to be administered only to persons grown up to years of understanding, and should be performed not by sprinkling them with water, but by dipping them in it: for this reason they condemned the baptism of infants, and re-baptizing all whom they admitted into their society, the sect came to be distinguished by the name of Anabaptists. To this peculiar notion concerning baptism, which has the appearance of being founded on the practice of the church in the apostolic age, and

contains nothing inconsistent with the peace and order of human society, they added other principles of a most enthusiastic, as well as dangerous nature. They maintained, that, among Christians, who had the precepts of the gospel to direct, and the Spirit of God to guide them, the office of magistracy was not only unnecessary, but an unlawful encroachment on their spiritual liberty; that the distinctions occasioned by birth, or rank, or wealth, being contrary to the spirit of the gospel, which considers all men as equal, should be entirely abolished; that all Christians, throwing their possessions into one common stock, should live together in that state of equality which becomes members of the same family; that as neither the laws of nature, nor the precepts of the New Testament, had placed any restraint upon men with regard to the number of wives which they might marry, they should use that liberty which God himself had granted to the patriarchs.

Such opinions, propagated and maintained with enthusiastic zeal and boldness, were not long in producing the violent effects natural to them. Two Anabaptist prophets, John Matthias, a baker of Haerlem, and John Boccold, or Beukels, a journeyman taylor of Leyden, possessed with the rage of making proselytes, fixed their residence at Munster, an imperial city in Westphalia, of the first rank, under the sovereignty of its bishop, but governed by its own senate and consuls. As neither of these fanaticks wanted the talents necessary for such an undertaking, great resolution, the appearance of sanctity, bold pretensions to inspi-
ration,

ration, and a confident and plausible manner of discoursing, they soon gained many converts. Among these were Rothman, who had first preached the Protestant doctrine in Munster, and Cnipperdoling, a citizen of good birth and considerable eminence. Emboldened by the countenance of such disciples, they openly taught their opinions; and not satisfied with that liberty, they made several attempts, though without success, to seize the town, in order to get their tenets established by public authority. At last, having secretly called in their associates from the neighbouring country, they suddenly took possession of the arsenal and senate-house in the night-time, and running through the streets with drawn swords, and horrible howlings, cried out alternately, "Repent, and be baptized," and "Depart, ye ungodly." The senators, the canons, the nobility, together with the more sober citizens, whether Papists or Protestants, terrified at their threats and outcries, fled in confusion, and left the city under the dominion of a frantic multitude, consisting chiefly of strangers. Nothing now remaining to over-awe or controul them, they set about modelling the government according to their own wild ideas; and though at first they shewed so much reverence for the ancient constitution, as to elect senators of their own sect, and to appoint Cnipperdoling and another proselyte consuls, this was nothing more than form; and all their proceedings were directed by Matthias, who in the stile, and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was instant death to disobey. Having begun with encouraging the mul-

titude to pillage the churches, and deface their ornaments; he enjoined them to destroy all books, except the bible, as useless or impious; he appointed the estates of such as fled to be confiscated, and sold to the inhabitants of the adjacent country; he ordered every man to bring forth his gold, silver, and precious effects, and to lay them at his feet; the wealth, amassed by these means, he deposited in a public treasury, and named deacons to dispense it for the common use of all. The members of his commonwealth being thus brought to a perfect equality, he commanded all of them to eat at tables prepared in public, and even prescribed the dishes which were to be served up each day. Having finished his plan of reformation, his next care was to provide for the defence of the city; and he took measures for that purpose with a prudence which favoured nothing of fanaticism. He collected vast magazines of every kind; he repaired and extended the fortifications, obliged every person without distinction to work in his turn; he formed such as were capable of bearing arms into regular bodies, and endeavoured to add the vigour of discipline to the impetuosity of enthusiasm. He sent emissaries to the Anabaptists in the Low Countries, inviting them to assemble at Munster, which he dignified with the name of Mount-Sion, that from thence they might set out to reduce all the nations of the earth under their dominion. He himself was unwearied in attending to every thing necessary for the security or increase of the sect; animating his disciples by his own example to refuse no labour, as well as to repine at no hardship; and their
enthusiasm

enthusiastic passions being kept from subsiding by a perpetual succession of exhortations, revelations and prophecies, they seemed ready to undertake or to suffer any thing in maintenance of their opinions.

Meanwhile, the bishop of Munster having assembled a considerable army, advanced to besiege the town. On his approach, Matthias sallied out at the head of some chosen troops, attacked one quarter of his camp, forced it, and, after great slaughter, returned to the city loaded with glory and spoil. Intoxicated with this success, he appeared next day brandishing a spear, and declared, that, in imitation of Gideon, he would go forth with a handful of men, and smite the host of the ungodly. Thirty persons, whom he named, followed him without hesitation in this wild enterprize, and rushing on the enemy with a frantic courage, were cut off to a man. The death of their prophet occasioned at first great consternation among his disciples; but Boccold, by the same gifts and pretensions which had gained Matthias credit, soon revived their spirits and hopes to such a degree, that he succeeded him in the same absolute direction of all their affairs. As he did not possess that enterprising courage which distinguished his predecessor, he satisfied himself with carrying on a defensive war, and without attempting to annoy the enemy by sallies, he waited for the succours he expected from the Low Countries, the arrival of which was often foretold and promised by their prophets. But though less daring in action than Matthias, he was a wilder enthusiast, and of more unbounded ambition. Soon after the death of his predecessor, having, by ob-

scure visions and prophecies, prepared the multitude for some extraordinary event, he stripped himself naked, and marching through the streets, proclaimed with a loud voice, "That the kingdom of Sion was at hand; that whatever was highest on earth should be brought low, and whatever was lowest should be exalted." In order to fulfil this, he commanded the churches, as the most lofty buildings in the city, to be levelled with the ground; he degraded the senators chosen by Matthias, and depriving Cnipperdoling, of the consulship, the highest office in the commonwealth, he appointed him to execute the lowest and most infamous, that of common hangman, to which strange transition the other agreed, not only without murmuring, but with the utmost joy; and such was the despotism and rigour of Boccold's administration that he was called almost every day to perform some duty or other of his wretched function. In place of the deposed senators, he named twelve judges, according to the number of tribes in Israel, to preside in all affairs; retaining to himself the same authority which Moses anciently possessed as legislator of that people.

Not satisfied, however, with power or titles which were not supreme, a prophet, whom he had gained and tutored, having called the multitude together, declared it to be the will of God, that John Boccold should be King of Sion, and sit on the throne of David. John kneeling down, accepted of the heavenly call, which he solemnly protested had been revealed likewise to himself, and was immediately acknowledged as monarch by the deluded multitude,

multitude. From that moment he assumed all the state and pomp of royalty. He wore a crown of gold, and the richest and most sumptuous garments. A bible was carried on his one hand, a naked sword on the other. A great body of guards accompanied him when he appeared in public. He coined money stamped with his own image, and appointed the great officers of his household and kingdom, among whom Cnipperdoling was nominated governor of the city, as a reward for his former submission.

Having now attained the height of power, Boccold began to discover passions, which he had hitherto restrained or indulged only in secret. As the excesses of enthusiasm have been observed in every age to lead to sensual gratifications, the same constitution that is susceptible of the former, being remarkably prone to the latter, he instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people for several days concerning the lawfulness, and even necessity, of taking more wives than one, which they asserted to be one of the privileges granted by God to the saints. When their ears were once accustomed to this licentious doctrine, and their passions inflamed with the prospect of such unbounded indulgence, he himself set them an example of using what he called their Christian liberty, by marrying at once three wives, among which the widow of Matthias, a woman of singular beauty, was one. As he was allured by beauty, or the love of variety, he gradually added to the number of his wives until they amounted to fourteen, though the widow of Matthias was the only one dignified with the title of

queen, or who shared with him the splendor and ornaments of royalty. After the example of their prophet, the multitude gave themselves up to the most licentious and untroubled gratification of their desires. No man remained satisfied with a single wife. Not to use their Christian liberty was deemed a crime. Persons were appointed to search the houses for young women grown up to maturity, whom they instantly compelled to marry. Together with polygamy, freedom of divorce, its inseparable attendant, was introduced, and became a new source of corruption. Every excess was committed of which the passions of men are capable, when restrained neither by the authority of laws nor the sense of decency; and, by a monstrous and almost incredible conjunction, voluptuousness was engrafted on religion, and dissolute riot accompanied the austerities of fanatical devotion.

Meanwhile, the German princes were highly offended at the insult offered to their dignity by Boccold's presumptuous usurpation of royal honours; and the profligate manners of his followers, which were a reproach to the Christian name, filled men of all professions with horror. Luther, who had testified against this fanatical spirit on its first appearance, now deeply lamented its progress, and exposing the delusion with great strength of argument, as well as acrimony of stile, called loudly on all the states of Germany to put a stop to a phrenzy no less pernicious to society, than fatal to religion. The Emperor, occupied with other cares and projects, had no leisure to attend to such a distant object. But the

the princes of the Empire, assembled by the King of the Romans, voted a supply of men and money to the bishop of Munster, who being unable to keep a sufficient army on foot, had converted the siege of the town into a blockade. The forces raised in consequence of this resolution, were put under the command of an officer of experience, who approaching the town towards the end of spring, in the year one thousand five hundred and thirty-five, pressed it more closely than formerly, but found the fortifications so strong, and so diligently guarded, that he durst not attempt an assault. It was now above fifteen months since the Anabaptists had established their dominion in Munster; they had, during that time, undergone prodigious fatigue in working on the fortifications, and performing military duty. Notwithstanding the prudent attention of their king to provide for their subsistence, and his frugal and regular œconomy in their public meals, they began to feel the approach of famine. Several small bodies of their brethren, who were advancing to their assistance from the Low Countries, had been intercepted, and cut to pieces; and while all Germany was ready to combine against them, they had no prospect of succour. But such was the ascendant which Boccold had acquired over the multitude, and so powerful the fascination of enthusiasm, that their hopes were as sanguine as ever, and they harkened with implicit credulity to the visions and predictions of their prophets, which assured them, that the Almighty would speedily interpose, in order to deliver the city. The faith, however, of some few, shaken

by the violence and length of their sufferings began to fail; but being suspected of an inclination to surrender to the enemy, they were punished with immediate death, as guilty of impiety in distrusting the power of God. One of the king's wives, having uttered certain words that implied some doubt concerning his divine mission, he instantly called the whole number together, and commanding the blasphemer, as he called her, to kneel down, cut off her head with his own hands; and so far were the rest from expressing any horror at this cruel deed, that they joined him in dancing with a frantic joy around the bleeding body of their companion.

By this time, the besieged endured the utmost rigour of famine; but they chose rather to suffer hardships, the recital of which is shocking to humanity, than to listen to the terms of capitulation offered them by the bishop. At last, a deserter, whom they had taken into their service, being either less intoxicated with the fumes of enthusiasm, or unable any longer to bear such distress, made his escape to the enemy. He informed their general of a weak part in the fortifications, which he had observed, and assuring him that the besieged exhausted with hunger and fatigue, kept watch there with little care, he offered to lead a party thither in the night. The proposal was accepted, and a chosen body of troops appointed for the service; who, scaling the walls unperceived, seized one of the gates, and admitted the rest of the army. The Anabaptists, though surprized, defended themselves in the market-place with valour, heightened by despair;

despair; but being overpowered by numbers, and surrounded on every hand, most of them were slain, and the remainder taken prisoners. Among the last were the king and Cnipperdoling. The king, loaded with chains, was carried from city to city as a spectacle to gratify the curiosity of the people, and was exposed to all their insults. His spirit, however, was not broken or humbled by this sad reverse of his condition; and he adhered with unshaken firmness to the distinguishing tenets of his sect. After this, he was brought back to Munster, the scene of his royalty and crimes, and put to death with the most exquisite and lingering tortures, all which he bore with astonishing fortitude. This extraordinary man, who had been able to acquire such amazing dominion over the minds of his followers, and to excite commotions so dangerous to society, was only twenty-six years of age.

Together with its monarch, the kingdom of the Anabaptists came to an end. Their principles having taken deep root in the Low Countries, the party still subsists there, under the name of the Mennonites; but by a very singular revolution, this sect, so mutinous and sanguinary at its first origin, hath become altogether innocent and pacific. Holding it unlawful to wage war, or to accept of civil offices, they devote themselves entirely to the duties of private citizens, and by their industry and charity endeavour to make reparation to human society for the violence committed by their founders. A small number of this sect, which is settled in England, retain its peculiar tenets concerning baptism, but without

any dangerous mixture of enthusiasm.

*Of the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes;
from the same.*

IN order to prevent these evils, Ferdinand had in his last will taken a most prudent precaution, by appointing Cardinal Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo, to be sole regent of Castile, till the arrival of his grandson in Spain. The singular character of this man, and the extraordinary qualities which marked him out for that office, at such a juncture, merit a particular description. He was descended of an honourable, not of a wealthy family; and the circumstances of his parents, as well as his own inclinations, having determined him to enter into the church, he early obtained benefices of great value, and which placed him in the way of the highest preferment. All these, however, he renounced at once; and after undergoing a very severe novitiate, assumed the habit of St. Francis, in a monastery of Observantine friars, one of the most rigid orders in the Romish church. There he soon became eminent for his uncommon austerity of manners, and for those excesses of superstitious devotion, which are the proper characteristics of monastic life. But notwithstanding these extravagancies, to which weak and enthusiastic minds alone are usually prone, his understanding, naturally penetrating and decisive, retained its full vigour, and acquired him such great authority among his own order, as raised him to be their provincial. His reputation for sanctity, soon procured him the office of father confessor

confessor to the queen Isabella, which he accepted with the utmost reluctance. He preserved in a court the same austerity of manners, which had distinguished him in the cloister. He continued to make all his journies on foot; he subsisted only upon alms; his acts of mortification were as severe as ever; and his penances as rigorous. Isabella, pleased with her choice, conferred on him, not long after, the Archbishopric of Toledo, which, next to the Papacy, is the richest dignity in the church of Rome. This honour he declined with a firmness, which nothing but the authoritative injunction of the Pope was able to overcome. Nor did this height of promotion change his manners. Though obliged to display in public that magnificence which became his station, he himself retained his monastic severity. Under his pontifical robes he constantly wore the coarse frock of St. Francis, the rents in which he used to patch with his own hands. He at no time used linen; but was commonly clad in hair-cloth. He slept always in his habit, most frequently on the ground, or on boards, rarely in a bed. He did not taste any of the delicacies which appeared at his table, but satisfied himself with that simple diet, which the rule of his order prescribed. Notwithstanding these peculiarities, so opposite to the manners of the world, he possessed a thorough knowledge of its affairs; and no sooner was he called by his station, and by the high opinion which Ferdinand and Isabella entertained of him, to take a principal share in the administration, than he displayed talents for business, which rendered the same of his wisdom

equal to that of his sanctity. Bold and original in all his plans, his political conduct flowed from his real character, and partook both of its virtues and its defects. His extensive genius suggested to him schemes vast and magnificent. Conscious of the integrity of his intentions, he pursued these with unremitting and undaunted firmness. Accustomed from his early youth to mortify his own passions, he shewed little indulgence towards those of other men. Taught by his system of religion to check even his most innocent desires, he was the enemy of every thing to which he could affix the name of elegance and pleasure; and, though free from any suspicion of cruelty, he discovered in all his commerce with the world a severe inflexibility of mind, and austerity of character, peculiar to the monastic profession, and which can scarce be conceived in a country where that is unknown.

Such was the man to whom Ferdinand committed the regency of Castile; and though he was then near fourscore, and perfectly acquainted with the labour and difficulty of the office, his natural intrepidity of mind, and zeal for the public good, prompted him to accept of it without hesitation: and though Adrian of Utrecht, who had been sent into Spain a few months before the death of Ferdinand, produced full powers from the archduke to assume the name and authority of regent upon the demise of his grandfather; such was the aversion of the Spaniards to the government of a stranger, and so unequal the abilities of the two competitors, that Adrian's claim would at once have been rejected, if Ximenes himself, from complaisance

to his new master, had not consented to acknowledge him as regent, and to carry on the government in conjunction with him. By this, however, Adrian acquired a dignity merely nominal; and Ximenes, though he treated him with great decency, and even respect, retained the whole power in his own hands.

Ximenes, though possessed only of delegated power, which, from his advanced age, he could not expect long to enjoy, assumed, together with the character of regent, all the ideas natural to a monarch, and adopted schemes for extending the regal authority, which he pursued with as much intrepidity and ardour, as if he himself had been to reap the advantages resulting from their success. The exorbitant privileges of the Castilian nobles, circumscribed the prerogative of the prince within very narrow limits. These the cardinal considered as so many unjust extortions from the crown, and determined to reduce them. Dangerous as the attempt was, there were circumstances in his situation which promised him greater success than any king of Castile could have expected. His strict and prudent œconomy of his archiepiscopal revenues, furnished him with more ready money than the crown could at any time command; the sanctity of his manners, his charity and munificence, rendered him the idol of the people; and the nobles themselves not suspecting any danger from him, did not observe his motions with the same jealous attention, as they would have watched those of one of their monarchs.

Immediately upon his accession to the regency, several of the nobles, fancying that the reins of govern-

ment would of consequence be somewhat relaxed, began to assemble their vassals, and to prosecute, by force of arms, animosities and pretensions which the authority of Ferdinand had obliged them to dissemble, or to relinquish. But Ximenes, who had taken into pay a good body of troops, opposed and defeated all their designs with unexpected vigour and facility; and though he did not treat the authors of these disorders with any cruelty, he forced them to acts of submission, extremely mortifying to the haughty spirit of Castilian grandees.

But while the cardinal's attacks were confined to individuals, and every act of rigour was justified by the appearance of necessity, founded on the forms of justice, and tempered with a mixture of lenity, there was scarce room for jealousy or complaint. It was not so with his next measure, which, by striking at a privilege essential to the nobles, gave a general alarm to the whole order. By the feudal constitution, the military power was lodged in the hands of the nobles, and men of an inferior condition were called into the field only as their vassals, and to follow their banners. A king with scanty revenues, and a limited prerogative, depended on these potent barons in all his operations. It was with their forces he attacked his enemies, and with them he defended his own kingdom; and while at the head of troops attached only to their own lords, and accustomed to obey no other commands, his authority was precarious, and his efforts feeble. From this state Ximenes resolved to deliver the crown; and as mercenary standing armies were unknown under the feudal government, and would

would have been odious to a martial and generous people, he issued a proclamation, commanding every city in Castile to enroll a certain number of its burgesses, in order that they might be trained to the use of arms on Sundays and holidays; he engaged to provide officers to command them at the public expence; and as an encouragement to the private men, promised them an exemption from all taxes and impositions. The frequent incursions of the Moors from Africa, and the necessity of having some force ready to oppose them, furnished a plausible pretence for this innovation. The object really in view was to secure the king a body of troops independent of his barons, and which might serve to counterbalance their power. The nobles were not ignorant of his intention, and saw how effectually the scheme he had adopted would accomplish his end; but as a measure which had the pious appearance of resisting the progress of the infidels was extremely popular, and as any opposition to it arising from their order alone, would have been imputed wholly to interested motives, they endeavoured to excite the cities themselves to refuse obedience, and to remonstrate against the proclamation, as inconsistent with their charters and privileges. In consequence of their instigations, Burgos, Valladolid, and several other cities, rose in open mutiny. Some of the grandees declared themselves their protectors. Violent remonstrances were presented to the king. His Flemish counsellors were alarmed. Ximenes alone continued firm and undaunted; and partly by terror, partly by intreaty; by force in some in-

stances, and by forbearance in others, he prevailed on all the refractory cities to comply. During his administration, he continued to execute his plan with vigour, but soon after his death it was entirely dropt.

His success in this scheme for reducing the exorbitant power of the nobility encouraged him to attempt a diminution of their possessions, which were no less exorbitant. During the contests and disorders inseparable from the feudal government, the nobles, ever attentive to their own interest, and taking advantage of the weakness and distress of their monarchs, had seized some parts of the royal demesnes, obtained grants of others, and gradually wrested almost the whole out of the hands of the prince, and annexed them to their own estates. The rights, by which most of the grandees held these lands, were extremely defective; it was from some successful usurpation, which the crown had been too feeble to dispute, that many derived their only titles to possession. An enquiry carried back to the origin of these encroachments, which were almost co-eval with the feudal system, was impracticable; and as it would have stripped every nobleman in Spain of great part of his lands, it must have excited a general revolt. Such a step was too bold, even for the enterprising genius of Ximenes. He confined himself to the reign of Ferdinand; and beginning with the pensions granted during that time, refused to make any further payment, because all right to them expired with his life. He then called to account those who had acquired crown lands under the administration

tion of that monarch, and at once resumed whatever he had alienated. The effects of these revocations extended to many persons of great rank; for though Ferdinand was a prince of little generosity, yet he and Isabella having been raised to the throne of Castile by a powerful faction of the nobles, they were obliged to reward the zeal of their adherents with great liberality, and the royal demesnes were their only fund for that purpose. The addition made to the revenue of the crown by these revocations, together with his own frugal œconomy, enabled Ximenes not only to discharge all the debts which Ferdinand had left, and to remit considerable sums to Flanders, but to pay the officers of his new militia, and to establish magazines more numerous, and better furnished with artillery, arms, and warlike stores, than Spain had ever possessed in any former age. The prudent and disinterested application of these sums was a full apology to the people for the rigour with which they were exacted.

The nobles alarmed at these repeated attacks, thought it necessary to take precautions for the safety of their order. Many cabals were formed, loud complaints were uttered, and desperate resolutions taken; but before they proceeded to extremities, they appointed some of their number to examine the powers in consequence of which the Cardinal exercised acts of such high authority. The admiral of Castile, the duke de Infantado, and the condé de Benevento, grandees of the first rank, were entrusted with this commission. Ximenes received them with cold civility, and in answer to their demand pro-

duced the testament of Ferdinand, by which he was appointed regent, together with the ratification of that deed by Charles. To both these they objected; and he endeavoured to establish their validity. As the conversation grew warm, he led them insensibly towards a balcony, from which they had a view of a large body of troops, under arms, and of a formidable train of artillery, "Behold," says he, pointing to these, and raising his voice, "the powers which I have received from his Catholic Majesty. With these I govern Castile; and with these I will govern it, till the king your master and mine takes possession of his kingdom." A declaration so bold and haughty silenced them, and astonished their associates. To take arms against a man aware of his danger, and prepared for his defence, was what despair alone would dictate. All thoughts of a general confederacy against the Cardinal's administration were laid aside; and except from some slight commotions, excited by the private resentment of particular noblemen, the tranquillity of Castile suffered no interruption.

It was not only from the opposition of the Spanish nobility that obstacles arose to the execution of the Cardinal's schemes; he had a constant struggle to maintain with the Flemish ministers, who, presuming upon their favour with the young king, aimed at directing the affairs of Spain, as well as those of their own country. Jealous of his great abilities, and independent spirit, they considered him rather as a rival who might circumscribe their power, than as a minister, who by his prudence and vigour was adding to the grandeur and authority

nity of their master. Every complaint against his administration was listened to with pleasure by the courtiers in the Low Countries. Unnecessary obstructions were thrown by their means in the way of all his measures, and though they could not, either with decency or safety, deprive him of the office of regent, they endeavoured to lessen his authority by dividing it. They soon discovered that Adrian of Utrecht, already joined with him in office, had neither genius nor spirit sufficient to give the least check to his proceedings, and therefore Charles, by their advice, added to the commission of regency La Chau, a Flemish gentleman, and afterwards Amerfort, a nobleman of Holland; the former distinguished for his address, the latter for his firmness. Ximenes, though no stranger to the malevolent intention of the Flemish courtiers, received them with all the external marks of distinction due to the office with which they were invested; but when they came to enter upon business, he abated nothing of that air of superiority with which he had treated Adrian, and still retained the sole direction of affairs. The Spaniards, more averse, perhaps, than any other people to the government of strangers, approved of all his efforts to preserve his authority; and even the nobles, influenced by this national passion, and forgetting their jealousies and discontents, chose rather to see the supreme power in the hands of one of their countrymen, whom they feared, than in those of foreigners, whom they hated.

Ximenes, though engaged in such great schemes of domestic policy, and embarrassed by the artifices and

intrigues of the Flemish ministers, had the burden of two foreign wars to support. The one was in Navarre, invaded by its unfortunate monarch, John d'Albret. The death of Ferdinand, the absence of Charles, and the discord and disaffection which reigned among the Spanish nobles, seemed to present him with a favourable opportunity of recovering his dominions. The Cardinal's vigilance, however, defeated a measure so well concerted. Foreseeing the danger to which that kingdom might be exposed, one of his first acts of administration was to order thither a considerable body of troops. While the king was employed with one part of his army in the siege of St. Jean Pied en Port, Villalva, an officer of great experience and courage, attacked the other by surprize, and cut it to pieces. The king instantly retreated with precipitation, and an end was put to the war. But as Navarre was filled at that time with towns and castles, slightly fortified, and weakly garrisoned, which being unable to resist an enemy, served only to furnish him with places of retreat; Ximenes, always bold and decisive in his measures, ordered every one of these to be dismantled, except Pampeluna, the fortifications of which he proposed to render very strong. To this uncommon precaution Spain owes the possession of Navarre. The French, since that period, have often entered, and have as often overrun the open country; but while they were exposed to all the inconveniences attending an invading army, the Spaniards have easily drawn troops from the neighbouring provinces to oppose them; and the French, being destitute of strong

strong towns to which they could retire, have been obliged to abandon their conquest with as much rapidity as they gained it.

The war which he carried on in Africa, against the famous adventurer Horuz Barbarossa, who, from a private corsair, raised himself, by his singular valour and address, to be king of Algiers and Tunis, was far from being equally successful. The ill conduct of the Spanish general, and the rash valour of his troops, presented Barbarossa with an easy victory. Many perished in the battle, more in the retreat, and the remainder returned into Spain covered with infamy. The magnanimity, however, with which the cardinal bore this disgrace, the only one he experienced during his administration, added new lustre to his character. Great composure of temper, under a disappointment, was not expected from a man so remarkable for the eagerness and impatience with which he urged on the execution of all his schemes.

[Our author, after shewing how this great minister was continually thwarted in his designs, and his conduct misrepresented, by the king's Flemish ministers and evil counsellors, gives the following account of the ungrateful return he met with from his royal master, and the manner of his death.]

Ximenes, who considered the presence of the king as the greatest blessing to his dominions, was advancing towards the coast, as fast as the infirm state of his health would permit, in order to receive him. During his regency, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, he abated, in no degree, the rigour or frequency of his mortifications;

and to these he added such laborious assiduity in business, as would have worn out the most youthful and vigorous constitution. Every day he employed several hours in devotion; he celebrated mass in person; he even allotted some space for study. Notwithstanding these occupations, he regularly attended the council; he received and read all papers presented to him; he dictated letters and instructions; and took under his inspection all business, civil, ecclesiastical, or military. Every moment of his time was filled up with some serious employment. The only amusement in which he indulged himself, by way of relaxation after business, was, to canvass, with a few friars and divines, some intricate article in scholastic theology. Wasted by such a course of life, the infirmities of age daily grew upon him. On his journey, a violent disorder seized him at Bos Equillos, attended with uncommon symptoms; which his followers considered as the effect of poison; but could not agree whether the crime ought to be imputed to the hatred of the Spanish nobles or to the malice of the Flemish courtiers. This accident obliging him to stop short, he wrote to Charles, and, with his usual boldness, advised him to dismiss all the strangers in his train, whose numbers and credit gave offence already to the Spaniards, and would ere long alienate the affections of the whole people. At the same time, he earnestly desired to have an interview with the king, that he might inform him of the state of the nation, and the temper of his subjects. To prevent this, not only the Flemings, but the Spanish grandees, employed all their address,

dress, and industriously kept Charles at a distance from Aranda, the place to which the cardinal had removed. Through their suggestions, every measure that he recommended was rejected; the utmost care was taken to make him feel, and to point out to the whole nation, that his power was on the decline; even in things purely trivial, such a choice was always made, as was deemed most disagreeable to him. Ximenes did not bear this treatment with his usual fortitude of spirit. Conscious of his own integrity and merit, he expected a more grateful return from a prince to whom he delivered a kingdom more flourishing than it had been in any former age, and authority more extensive and better established, than the most illustrious of his ancestors had ever possessed. He could not, therefore, on many occasions, refrain from giving vent to his indignation and complaints. He lamented the fate of his country, and foretold the calamities it would suffer from the insolence, the rapaciousness, and ignorance of strangers. While his mind was agitated by these passions, he received a letter from the king, in which, after a few cold and formal expressions of regard, he was allowed to retire to his diocese; that after a life of such continued labour, he might end his days in tranquillity. This message proved fatal to Ximenes. His haughty mind, it is probable, would not survive disgrace; perhaps, his generous heart could not bear the prospect of the misfortunes ready to fall on his country. Whichever of these opinions we embrace, certain it is, that he expired a few hours after reading the letter. The variety, the grandeur, and the suc-

cess of his schemes, during a regency of only twenty months, leave it doubtful, whether his sagacity in council, his prudence in conduct, or his boldness in execution, deserve the greatest praise. His reputation is still high in Spain, not only for wisdom, but for sanctity; and he is the only prime minister mentioned in history, whom his contemporaries revered as a saint, and to whom the people under his government ascribed the power of working miracles.

Of the famous Corsairs Horuc Barbarossa, and his brother Hayradin.

ABOUT the beginning of the sixteenth century a sudden revolution happened, which, by rendering the states of Barbary formidable to the Europeans, hath made their history worthy of more attention. This revolution was brought about by persons born in a rank of life which entitled them to act no such ill-trious part. Horuc and Hayradin, the sons of a potter in the isle of Lesbos, prompted by a restless and enterprising spirit, forsook their father's trade; ran to sea, and joined a crew of pirates. They soon distinguished themselves by their valour and activity; and becoming masters of a small brigantine, carried on their infamous trade with such conduct and success, that they assembled a fleet of twelve galleys, besides many vessels of smaller force. Of this fleet Horuc, the eldest brother, called Barbarossa from the red colour of his beard, was admiral, and Hayradin second in command, but with almost equal authority. They called

called themselves the friends of the sea, and the enemies of all who sail upon it; and their names soon became terrible, from the straits of the Dardanelles to those of Gibraltar. Together with their fame and power, their ambitious views opened and enlarged; and, while acting as corsairs, they adopted the ideas, and acquired the talents of conquerors. They often carried the prizes which they took on the coasts of Spain and Italy, into the ports of Barbary; and enriching the inhabitants by the sale of their booty, and the thoughtless prodigality of their crews, were welcome guests in every place at which they touched. The convenient situation of these harbours lying so near the greatest commercial states, at that time in Christendom, made the brothers wish for an establishment in that country. An opportunity of accomplishing this quickly presented itself, which they did not suffer to pass unimproved. Eutemi, king of Algiers, having attempted several times, without success, to take a fort which the Spanish governor of Oran had built not far from his capital, was so ill advised as to apply for aid to Barbarossa, whose valour the Africans considered as irresistible. The active corsair gladly accepted of the invitation; and leaving his brother Hayradin with the fleet, marched at the head of five thousand men to Algiers, where he was received as their deliverer. Such a force gave him the command of the town; and observing that the Moors neither suspected him of any bad intention, nor were capable with their light-armed troops of opposing his disciplined veterans, he secretly murdered the monarch whom he

had come to assist, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Algiers in his stead. The authority which he had thus boldly usurped, he endeavoured to establish by arts suited to the genius of the people whom he had to govern; by liberality, without bounds, to those who favoured his promotion, and by cruelty, no less unbounded, towards all whom he had any reason to distrust. Not satisfied with the throne which he had acquired, he attacked the neighbouring king of Tremecen, and having vanquished him in battle, added his dominions to those of Algiers. At the same time he continued to invest the coasts of Spain and Italy, with fleets, which resembled the armaments of a great monarch, rather than the light squadrons of a corsair. The devastations which these committed, obliged Charles, about the beginning of his reign, to furnish the Marquis de Commares, governor of Oran, with troops sufficient to attack him. That officer, assisted by the dethroned king of Tremecen, executed the commission with such spirit, that Barbarossa's troops being beat in several encounters, he himself was shut up in Tremecen; after defending it to the last extremity, he was overtaken in attempting to make his escape, and slain while he fought with an obstinate valour, worthy of his former fame and exploits.

His brother Hayradin, known likewise by the name of Barbarossa, assumed the sceptre of Algiers with the same ambition and abilities, but with better fortune. His reign being undisturbed by the arms of the Spaniards, which had full occupation in the wars among the European powers, he regulated, with
admirable

admirable prudence, the interior police of his kingdom, carried on his naval operations with great vigour, and extended his conquests on the continent of Africa. But, perceiving that the Moors and Arabs submitted to his government with the utmost impatience, and being afraid that his continual depredations would, one day, draw upon him the arms of the Christians, he put his dominions under the protection of the grand seignior, and received from him a body of Turkish soldiers, sufficient for his security against his domestic, as well as his foreign enemies. At last, the fame of his exploits daily increasing, Solyman offered him the command of the Turkish fleet, as the only person whose valour and skill in naval affairs entitled him to command against Andrew Doria, the greatest sea-officer of that age. Proud of this distinction, Barbarossa repaired to Constantinople, and with a wonderful versatility of mind, mingling the arts of a courtier with the boldness of a corsair, gained the entire confidence both of the sultan and his vizier. To them he communicated a scheme that he had formed of making himself master of Tunis, the most flourishing kingdom, at that time, on the coast of Africa, which being approved of by them, he obtained whatever he demanded for carrying it into execution.

His hopes of success in this undertaking were founded on the intestine divisions in the kingdom of Tunis. Mahmed, the last king of that country, having thirty-four sons by different wives, named Ml ey-Hafcen, one of the youngest among them; his successor. That weak prince, who owed his pre-

ference not to his own merit, but to the ascendant which his mother had acquired over an old doating monarch, first poisoned his father in order to prevent him from altering his destination; and then, with the barbarous policy which prevails wherever polygamy is permitted, and the right of succession is not precisely fixed, he put to death all his brothers whom he could get into his power. Alraschid, one of the eldest, was so fortunate as to escape his rage; and finding a retreat among the wandering Arabs, made several attempts, by the assistance of some of their chiefs, to recover the throne, which of right belonged to him. But these proving unsuccessful, and the Arabs, from their natural levity, being ready to deliver him up to his merciless brother, he fled to Algiers, the only place of refuge remaining, and implored the protection of Barbarossa; who, discerning at once all the advantages that might be gained by supporting his title, received him with every possible demonstration of friendship and respect. Being ready, at that time, to set sail for Constantinople, he easily persuaded Alraschid, whose eagerness to obtain a crown disposed him to believe or undertake any thing, to accompany him thither, promising him effectual assistance from Solyman, whom he represented to be the most generous, as well as most powerful, monarch in the world. But no sooner were they arrived at Constantinople, than the false corsair, regardless of all his promises to him, opened to the sultan a plan for conquering Tunis, and annexing it to the Turkish empire, by making use of the name of this exiled prince, and by means of

the party ready to declare in his favour. Solyman approved, with too much facility, of this perfidious proposal, extremely suitable to the character of its author, but altogether unworthy of a great prince. A powerful fleet and numerous army were soon assembled; at the sight of which the credulous Alrafchid flattered himself that he would soon enter his capital in triumph.

But just as this unhappy prince was going to embark, he was arrested by order of the sultan, shut up in the seraglio, and was never heard of more. Barbarossa sailed with a fleet of two hundred and fifty vessels towards Africa. After ravaging the coasts of Italy, and spreading terror through every part of that country, he appeared before Tunis; and landing his men, gave out, that he came to assert the right of Alrafchid, whom he pretended to have left sick aboard the admiral's galley. The fort of Goletta, which commands the bay, soon fell into his hands, partly by his own address, and partly by the treachery of its commander; and the inhabitants of Tunis, weary of Muley-Hascen's government, took arms, and declared for Alrafchid with such zeal and unanimity, as obliged the former to fly so precipitately, that he left all his treasures behind him. The gates were immediately set open to Barbarossa, as the restorer of their lawful sovereign. But when Alrafchid himself did not appear, and when, instead of his name, that of Solyman alone was heard among the acclamations of the Turkish soldiers marching into the town, the people of Tunis began to suspect the corsair's treachery; and their suspicions being soon converted into certainty, they ran

to arms with the utmost fury, and surrounded the citadel, into which Barbarossa had led his troops. But having foreseen such a revolution, he was not unprepared for it; he immediately turned against them the artillery on the ramparts, and by one brisk discharge of it, and of his small arms, he dispersed the numerous but undirected assailants, and forced them to acknowledge Solyman as their sovereign, and to submit to him as his viceroy.

Of the great Admiral, and celebrated Patriot, Andrew Doria.

OUR author having given an account of the condition of the French army under Lautrec, at the siege of Naples, after the Imperial fleet had been destroyed and the viceroy killed at the mouth of the harbour by Doria's nephew, proceeds as follows;

These unexpected events retarded the progress of the French, and discouraged both the general and his troops; but the revolt of Andrew Doria proved a fatal blow to all their measures. That gallant officer, the citizen of a republic, and trained up from his infancy in the sea-service, retained the spirit of independence natural to the former, and the plain liberal manners peculiar to the latter. A perfect stranger to the arts of submission or flattery necessary in courts, and conscious at the same time of his own merit and importance, he always offered his advice with freedom, and often preferred his complaints and remonstrances with boldness. The French ministers, unaccustomed to such liberties, determined to ruin a man who treated them

them with so little deference; and though Francis himself had a just sense of Doria's services, as well as an high esteem for his character, the courtiers, by continually representing him as a man haughty, intractable, and more solicitous to aggrandize himself than promote the interest of France, gradually undermined the foundations of his credit, and filled the king's mind with suspicion and distrust. From thence proceeded several affronts and indignities put upon Doria. His appointments were not regularly paid; his advice, even in naval affairs, was often slighted; an attempt was made to seize the prisoners taken by his nephew in the sea-fight off Naples; all which he bore with abundance of ill-humour. But an injury offered to his country, transported him beyond all bounds of patience. The French began to fortify Savona, to clear its harbour, and, removing thither some branches of trade carried on at Genoa, plainly shewed that they intended to render that town, long the object of jealousy and hatred to the Genoese, their rival in wealth and commerce. Doria, animated with a patriotic zeal for the honour and interest of his country, remonstrated against this in the highest tone, not without threats, if the measure were not instantly abandoned. This bold action, aggravated by the malice of the courtiers, and placed in the most odious light, irritated Francis to such a degree, that he commanded Barbeſieux, whom he appointed admiral of the Levant, to sail directly to Genoa with the French fleet to arrest Doria, and to seize his galleys. This rash order, of which the most profound secrecy alone could have

secured the execution, was concealed with so little care, that Doria got timely intelligence of it, and retired with all his galleys to a place of safety. Gualto, his prisoner, who had long observed and fomented his growing discontent, and had often allured him by magnificent promises to enter into the emperor's service, laid hold on this favourable opportunity. While his indignation and resentment were at their height, he prevailed on him to dispatch one of his officers to the Imperial court with his overtures and demands. The negotiation was not long; Charles, fully sensible of the importance of such an acquisition, granted him whatever terms he required. Doria sent back his commission, together with the collar of St. Michael, to Francis, and hoisting the Imperial colours, sailed with all his galleys towards Naples, not to block up the harbour of that unhappy city, as he had formerly engaged, but to bring them protection and deliverance.

His arrival opened the communication with the sea, and restored plenty in Naples, which was now reduced to the last extremity; and the French, having lost their superiority at sea, were soon reduced to great straits for want of provisions. The prince of Orange, who succeeded the viceroy in the command of the Imperial army, shewed himself, by his prudent conduct, worthy of that honour which his good fortune, and the death of his generals, had twice acquired him. Beloved by the troops, who remembering the prosperity they had enjoyed under his command, served him with the utmost alacrity, he let slip no opportunity of harassing the enemy, and by continual alarms

or

or fallies, fatigued and weakened them. As an addition to all these misfortunes, the diseases common in that country during the sultry months, began to break out among the French troops. The prisoners communicated to them the pestilence which the Imperial army had brought to Naples from Rome, and it raged with such violence, that few, either officers or soldiers, escaped the infection. Of the whole army, not four thousand men, a number scarce sufficient to defend the camp, were capable of doing duty; and being now besieged in their turn, they suffered all the miseries from which the Imperialists were delivered. Lautrec, after struggling long with so many disappointments and calamities, which preyed on his mind at the same time that the pestilence wasted his body, died, lamenting the negligence of his sovereign, and the infidelity of his allies; to which so many brave men had fallen victims. By his death, and the indisposition of the other generals, the command devolved on the marquis de Saluces, an officer altogether unequal to such a trust. He, with troops no less dispirited than reduced, retreated in disorder to Averfa: which town being invested by the prince of Orange, Saluces was under the necessity of consenting, that he himself should remain a prisoner of war, that his troops should lay down their arms and colours, give up their baggage, and march under a guard to the frontiers of France. By this ignominious capitulation, the wretched remains of the French army were saved; and the Emperor, by his own perseverance and the good conduct of his generals, acquired once more the superiority in Italy.

The loss of Genoa followed immediately upon the ruin of the army in Naples. To deliver his country from the dominion of foreigners was Doria's highest ambition, and had been his principal inducement to quit the service of France, and enter into that of the Emperor. A most favourable opportunity for executing this honourable enterprize now presented itself. The city of Genoa, afflicted by the pestilence, was almost deserted by its inhabitants; the French garrison being neither regularly paid nor recruited, was reduced to an inconsiderable number; Doria's emissaries found that such of the citizens as remained, being weary alike of the French and Imperial yoke, the rigour of which they had alternately felt, were ready to welcome him as their deliverer, and to second all his measures. Things wearing this promising aspect, he sailed towards the coast of Genoa; on his approach, the French Gallies retired; a small body of men which he landed, surprized one of the gates of Genoa in the night time; Trivulci, the French governor, with his feeble garrison, shut himself up in the citadel, and Doria took possession of the town without bloodshed or resistance. Want of provisions quickly obliged Trivulci to capitulate; the people, eager to abolish such an odious monument of their servitude, ran together with a tumultuous violence, and levelled the citadel with the ground.

It was now in Doria's power to have rendered himself the sovereign of his country, which he had so happily freed from oppression. The same of his former actions, the success of his present attempt, the
at-

attachment of his friends, the gratitude of his countrymen, together with the support of the emperor, all conspired to facilitate his attaining the supreme authority, and invited him to lay hold of it. But with a magnanimity of which there are few examples, he sacrificed all thoughts of aggrandizing himself to the virtuous satisfaction of establishing liberty in his country, the highest object at which ambition can aim. Having assembled the whole body of the people in the court before his palace, he assured them that the happiness of seeing them once more in possession of freedom, was to him a full reward for all his services; that more delighted with the name of citizen than of sovereign, he claimed no pre-eminence or power above his equals; but remitted entirely to them the right of settling what form of government they would now chuse to be established among them. The people listened to him with tears of admiration, and of joy. Twelve persons were elected to new-model the constitution of the republic. The influence of Doria's virtue and example, communicated itself to his countrymen; the factions which had long torn and ruined the state, seemed to be forgotten; prudent precautions were taken to prevent their reviving; and the same form of government, which hath subsisted with little variation since that time in Genoa, was established with universal applause. Doria lived to a great age, beloved, respected, and honoured by his countrymen; and adhering uniformly to his professions of moderation, without arrogating any thing unbecoming a private citizen, he preserved a

great ascendant over the councils of the republic, which owed its being to his generosity. The authority he possessed was more flattering, as well as more satisfactory, than that derived from sovereignty; a dominion founded in love and in gratitude; and upheld by veneration for his virtues, not by the dread of his power. His memory is still revered by the Genoese, and he is distinguished in their public monuments, and celebrated in the works of their historians, by the most honourable of all appellations, **THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, AND THE RESTORER OF ITS LIBERTY.**

The life and character of Francis the First, summarily compared with those of his great rival and antagonist Charles V. From the same.

FRANCIS died at Rambouillet on the last day of March, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the thirty-third of his reign. During twenty-eight years of that time, an avowed rivalry subsisted between him and the Emperor, which involved not only their own dominions, but the greater part of Europe in wars, prosecuted with more violent animosity, and drawn out to a greater length than had been known in any former period. Many circumstances contributed to both. Their animosity was founded in opposition of interest, heightened by personal emulation, and exasperated not only by mutual injuries, but by reciprocal insults. At the same time, whatever advantage one seemed to possess towards gaining the ascendant, was wonderfully balanced by some favourable circumstance

stance peculiar to the other. The Emperor's dominions were of great extent; the French king's lay more compact; Francis governed his kingdom with absolute power; that of Charles was limited, but he supplied the want of authority by address; the troops of the former were more impetuous and enterprising; those of the latter better disciplined, and more patient of fatigue. The talents and abilities of the two monarchs were as different as the advantages which they possessed, and contributed no less to prolong the contest between them. Francis took his resolutions suddenly, prosecuted them at first with warmth, and pushed them into execution with a most adventurous courage; but being destitute of the perseverance necessary to surmount difficulties, he often abandoned his designs, or relaxed the vigour of pursuit, from impatience, and sometimes from levity. Charles deliberated long, and determined with coolness; but, having once fixed his plan, he adhered to it with inflexible obstinacy, and neither danger nor discouragement could turn him aside from the execution of it. The success of their enterprizes was as different as their characters, and was uniformly influenced by them. Francis, by his impetuous activity, often disconcerted the Emperor's best laid schemes; Charles, by a more calm but steady prosecution of his designs, checked the rapidity of his rival's career, and baffled or repulsed his most vigorous efforts. The former, at the opening of a war or of a campaign, broke in upon his enemy with the violence of a torrent, and carried all before him; the latter, waiting until he

saw the force of his rival begin to abate, recovered in the end not only all that he had lost, but made new acquisitions. Few of the French monarch's attempts towards conquest, whatever promising aspect they might wear at first, were conducted to an happy issue; many of the Emperor's enterprizes, even after they appeared desperate and impracticable, terminated in the most prosperous manner. Francis was dazzled with the splendour of an undertaking; Charles was allured by the prospect of its turning to his advantage. The degree, however, of their comparative merit and reputation, has not been fixed either by a strict scrutiny into their abilities for government, or by an impartial consideration of the greatness and success of their undertakings; and Francis is one of those monarchs who occupies a higher rank in the temple of fame, than either his talents or performances intitle him to hold. This pre-eminence he owed to many different circumstances. The superiority which Charles acquired by the victory of Pavia, and which from that period he preserved thro' the remainder of his reign, was so manifest, that Francis's struggle against his exorbitant and growing dominion was viewed by most of the other powers, not only with the partiality which naturally arises for those who gallantly maintain an unequal contest, but with the favour due to one who was resisting a common enemy, and endeavouring to set bounds to a monarch equally formidable to them all. The characters of princes, too, especially among their contemporaries, depend not only upon their talents for government, but upon their qualities

qualities as men. Francis, notwithstanding the many errors conspicuous in his foreign policy and domestic administration, was nevertheless humane, beneficent, generous. He possessed dignity without pride; affability free from meanness, and courtesy exempt from deceit. All who had access to him, and no man of merit was ever denied that privilege, respected and loved him. Captivated with his personal qualities, his subjects forgot his defects as a monarch, and admiring him as the most accomplished and amiable gentleman in his dominions, they never murmured at acts of mal-administration, which in a prince of less engaging dispositions would have been deemed unpardonable. This admiration, however, must have been temporary only, and would have died away with the courtiers who bestowed it; the illusion arising from his private virtues must have ceased, and posterity would have judged of his public conduct with its usual impartiality; but another circumstance prevented this, and his name hath been transmitted to posterity with increasing reputation. Science and the arts had, at that time, made little progress in France. They were just beginning to advance beyond the limits of Italy, where they had revived, and which had hitherto been their only seat. Francis took them immediately under his protection, and vied with Leo himself, in the zeal and munificence with which he encouraged them. He invited learned men to his court, he conversed with them familiarly, he employed them in business, he raised them to offices of dignity, and honoured them with his confidence. That race of

men, not more prone to complain when denied the respect to which they fancy themselves entitled, than apt to be pleased when treated with the distinction which they consider as their due, thought they could not exceed in gratitude to such a benefactor, and strained their invention, and employed all their ingenuity in panegyric. Succeeding authors, warmed with their descriptions of Francis's bounty, adopted their encomiums, and refined upon them. The appellation of Father of Letters bestowed upon Francis, hath rendered his memory sacred among historians, and they seem to have regarded it as a sort of impiety to uncover his infirmities, or to point out his defects. Thus Francis, notwithstanding his inferior abilities, and want of success, hath more than equalled the fame of Charles. The virtues which he possessed as a man, have entitled him to greater admiration and praise, than have been bestowed upon the extensive genius, and fortunate arts of a more capable, but less amiable, rival.

The following short characters, which contain many curious anecdotes, are taken from Mr. Granger's Biographical history of England.

Mary Queen of France, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

THEIR portraits were engraved by Vertue, from an original.

MARY, queen of France, and CHARLES BRANDON, Duke of Suffolk; G. Vertue sc. from an original

original in the possession of the late earl of Granville.—It is now Mr. Walpole's.—On the right hand of the duke of Suffolk is his lance, appendant to which is a label, inscribed,

“ Cloth of gold, do not despise,
 “ Tho' thou be match'd with cloth
 of frize :
 “ Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
 “ Tho' thou be match'd with cloth
 of gold.” Large sh.

Mary queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. was one of the most beautiful women of her age. It is pretty clear that Charles Brandon gained her affections before she was married to Lewis XII. as, soon after the death of that monarch, which was in about three months after his marriage, she plainly told him, that if he did not free her from all her scruples, within a certain time, she would never marry him. His casuistry succeeded within the time limited, and she became his wife. This was probably with the king's connivance. It is however certain, that no other subject durst have ventured upon a queen of France, and a sister of the implacable Henry the Eighth. Ob. 1535.

Charles Brandon was remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, and his robust and athletic constitution. He distinguished himself in tilts and tournaments, the favourite exercises of Henry. He was brought up with that prince, studied his disposition, and exactly conformed to it. That conformity gradually brought on a stricter intimacy; and the king, to bring him nearer to himself, raised him from a private person to a duke.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER.

THIS gallant soldier attended Charles V. in his wars; particularly in his unfortunate expedition to Algiers. Soon after the fleet left that place he was shipwrecked on the coast of Barbary, in a very dark night; and having exhausted his strength by swimming, he chanced to strike his head against a cable, which he had the presence of mind to catch hold of with his teeth; and with the loss of several of them, was drawn up by it into the ship to which he belonged. The duke of Somerset, who was an eyewitness of his distinguished bravery at Musselburgh, rewarded him with the honour of knighthood.

So various were the talents of Sir Thomas Chaloner, that he excelled in every thing to which he applied himself. He made a considerable figure as a poet. His poetical works were published by William Malim, master of St. Paul's school, in 1579. His capital work was that *Of restoring the English Republic, in ten books*, which he wrote when he was ambassador in Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is remarkable that this great man, who knew how to transact, as well as to write upon the most important affairs of states and kingdoms, could descend to compose a dictionary for children, and to translate from the Latin a book of the office of servants, merely for the utility of the subjects. Ob. 7. Oct. 1565. He was father of Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to prince Henry.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

SIR Philip Sidney was governor of Flushing, and general of the horse under his uncle the earl of Leicester. His valour, which was esteemed his most shining quality, was not exceeded by any of the heroes of his age: but even this was equalled by his humanity. After he had received his death's wound at the battle of Zutphen, and was overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him. At the same time, a poor soldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle, just as he was lifting it to his mouth; upon which he instantly delivered it to him, with these words; "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine*."

This accomplished gentleman seems to have been the delight and admiration of the age of Elizabeth, rather for the variety, than the greatness of his genius. He that was the ornament of the university, was also the ornament of the court: and appeared with equal advantage in a field of battle, or at a tournament; in a private conversation among his friends, or in a public character as an ambassador. His talents were equally adapted to prose or verse, to original composition, or translation. His "Arcadia" was not only admired for its novelty, but continued to

be read longer than such compositions usually are, and has passed through fourteen editions. The reader will find the language of the *Arcadia* incomparably better than the affected pedantic style of Lilly's "Euphuës," which was much read and admired by the ladies at court in this reign. He died † 16 Oct. 1586.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

SIR Walter Raleigh served in the wars in the Low Countries, and in Ireland; and was afterwards employed in discoveries in the West-Indies, and in the improvement of navigation, to which his genius was strongly inclined. In 1584, he discovered Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages. He was one of the most distinguished officers on board the fleet which engaged the Armada. He was constantly employed in literary pursuits at sea and land. His learning was continually improved into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better soldier, a better sea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar.

Sir Walter Raleigh was author of "The History of the World;" the design of which was equal to the greatness of his mind, and the execution to the strength of his parts, and

* This beautiful instance of humanity is worthy of the pencil of the greatest painter; and is a proper subject to exercise the genius of our rising artists, who, by the rules of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, are confined to English history.

† "Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
"Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the muse he loved."

and the variety of his learning. His style is pure, nervous, and majestic; and much better suited to the dignity of history, than that of Lord Bacon. Raleigh seems to have written for posterity, Bacon for the reign of James the first*. He said, with great calmness, to some of his friends, who deplored his confinement when he lay under sentence of death, "that the world itself was but a larger prison, out of which some were daily selected for execution." Beheaded 29 Oct. 1618. The story of his burning a second volume of his "History of the World," is disproved by Mr. Oldys, in the life of Raleigh, before the last edition of that great work.

JAMES I.

THE love of peace seems to have been the ruling passion in James I.† to which he sacrificed almost every principle of sound policy. He was eminently learned, especially in divinity; and was better qualified to fill a professor's chair, than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and firmness of mind which was necessary to reduce them to

practice. His consciousness of his own weakness in the exertion of his prerogative, drew from him this concession: "That though a king *"in abstracto*, had all power, a king *"in concreto*, was bound to observe the laws of the country which he governed." But if all restraints on his prerogative had been taken off, and he could have been, in reality, that abstracted king which he had formed in his imagination, he possessed too much good-nature to have been a tyrant.

The greatest hopes were formed of his son Henry, whose early virtues had gained the affections of all who knew him, and whose premature death was universally lamented.

Arms, literature, and business, engaged the attention of, this excellent young prince, who seems to have had neither leisure nor inclination for the pursuits of vice or pleasure. The dignity of his behaviour, and his manly virtues, were respected by every rank and order of men. Though he was snatched away in the early prime of life, he had the felicity to die in the height of his popularity and fame, and before he had experienced any of the miseries which awaited the royal family. It is remarkable that the king, who thought himself eclipsed by the splendor of his cha-

* We are now departing widely from an elegant simplicity of style; and some of our histories begin already to look like novels. Simplicity, without any elegance at all, is preferable to the excess of it; as the plain manners of a quaker are less disgusting than the affectation of a coxcomb. This admirable work of Raleigh has been thought a just model for the reformation of our language.

† He is said to have been painted abroad with a scabbard without a sword, and with a sword which nobody could draw, though several were pulling at it. Willson's "Life of James I."

acter, ordered that no mourning should be worn for him*.

James I. gained great reputation by his book of instructions to his son Henry, intitled, "Basilicon Doron," which shews that he was acquainted with the theory of government. But he seems to have lost as much by his "Dæmonologia," and his "Counterblast to Tobacco †." His works, in general, were formerly more esteemed than they are at present.

Meres, in the second part of "Wit's Common Wealth," tells us, that James was not only a favourer of poets, but a poet himself; as, says he, "My friend master Richard Barnefelde hath in this "disticke, passing well recorded:

"The king of Scots now living
"is a poet,
"As his Lepanto and his Furies
"shew it."

They indeed shew so much of his

poetical character, as to leave us without regret that his translation of the Psalms was never finished. James was not only a bad writer himself, but was so unfortunate as to make many more; and he was the subject of more bad poetry than he ever wrote. The numerous satires and pasquils against him, together with most of their authors, are now forgotten‡.

PALATINE FAMILY.

FREDERIC, ELECTOR PALATINE, accepted of the crown of Bohemia, when it was tendered him by a factious people; vainly presuming, that the king, his father-in-law, with whose pacific and unenterprising character he seems to have been but little acquainted, would fix him on the throne. But that prince was so far from answering his expectation, that he tamely suffered him not

* As this young prince was one day exercising with a lance, the French ambassador came to take his leave of him, and asked him if he had any commands to France: "Tell your master," said the prince, "how you left me engaged."

† Taking tobacco was much ridiculed by men of fashion, in the reign of James; and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. The king said, "that tobacco was the lively image and pattern of hell; for that it had, by allusion, in it all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained; to wit, First it was smoke; so are all the vanities of this world. Secondly, it delighteth them who take it; so do all the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world. Thirdly, it maketh men drunken and light in the head; so do all the vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith. Fourthly, he that taketh tobacco saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him; even so the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them, they are for the most part so enchanted with them. And further, besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it; for it is a stinking loathsome thing; and so is hell. And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have three dishes; first, a pig; second, a poll of ling and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco, for digestion." Witty Apophthegems delivered by James I." &c. 12mo. 1671.

‡ The following work is said by Dr. King, in the preface to his "Toast," to have been published by James I. "Ancient Treatise, containing some Roulis and Cautelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottis Poetic:" Imprinted at Edinburgh, in 1584.

only to be deprived of his new kingdom, but even of his hereditary dominions. *Ob.* 29 Nov. 1632.

FREDERIC, the eldest son of the king of Bohemia, returning with his father from Amsterdam to Utrecht, in the common passage-boat, the vessel overfet, in a thick fog, and the prince clinging to the mast, was entangled in the tackling, and half drowned, and half frozen to death. The king, with some difficulty, saved his life by swimming.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN of BOHEMIA. This amiable princess, who saw only a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of queen, bore her misfortunes with decency, and even magnanimity. So engaging was her behaviour, that she was, in the Low Countries, called the "Queen of Hearts." When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, she never departed from her dignity; and poverty and distress* seemed to have had no other effect upon her, but to render her more an object of admiration than she was before†.

ELIZABETH, PRINCESS PALATINE, daughter to the king and queen of Bohemia.

This admirable lady was one of the most extraordinary women that we read of in history. She corresponded with the celebrated Des Cartes, who was regarded as the

Newton of his time, upon the most difficult and abstruse subjects. That philosopher tells her, in the dedication of his "*Principia*," which he addressed to her, that she was the only person he had met with, who perfectly understood his works. William Penn, the famous legislator of Pennsylvania, had many conferences with her upon quakerism, of which she entertained a favourable opinion. He has published several of her letters to him in his "*Travels*." She is sometimes stiled, "*The abbess of Hervorden*," a protestant nunnery in Germany, over which she presided.

THE PRINCESS LOUISA has much the same title to the first class of female artists, that her sister has to that of the learned ladies. Her paintings are highly esteemed by the curious, not only for their rarity, but their merit; and are to be seen in foreign cabinets with the works of the greatest masters. Gerard Honthorst had the honour of instructing the queen of Bohemia and her family in the art of painting: of these the greatest proficients were Louisa, and the princess Sophia, her sister. In 1664, Louisa turned Roman Catholic, and was made abbess of Maubuisson, at Ponthoise, near Paris. *Ob.* 1709, *Æt.* 86.

THE PRINCESS SOPHIA, who was a daughter and mother of a king, was herself mistress of every

* Poverty, especially in great personages, and great characters, has ever been an object of ridicule to men of vulgar understandings. Arthur Wilson tells us, that "in Antwerp, they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back; with the king her father carrying the cradle after her."

† The Earl of Craven, who was colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, and one of the Privy Council in the reign of Charles II. was said to have been secretly married to the Queen of Bohemia. It is certain he was much in her favour and confidence.

qualification requisite to adorn a crown. It has been observed of these three illustrious sisters, "that the first was the most learned, the second the greatest artist, and the third the most accomplished lady in Europe." Their portraits are in the family-piece above described; and another of the princess Sophia, who lived to a very advanced age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

CHARLES LEWIS, COUNT PALATINE, eldest surviving son of the king of Bohemia, came into England at eighteen years of age, and was honoured with the garter. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he left the king at York, and went into Holland. The next year he returned to England; and while his brothers were exposing their persons in battles and sieges, he very prudently paid his court to the parliament, "joined the two houses at Westminster, and sat in the assembly of divines." He was restored to the Lower Palatinate in 1648, upon condition of his quitting all right and title to the Upper.

PRINCE RUPERT, second son to the king and queen of Bohemia.

Prince Rupert came over from Holland to the assistance of the king his uncle, about the time of his erecting the royal standard at Nottingham. He possessed, in a high degree, that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend; and is less adapted to the land-service, than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. He was better qualified to storm a ci-

tadel, or even mount a breach, than patiently to sustain a siege; and would have furnished an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head. He surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax, almost as soon as he appeared before it; upon which the king deprived him of all his commissions.

Prince Rupert, who was a man of harsh features, a great humourist, and of little elegance in his manners or his dress, was but indifferently qualified to shine in the court of Charles the Second. He made a much better figure in his laboratory, or at the head of the fleet; in which station he was equal, in courage at least, to any of the sea-officers of this reign. He particularly distinguished himself in that memorable engagement in the second Dutch war, in which the brave earl of Ossory commanded under him.

This prince, who was *brave to temerity*, commanded the fleet in conjunction with the duke of Albemarle, in 1666. His courage in this war is mentioned with high encomiums by our poets and historians: but all these he richly deserved. It was indeed so great, that it could scarce be exaggerated. In the last Dutch war, he seemed to retain all the activity and fire of his youth, and beat the enemy in several engagements.

Prince Rupert is celebrated for the invention of mezzotinto, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier scraping his rusty fusil. The first print of this kind ever published was done by his highness, and may be seen in the first edition of Evelyn's "Sculptura." The secret is said to have been soon after discovered by Sicwin the engraver, who made use of

a loaded file for laying the ground. The prince, upon sight of one of his prints, suspected that his servant had lent him his tool, which was a channelled roller; but upon receiving full satisfaction to the contrary, he made him a present of it. The roller was afterwards laid aside, and an instrument with a crenelled edge, in shape like a shoemaker's cutting knife, was used instead of it. The glass drops invented by him are well known. He also invented a metal called by his name, in which guns were cast; and contrived an excellent method of boring them; for which purpose a water-mill was erected at Hackney Marsh, to the great detriment of the undertaker, as the secret died with the illustrious inventor. He communicated to Christopher Kirby, from whom the present Christopher Kirby is descended, the secret of tempering the best fish-hooks made in England. This prince died at his house in Spring-Gardens, 29 Nov. 1682.

PRINCE MAURICE, third son of the king of Bohemia, entered into the service of Charles I. about the same time with his brother. He was not of so active and fierce a nature as Rupert; but knew better how to pursue any advantages gained over the enemy. He wanted a little of his brother's fire, and Rupert a great deal of his phlegm. He laid siege to several places in the west, and took Exeter and Dartmouth. His most signal exploit was the victory at Lansdown. His portrait is in the family-piece before described. Mr. West has original paintings of him and prince Rupert, by Gerard Hon-

HENRIETTA MARIA, *Queen of England.*

THOUGH the beauty and spirit of this amiable princess merited all the tenderness which the king her husband had for her, her judgment by no means deserved that deference which he paid to it. She was quick in her resentment, and rash in her resolves; and frequently precipitated that unfortunate monarch into such measures, as his natural prudence and moderation would have carefully declined. Whoever sees her charming portrait at Windsor, will cease to admire at her great influence over the king. Whatever her errors might have been, her fate was at length truly pitiable.

This unhappy princess, who was daughter of Henry the Great of France, and inherited much of her father's spirit, is said to have been reduced to the cruel necessity of applying to Cromwell for something towards her support, as queen-dowager of England. Certain it is, that she had but a small pension from the French court, and that but very ill paid.

Upon the Restoration, the queen-mother returned to England in 1660, after an absence of about nineteen years. She declared, upon her re-entering Somerset-House, "That if she had known the temper of the English some years past, as well as she did then, she had never been obliged to leave that house." She exerted herself with her usual vehemence against the marriage of the duke of York with Anne Hyde, which she was determined to prevent or annul. She also expressed the

the strongest dislike to those ministers, who had the greatest share of the royal confidence and favour. On a sudden she appeared to be reconciled to the match, and to acquiesce in the ministry. This was imputed to a soothing, or, to speak more properly, an intimidating letter, sent her by cardinal Mazarine. Upon the breaking out of the plague in 1665, she retired to France, where she died in August, 1669, in the sixtieth year of her age. It appears from Sir John Reresby's "Memoirs," that she was secretly married to Henry Jermy, earl of St. Alban's.

SHIRLEY FAMILY.

SIR Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Wiston, in Suffex, was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies in the former reign. He afterwards travelled to Persia, and returned to England, in the quality of ambassador from the sophi, in 1612. The next year he published an account of his travels. He was, by the emperor of Germany, raised to the dignity of a count; and the king of Spain made him admiral of the Levant Sea. He died in Spain, after the year 1630. A spirit of adventure ran through the family of the Shirleys. Sir Anthony had two brothers, who were noted adventurers. Sir Robert was introduced to the

Persian court by his brother Sir Anthony; and was also sent ambassador from the sophi to James I. Sir Francis, the elder brother, was unfortunate.

Lady Elizabeth Shirley, a chaplet of roses on her head, long hair, part of which is braided, and twined with a rope of pearls; naked breasts, necklace; Vandyck p. Hol-lar f. h. sh.

The print, which has only the painter's and engraver's names, is extremely scarce. Mr. John Barnard had two of them, one of which he sold to the dutchess of Portland for three guineas.

This lady, who was wife to Sir Robert Shirley, the famous adventurer, was, according to some accounts of her, a near relation of the sophi of Persia; according to others, a Circassian*. She is said to have fallen in love with Sir Robert for his valour, which he signa-lized in several engagements with the Turks, during his residence in Persia. Dr. Fuller informs us, that her complexion resembled ebony more than ivory, (which does not appear from the print) and that she was herself very valiant†. In 1612, she came first into England with her husband, who was sent hither in quality of ambassador from the sophi, and was brought-to-bed of a child to whom the queen stood godmother, and prince Henry god-father. She must have been quite young at this time: her portrait was done many years afterwards by Vandyck‡.

* It is well known that the Circassians trade in beauties, and that they supply the seraglios of the sophi and the grand seignor.

† "Worthies," in Suffex, p. 107.

‡ It was, perhaps, copied by Vandyck, from an original by a former painter. Quære.

SIR EDWARD COKE.

SIR Edward Coke, author of the Commentary on Littleton, was, from his great knowledge and experience in the law, eminently qualified for the highest dignity of his profession. But these qualifications, grew as they were, scarcely compensated for his insolence and excessive anger; which frequently vented themselves in scurrility and abuse, when he was sitting on the bench*. He carried his adulation still higher than his insolence, when he called the duke of Buckingham "our Saviour," upon his return from Spain†. It is remarkable, that there were only fifteen volumes of reports extant, when his three first volumes were published. He died at his house at Stoke in Buckinghamshire, the third of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age‡.

THOMAS CORYATE, *riding on an Elephant. Frontispiece to his Letters from Asmere; &c.*

TOM Coryate, of vain-glorious memory, was a man of

a remarkable quantity of aspects, and of as singular a character. He had learning, but he wanted judgment; which is alone equivalent to all the other faculties of the mind. He travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and distinguished himself by walking nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, which, as he informs us, he got mended at Zurich. He afterwards travelled into the eastern countries; and seems to have been at least as frugal in meat and drink, as he was in shoes: as he tells his mother, in a letter to her, that in his ten months travels, betwixt Aleppo and the Mogul's court, he spent but three pounds, living "reasonably well" for about two-pence a day. He sometimes ventured his life, by his ill-timed zeal for christianity, having, on several occasions, publicly declared Mahomet to be an impostor. He delivered an oration to the Mogul, in the Persian language, and spoke that of Indostan with such volubility, that he was an overmatch for a notorious scold in her mother tongue||. He, like other coxcombs, died without knowing himself to be of that character, in 1617¶. The most singularly remarkable of his books is entitled, "Crudities hastily gob-

* When he presided at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, he called him "traitor, monster, viper, and spider of hell;" and he told Mrs. Turner, who was concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, that "she was guilty of the seven deadly sins; she was a whore, a bawd, a forcerer, a witch, a papist, a felon, and a murderer."

† Clarendon, vol. i. p. 6.

‡ Birch's Lives. There is a mistake concerning his age, in the Biographer.

§ He had a head misshapen like that of Therites in Homer, (Φοξός ἐν κεφαλῇ) but the cone stood in a different position; the picked part being before. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Somerset, p. 31.

|| Wood's "Athen. Oxon." vol. i. col. 424.

¶ "Had he lived," says Mr. Aubrey, "to return into England, his Travels had been most estimable; for though he was not a wise man, he wrote, faithfully, matter of fact." MS. in Musco Ashmol.

"bled

"bled up in five months travels, "in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, "Helvetia, some parts of High "Germany, and the Netherlands."

Lond. 1611; 4to. Before this book are about sixty copies of verses by the poets of this time, who tickled the vanity of the author, while they made a jest of him. The book is scarce, and sells at a high price.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,
Marquis of Newcastle.

THE Marquis of Newcastle, who was also governor to the prince of Wales, was so attached to the muses, that he could not, like the marquis of Hertford, leave them behind him; he must carry them to the camp, and make Davenant, the poet-laureat, his lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he raised a very considerable army in the northern counties, with which he was successful against the parliament forces, and defeated Ferdinando, lord Fairfax, at Adderton Moor: but his subsequent conduct has been justly censured, and seems to have contributed greatly to the ruin of the king's affairs. After the defeat at Marston Moor, he transported himself beyond the seas, and was, during the inter-regnum, chiefly at Antwerp, where he amused himself with writing books. He was master of many accomplishments, and was much better qualified for a court than a camp. He understood horsemanship, music, and poetry; but was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than poet.

HENRY SOMERSET, *Earl of Worcester.*

THE Earl of Worcester, when he was about eighty years of age, raised the first horde that were levied for Charles I. in the civil war, and entered into his service with all the ardour of a volunteer. No man of his years seemed ever to have retained more of the fire and activity of youth; and the readiness and sprightliness of his wit are said to have been no less extraordinary. His castle of Ragland, which had several times been a place of refuge for the king, was taken after he had bravely defended it in person; and the terms of capitulation were shamefully violated. This was the last garrison in England that held out for his majesty. He died in the custody of the parliament's black rod, in December, 1647, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was remarkable for the singularity of wearing a frieze coat, in which he always was dressed when he went to court.

Lord DIGBY.

GEORGE, Lord Digby, eldest son of the earl of Bristol, was a man of great parts, courage, and enterprize. But his understanding frequently misled him: his courage was attended with the usual effects of cowardice; and his enterprizes were generally unsuccessful. He wrote letters to Sir Kenelm Digby, to convert him to the Protestant religion; and was himself, by his answers, converted to Popery. These letters

letters are in print. He was also author of a comedy, called "Elvira," and translated the three first books of "Cassandra" from the French.

He succeeded to the title of Earl of Bristol, 16 January, 1652-3; the portrait was painted in the former reign.

The earl of Bristol, well known for his fine parts, his levity, and extravagant passions, was secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles II. at the time of the inter-regnum. But he forfeited both these offices, by reconciling himself to the church of Rome, against which he had written several pieces of controversy. He imputed his removal to the influence of his friend the lord-chancellor Hyde, whose ruin he afterwards sought with all that vehemence which was natural to him. It is pity that the romantic history of this nobleman's life was never written. Dr. Swift, in one of his letters, styles him "the Prototype of Lord Bolingbroke." Ob. 15 March, 1672-3. *Æt.* 64.

EDWARD, *Lord HERBERT, of Cherbury.*

LORD Herbert stands in the first rank of the public ministers, historians, and philosophers,

of his age. It is hard to say whether his person, his understanding, or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the same man was wise and capricious; redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy. He exposed himself to such dangers, as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion which none had the hardness to dispute besides himself. Lord Herbert was author of "The Life and Reign of Henry VIII." which has been ever esteemed one of the best histories in the English language: but there is not in it that perfect candour which one would wish, or expect to see, in so celebrated an historian. He has given us a much juster portrait of himself, than he has of Henry. He appears to have fairly laid open every foible or defect in his own character*, but has cast the monstrous vices of that merciless tyrant into shade, and has displayed, to great advantage, his gallantry, magnificence, and generosity. His books, "De Veritate," and "De Religione Gentilium," are well known. He was also author of a book of poems,

* In his "Life," written by himself, a small quarto of one hundred and seventy pages. Strawberry-Hill, 1764. There were only two hundred copies of this book printed, which were equally divided betwixt the Earl Powis and Mr. Walpole, who distributed them among their friends.† I am very credibly informed, that it sold at an auction for three pounds twelve shillings, and have particular reason to believe that I could have had more for a copy in my own possession.

† Being in great debate with himself, whether he should publish his book "De Veritate," or not, he tells us, that he addressed the following prayer to God,

poems, published after his decease by his son. Ob. Aug. 1648.

JOHN PRESTON, *Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge,*

WAS first taken notice of by James I., at a public disputation in that university; in which he asserted, that a hound could make a syllogism*. The king, who loved logic and hunting, is supposed, from that time, to have had a particular respect for him. Preston was a great patron of the puritan party in the late reign. He frequently attended the court, where he was for some time regarded as a distinguished favourite of the duke of Buckingham, who thought, by his means, to work the puritans to a compliance with his designs.

But Preston, who was as great a politician as the duke, was not to be over-reached. He wrote many practical treatises and sermons, both in English and in Latin. Ob. July 20, 1628.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED,* rector of Aldbury in Surry, was generally reputed the greatest mathematician of his age and country. He was by no means deficient in the pursuit of such studies as more immediately related to his profession; but seems to have been carried to the mathematics, by an irresistible force of genius. He invented several useful instruments, and composed many excellent pieces on mathematical

God, to know his will in relation to the publication of it. His words are these: "Being thus doubtful in my chamber, one fair day in the summer, my casement being opened towards the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book "De Veritate" in my hand; and, kneeling on my knees, devoutly said these words:

"O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations; I do beseech thee, of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make; I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book, "De Veritate;" if it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it.

"I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise, came from heaven (for it was like nothing on earth) which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded; whereupon also I resolved to print my book; this (how strange soever it may seem) I protest, before the eternal God, is true; neither am I any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but, in the serenest sky that ever I saw, being without all cloud, did, to my thinking, see the place from whence it came. And now I sent my book to be printed at Paris, at my own cost and charges," &c. "Life of Lord Herbert," p. 170, 171.

* "An enthymeme," said he, "is a lawful syllogism, but dogs can make them. He instanced in a hound, who had the major proposition in his mind, namely, The hare is gone either this, or that way, and smells out the minor with his nose, viz. she is not gone that way, and follows the conclusion, Ergo, this way, with open mouth." Clark's "Lives," fol.—Preston borrowed this argument from Montaigne.

subjects.

subjects. But his master-piece is his "Clavis Mathematica," which he drew up for his pupil, the lord William Howard, son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. This work is thought to be so perfect as scarce to admit of improvement; and what serves instead of every other encomium, the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. He was the first that gave a turn for mathematical studies to the university of Cambridge; and his "Clavis" was introduced by Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it. He sometimes amused himself with archery; but his very study seems to have had a good effect upon his health; as the mathematics were not only recreation to him, but epicurism. He was sprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and if we may believe Mr. Collier, died in an ecstasy of joy, upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II. Ob, 1660. *Æt.* 86.

SIR HENRY VANE, *Jun.*

SIR Henry Vane, a chief of the independent party, and a principal leader of the House of Commons, was one of those singular characters that are seen but once in an age, and such an age as that of Charles I. It is hard to say whether he were a more fantastic visionary, or profound politician. He did not, like the generality of enthusiasts, rely supinely on heaven, as if he expected every thing from thence; but exerted himself, as if he entirely depended on his own activity. His enthusiasm seems ne-

ver to have precipitated him into injudicious measures, but to have added new powers to his natural sagacity. He mistook his deep penetration for a prophetic spirit, and the light of his genius for divine irradiation. The Solemn League and Covenant was the issue of his prolific brain, which teemed with new systems of politics and religion. He preserved a uniformity of character to the last, and died in expectation of the crown of martyrdom. Beheaded the 14th of June, 1662.

Sir Henry Vane deserves to be ranked in the first class of mystics, as he is little less profound than Jacob Behmen himself. We are amazed that a man, whose genius carried him so far above the common level of mankind in his public character, should sink so far below common sense in his writings. Don Quixote is supposed to have spoken like a philosopher upon every thing but knight-errantry; so did Sir Henry Vane upon any thing but religion. He, as well as every other ridiculous broacher of heterodoxies, had many followers*.

DENZIL HOLLES, *afterwards Baron Holles, of Ifield.*

DENZIL, lord Holles, second son of John, the first earl of Clare, was one of the most distinguished of the popular leaders in the reign of Charles I. His courage, which was very extraordinary, was constitutional, and proceeded from a principle inherent in his family. His patriotism, which

* See the "Life of Baxter," fol. Part I. p. 74, & seq.

was as extraordinary and as active as his courage, seemed to proceed from as fixed a principle. In the part he acted against Charles, with whom he had formerly lived in great intimacy, he appears not to have been influenced by personal hatred, party animosity, or the common motives of interest or ambition. He acted from a much nobler motive than any of these, *an inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country*. He had long entertained a jealousy of the prerogative; and therefore, in the last parliament of James I. sided with the party that opposed the court. This jealousy was much increased in the next reign; and he entered, with his usual spirit, into all those measures that he thought necessary to reduce the power of the king within bounds, and became a leader of the Presbyterian party, as he believed it to be on the side of liberty. He was greatly alarmed upon seeing Cromwell at the head of the Independents; and Cromwell was little less alarmed at seeing so able a chief at the head of the Presbyterians. He was, by the Independent faction, impeached of high-treason, which occasioned his flying into France. He was employed in several embassies after the Restoration, when he retained the same jealousy for liberty. He refused the insidious presents offered him by Lewis XIV. with as much disdain as he had before refused 5000*l.* offered him by the parliament, to indemnify him for his losses in the Civil war. *Ob.* 1679-80, *Æt.* 81.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

OLIVER Cromwell, who had been long used to farming in the country, made a very uncouth

appearance at his first coming into the House of Commons. "Who (says Dr. South) "that had beheld "such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow, as Cromwell, first entering "the Parliament-House, with a "thread-bare torn coat, and a "greasy hat (and perhaps neither "of them paid for) could have "suspected, that in the space of so "few years he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the "throne, be invested in the royal "robes, and wanted nothing of "the state of a king, but the "changing of his hat into a "crown."

Oliver Cromwell united, in a very high degree, the characters of the politician and general; and occasionally assumed those of the buffoon, and the preacher. He broke forth from his obscurity, at an age when others think themselves doomed to it for ever; and when many begin to entertain thoughts of retiring from the world, he began to make the most conspicuous figure in it. He availed himself of the virtues and the vices, the talents and the weaknesses of mankind; and such obstacles as would have been unsurmountable to an inferior genius, helped greatly to carry him on in his career. His most signal exploit in this reign, was at the battle of Naseby, where, in that decisive action, he wholly turned the fortune of the day.

This great man, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people, till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrisy, and aided by natural vigour

gour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events. He persuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their respective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greatest man this nation ever produced. It has been disputed which he deserved most, "a halter or a crown;" and there is no less disparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindsey affirmed, that he saw him enter into a formal contract with the devil; and Dawbeny has drawn "a Parallel betwixt Moses the Man of God, and Oliver the Protector." He died in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, in the year 1658. The French court went into mourning for him; but the famous Mademoiselle de Montpensier disdained to pay that respect to the memory of an usurper*.

Oliver Cromwell exercised what he called "his sword of the spirit," upon every occasion, where he thought the military sword would be ineffectual. He well knew that the people were ever more disposed to be led by preachers than captains, and, to extend his influence over them, he united both characters. There is a sermon, said to have been preached by him, on Rom. xiii. 1. "The last Lord's day, in April, 1649, at Sir P. T.'s house in Lincoln's Inn-Fields." It was published in 1680. As it abounds with low ribaldry, and egregious nonsense, it carries with it no internal evidence of its being genuine.—Harison, Vane, and Peter Pett, were also lay-preachers in the time of the Inter-regnum: the first of these persons was head of a re-baptised congregation in London.

Lord HOPTON.

RALPH Lord Hopton, a nobleman of admirable accomplishments of body and mind, was trained up in a good school of war in the Low Countries. After exerting himself in the House of Commons in the royal cause, he retired into the west; where, in a few months, he raised a formidable army, and fortified no less than forty garrisons. He was so great a master of discipline, that his army moved as one man; and was, in every respect, different from those

* Cromwell's nose, which was remarkable red and shining, was the subject of much ridicule. Cleaveland, in his character of a London Diurnal, says, "This Cromwell should be a bird of prey, by his bloody beak; his nose is able to try a young eagle whether she be lawfully begotten: but all is not gold that glitters." Again: "Cromwell's nose wears the dominical letter."

licentious and tumultuous rabbles, of which there were many instances in the civil war, that more resembled a herd of banditti, than a well appointed army. His victory at Stratton, which was the most signal in the course of that war, is an astonishing instance of what determined valour can effect. He well knew how to improve it, and it was only an earnest of several others. After he had done as much as courage, conduct, and activity could do, he, for want of supplies, was forced to retire before Fairfax; and approved himself as great a general in his retreat, as he had done before in his victories. He died at Bruges in September, 1652.

Mr. WILLIAM PRYNNE.

WILLIAM Prynne, a man of four and austere principles, took upon himself the office of censor, and boldly stepped forth to correct every enormity in church and state. He wrote against bishops, players, long hair, and love-locks; and was therefore dignified by his party with the appellation of Cato. He was a man of great reading; and there appear in his writings a copiousness without invention, and a vehemence without spirit. Mr. Wood supposes that he wrote a sheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's estate. He says, "His cushion was, when he studied, to put on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them from too much light; and

"feldom eating a dinner, would, every three hours or more, be maunching a roll of bread, and now and then refresh his exhausted spirits with ale." To this Butler seems to allude in his address to his muse:

"Thou that with ale, or viler liquors,
"Did'st inspire Withers, Prynne,
"and Vicars;
"And teach them, tho' it were in spite
"Of nature, and their stars, to write."

This voluminous rhapsodist gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the society of Lincoln's Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." The most valuable of his performances, by far, is his "Collection of Records," in four large volumes, which is a very useful work. *Ob.* 24 *Oct.* 1669.

This writer was, to use the epithet of lord Clarendon, no less voluminous as a speaker. Clement Walker mentions, with due commendation, a speech of his addressed to the House of Commons, a little before the death of Charles I, in which he proves his concessions to the parliament to be sufficient ground for a peace. He has, in this speech, recapitulated the arguments on both sides with great freedom and propriety. He continued to speak roundly of abuses, when others thought it prudent to be silent; and though he had lost his ears for his patriotism, he was determined to be a patriot still, though at the hazard of his head.

of the royalists who so obstinately defended Colchester, and who died for their defence of it. This brave man, having tenderly embraced the corpse of Sir Charles Lucas, his departed friend, immediately presented himself to the soldiers, who were ready for his execution. Thinking that they stood at too great a distance, he desired them to come nearer: one of them said, "I warrant you, Sir, we shall hit you." He replied, with a smile, "Friends, I have been nearer you, when you have missed me." Executed, August 28, 1648.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D.

PHILEMOND Holland, commonly called the "Translator General of his age," was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was, for many years, a school-master at Coventry, where he practised physic. He translated "Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals, Suetonius, Ammianus, Marcellinus, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia," into English; and the geographical part of Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain," into Latin. The "Britannia," to which he made many useful additions, was the most valuable of his works. It is surprising that a man of two professions could find time to translate so much; but it appears from the date of the "Cyropædia," that he continued to translate till he was 80 years of age. Ob. 1636, Æt. 85.—He made the following epigram, upon writing a large folio with a single pen:

With one sole pen I writ this
book,
Made of a grey goose quill;
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.

JOHN GREAVES.

THIS eminent mathematician and antiquary was master, in a high degree, of the natural and acquired qualifications which were necessary to extend those branches of science to which he applied himself. He was educated at Balliol college, in Oxford, from which he removed to Merton. He was afterwards, on the foot of his great merit, chosen geometry professor of Gresham college. His ardent thirst of knowledge soon carried him into several parts of Europe, where he eagerly seized every opportunity of improving it. His next voyage was into the eastern countries; where nothing remarkable in the heavens, earth, or even subterraneous places, seem to have escaped his nice observation. He, with indefatigable industry, and even at the peril of his life, collected a considerable number of Arabic, Persian, and Greek manuscripts, for archbishop Laud. Of these he well knew the value, as he was a master of the languages in which they were written. He also collected for that prelate many oriental gems and coins. He took a more accurate survey of the pyramids than any traveller who went before him. On his return from the east, he visited several parts of Italy a second time. During his stay at Rome, he made a particular enquiry into the true state of the ancient weights and

and measures. Soon after he had finished his second voyage, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was eminently qualified for this professorship, as the works of ancient and modern astronomers were familiar to him. His books relating to oriental learning, his "Pyramidographia, or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt," his "Epochæ Celebriores," and other curious and useful pieces, of which Mr. Ward has given us a catalogue, shew him to have been a great man. Those which he intended to publish would have shewn him to be a greater; but he was stopped in his great career by death, the 8th of October, 1652, in the 50th year of his age.

WILLIAM LILLY, *Student in Astrology.*

WILLIAM Lilly was a native of Fiskerton Mills, near Newark upon Trent. He was, for several years, in the condition of a servant; but having the good luck to marry his master's widow, with a fortune of 1000*l.* he applied himself to the study of astrology. He made so great a proficiency, that in seven or eight weeks he perfectly understood how to set a figure. He intimates, that there was something supernatural in the progress he made in this

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art; as he tells us, that "he prayed for several weeks to those angels who were thought and believed by wise men to teach and instruct in all the several liberal sciences*." In 1647, he finished his book, called "Christian Astrology;" but has not any where signified that the angels lent him their assistance in that work; nor does it appear that there is any thing in it more than the author *himself* was well able to perform†. It is very certain that he regarded judicial astrology as a *science*; and it is no less certain that he prostituted his pen to the political purposes of the parliament, and of Oliver Cromwell‡. Astrological predictions and prophecies were perfectly suited to the enthusiasm of these times; and Lilly well knew how to apply them to the hopes and fears of the populace. He was frequently ambiguous and oracular, and sometimes amused the people with hieroglyphics; many of which, as we are told by Mr. Aubrey, he stole from an old monkish manuscript. Moore, the almanack-maker, has stolen several from him; and there is no doubt but some future almanack-maker will steal them from Moore. *Ob.* 9 June, 1681.

Lilly's Almanack, which maintained its reputation for a long course of years, seems to have been one of those books which were thought *necessary for all families*. I can easily imagine that the author

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* He says, that "the angels very rarely speak to any operator or master; and when they do speak, it is like the Irish, much in the throat." Lilly's "Life," by himself, p. 88, last edit.

† There is before this book a good head of the author, by Marshall.

‡ "When Cromwell was in Scotland, a soldier stood with Lilly's (Merlinus) Anglicus in his hand, and said, as the several troops passed by him, "Lo! hear what Lilly saith, you are promised victory, fight it out, brave boys; and then read that mouth's prediction."—"Life," p. 83.

scarce ever went into the house of a mechanic where he did not see it lying upon the same shelf with "The Practice of Piety," and the "Whole Duty of Man."

John Cafe, a native of Lime Regis in Dorsetshire, was many years a noted practitioner in physic and astrology. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends; and particularly "the dark chamber and pictures, whereby Lilly used to impose upon people, under pretence of shewing them persons who were absent." The doctor is said to have got more by this distical than Dryden did by all his works:

"Within this place
Lives doctor Cafe."

He was, doubtless, very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes:

"Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
Enough in any man's own
con-sci-ence."

I think he was living in the reign of Anne.

The respect then paid to astrologers, by the generality of men of learning, was equal to the contempt they lie under at present*. Some among the vulgar beheld them with a rude admiration, and thought that an order of men who were familiarly acquainted with the stars, and privy to the decrees of heaven, were in the highest degree

respectable. Others, who looked upon their art as sorcery, regarded them with horror and detestation. The *white witches* were commonly thought to be masters of the *black art*; but were supposed to have too much probity to put it in practice.

JOHN HEYDON, *Astrologer*.

JOHN Heydon, who sometimes assumed the name of Eugenius Theodidactus, was a great pretender to skill in the Rosicrucian philosophy and the celestial sciences. There is something truly original in his books; and he appears to have far out-canted all the rest of his brethren. His chemical and astrological works are numerous; but I shall pass over that in which he has made "A Discovery of the true Cœlum Terræ," and that which contains "The occult Power of the Angels of Astronomy in the Telestial Sculptures of the Persians and Egyptians;" and several others equally extraordinary; and transcribe only two of their titles, namely, "The English Physician's Guide, or the Holy Guide; leading the way to know all things past, present, and to come; to resolve all manner of questions, cure all diseases: leading the way to virtue, art, and nature; and to the golden treasures of nature by transmutation; with the Rosic Cross uncovered, and the places, temples, holy houses, castles, and invincible mountains of the brethren discovered" and

* The famous Mr. Joseph Mede spent much of his time in the study of astrology; and the most valuable of Lilly's astrological books belonged to the excellent bishop Bedell, whose "Life" was written by Dr. Burnet. See Lilly's Life, p. 23, edit. 1715.

"and communicated to the world, for the full satisfaction of philosophers, alchymists, &c. all in six books, with a small Chymical Dictionary;" Lond. 1662; 8vo. "Hamin-guleh Hampan-neah; or the Rosie Crucian Crown; set with seven angels, seven planets, seven genii, twelve signs, twelve ideas, sixteen figures; and their occult powers upon the seven metals, and their miraculous virtues in medicines; with the perfect and full discovery of the Pantarva, and Elixirs of Metals, prepared to cure Diseases: whereunto is added Elhauareuna preforio, Regio Lucis et Psonthon; Lond. 1665; 8vo. — The author, who has given us the outlines of his character in the title-pages of his books, was much resorted to by the duke of Buckingham; who, like the *godless regent* mentioned by Mr. Pope, was much infatuated with judicial astrology. He employed Heydon to calculate the king's and his own nativity; and was assured that his stars had promised him great things. He was also employed by the duke in some treasonable and seditious practices, for which he was sent to the Tower; where he was more honourably lodged than he had ever been before. He lost much of his former reputation, by telling Richard Cromwell and Thurloe, who went to him disguised like cavaliers, that Oliver would infallibly be hanged by a certain time, which he outlived several years. He married the widow of Nicholas Culpepper, and succeeded to much of his business.

The mercurialists, physiognomists, chiromancers, astrologers,

philomaths, and well-wishers to the mathematics, were more numerous in this reign than they have been at any other period. There was a large collection of their works in the Harleian Library.

JOHN PORDAGE.

JOHN Pordage, who is placed by Baxter at the head of the *Behmenists*, was some time preacher of St. Laurence's church in Reading, and afterwards rector of Bradfield in Berkshire. He was a man of much natural enthusiasm; and having over-heated his imagination by reading the works of Jacob Behmen, he, like that visionary, fancied himself inspired. He pretended to know divine truth by a clearer light than that of the scripture, which he considered as little better than a *dead letter*. He was accused by Christopher Fowler, a clergyman of Reading, before the commissioners of Berks, for ejecting ministers, of preaching anti-scriptural doctrine, of blasphemy, and familiarity with evil spirits. Much of the history of this strange enthusiast may be seen in Fowler's "*Dæmonium Meridianum*." He acknowledges himself, in his answer to that book, that he had sensible communion with angels, and that he knew good spirits from bad by his sight, and even by his smell. He also acknowledges, that his house was, for a month, infested with evil spirits; and that he had a visible conflict with a fiery dragon, which filled a large room; "that an impression was made in the brick-wall of his chimney, of a
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"coach drawn with tigers and lions, which could not be got out, till it was hewed out with pick-axes: and another on his glass window, which yet remaineth." But these spirits, as he believed, were raised by one Everard, whom he looked upon as a conjuror. This man, who appeared to be a profelyte of Pordage's, was for several weeks a sojourner in his family.—The character of Pordage may be summed up in very few words: he was far gone in one of the most incurable kinds of madness, *the frenzy of enthusiasm*.

Lady FALCONBERG.

WE are told by Dr. Swift, in vol. V. p. 94, of his "Letters," that she was extremely like the pictures he had seen of her father.

Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a lady of great beauty, but of greater spirit, was second wife of Thomas lord viscount Falconberg. Bishop Burnet, who styles her *a wife and worthy woman*, says,

that "she was more likely to have maintained the post (of protector) than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of her, "That those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster." After Richard was deposed, who, as she well knew, was never formed for regal power, she exerted herself in behalf of Charles II. and is said to have had a great and successful hand in his Restoration. It is very certain that her husband was sent to the Tower by the Committee of Safety, a little before that great event, and that he stood very high in the king's favour*. Ob. March 14, 1712.

Dutcheſs of ALBEMARLE.

ANNE Clarges, dutcheſs of Albemarle, was the daughter of a blacksmith†, who gave her an education suitable to the employment she was bred to, which was that of a milliner. As the manners are generally formed early in

* I am very credibly informed that lady Falconberg frequented the established church. When she was in town she went to St. Anne's, Soho; when in the country, to Chiswick. She was a very genteel woman, but pale and sickly. She was known to be very charitable. From the information of a person who knew her in the decline of life. See a remarkable passage concerning her in Dr. Z. Grey's "Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans," p. 36.

† The following quotation is from a manuscript of Mr. Aubrey, in Ashmole's Museum: "When he (Monck) was prisoner in the tower, his sempstress, Nan Clarges, a blacksmith's daughter, was kind to him in a double capacity. It must be remembered that he was then in want, and that she assisted him. Here she was got with child. She was not at all handsome nor cleanly: her mother was one of the five women barbers, and a woman of ill fame. A ballad was made on her and the other four: the burden of it was,

"Did you ever hear the like,
"Or ever hear the same,
"Of five women barbers,
"That lived in Drury-lane."

Lord RUSSELL.

in life, she retained something of the smith's daughter, even at her highest elevation. She was first the mistress, and afterwards the wife of general Monk; who had such an opinion of her understanding, that he often consulted her in the greatest emergencies. As she was a thorough royalist, it is probable that she had no inconsiderable share in the Restoration. She is supposed to have recommended several of the privy-counsellors, in the list which the general presented to the king soon after his landing. It is more than probable that she carried on a very lucrative trade in selling of offices, which were generally filled by such as gave her most money*. See was an implacable enemy to lord Clarendon; and had so great an influence over her husband, as to prevail with him to help ruin that excellent man, though he was one of his best friends. Indeed, the general was afraid to offend her, as she presently took fire; and her anger knew no bounds. She was a great mistress of all the low eloquence of abusive rage, and seldom failed to discharge a volley of curses against such as thoroughly provoked her†. Nothing is more certain, than that the intrepid commander, *who was never afraid of bullets*, was often terrified by the fury of his wife.

WILLIAM, lord Russel, was a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age than that in which he lived; an age, when silence and freedom of speech were equally criminal; when a perjured witness was more esteemed than an honest patriot, and law and equity were wrested to the purposes of an enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was apprehensive for the civil and religious liberties of his country, he distinguished himself by promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the crown, which he carried up to the house of peers‡. He thought resistance preferable to slavery; he had moreover the honesty to avow it, and persisted in it to the last, though a retraction of his principles would probably have saved his life. He was accused of being an accomplice in the Rye-house plot, and consequently of conspiring the death of the king, a crime of which he was absolutely innocent. All that was proved against him, by suspected witnesses, was, that treasonable words were uttered in his presence, though he bore no part in, or assented to the conversation which occasioned them. When he had taken his last leave of his lady, he said that "the bitterness of death was

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"pass;

* See the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 46.

† Vide the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 621.

‡ Col. Titus, in his speech for excluding the duke of York, declared, "That to accept of expedients for securing the Protestant religion, after such a king mounted the throne, was as strange as if there were a lion in the lobby, and they should vote, that they would rather secure themselves by letting him in and chaining him, than by keeping him out." This sentiment is put into verse by Bramston, in his "Art of Politicks."

"past;" and he soon after went to his execution, and submitted to the fatal stroke with a resolution worthy of the cause in which he suffered. He was the protomartyr of patriotism in this reign: Algernon Sidney was the second, Beheaded 21 July, 1683.

Earl of Ossory.

THOMAS Lord Butler, earl of Ossory, general of his majesty's subjects of Great Britain, in the service of his highness the prince of Orange, and the States of the United Provinces; lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces in the kingdom of Ireland; lord chamberlain to the queen; one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, in the kingdoms of England and Ireland; one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber; and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

A pompous list of titles and honours, under the portraits of men of rank, sometimes compose the history of the persons represented. Here we have a man who shone with unborrowed lustre, whose merit was the foundation of his fame. Though he seemed born for the camp only, he was perfectly qualified for the court; not as a wit, a mimic, or buffoon, but by a propriety of behaviour, the result of good sense and good breeding. His courage on board the fleet was scarcely exceeded by that of prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle; and theirs was never exceeded by that of any other sea-officer. He commanded the English troops in the service of the prince of Orange;

and at the battle of Mons contributed greatly to the retreat of Marshal Luxemburg, to whom Lewis XIV. was indebted for the greatest part of his military glory. He, on this occasion, received the thanks of the duke of Villa Hermosa, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, and also the thanks of his Catholic majesty himself. His speech, addressed to the earl of Shaftesbury, in vindication of his father, was universally applauded: it even confounded that intrepid orator, who was in the senate what the earl of Ossory was in the field. These his great qualities were adorned by a singular modesty, and a probity which nothing could corrupt. Poets and historians praise him in much the same terms, as prose naturally rises to the language of poetry on so elevated a subject. He died 30 July, 1680, in the 46th year of his age. The duke of Ormond, his father, said, "that he would not exchange his dead son for any living son in christendom."

This gallant nobleman is well known to have sought fame in every part of Europe, and in every scene of action where it was to be acquired. In 1666, upon his return from Ireland, he paid a visit to the earl of Arlington, at his seat at Euston in Suffolk; where he happened to hear the firing of guns at sea, in the famous battle that began the 1st of June. He instantly prepared to go on board the fleet, where he arrived on the 3d of that month; and had the satisfaction of informing the duke of Albemarle, that prince Rupert was hastening to join him. He had his share in the glorious actions of that and the succeeding day.

His

His reputation was much increased by his behaviour in the engagement off Southwold bay. In 1673, he was successively made rear-admiral of the blue and the red squadrons; he having, in the battle of the 11th of August that year, covered the Royal Prince, on board of which Sir Edward Spragge commanded, and at length brought off the shattered vessel in tow. On the 10th of September following, he was, by the king, appointed admiral of the whole fleet, during the absence of prince Rupert.

HUGH PETERS.

HUGH Peters, in the pulpit; a full congregation: he is represented turning an hour-glass; near him are these words; "I know you are good fellows, stay and take the other glass." Before his Life, by William Young, M. D. (a Welsh physician.) 12mo. 1665.

Hugh Peters, who was the son of a merchant* at Foy in Cornwall, was sometime a member of Jesus

college in Cambridge; whence he is said to have been expelled for his irregular behaviour†. He afterwards betook himself to the stage‡, where he acquired that gesticulation and buffoonery which he practised in the pulpit§. He was admitted into holy orders by Dr. Mountaine, bishop of London; and was, for a considerable time, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in that city: but being prosecuted for criminal conversation with another man's wife||, he fled to Rotterdam, where he was pastor of the English church, together with the learned Dr. William Ames. He afterwards exercised his ministry in New-England, where he continued about seven years. He was a great pretender to the saintly character, a vehement declaimer against Charles I. and one of the foremost to encourage and justify the rebellion. The historical and critical account of his life, published a few years since, is chiefly taken from "A dying Father's last Legacy, &c. or, H. Peters's Advice to his Daughter."

The following verses were prefixed

E 4

* See "H. Peters's Legacy to his Daughter," p. 98.

† See his Life by Dr. Young, p. 6.

‡ Life, p. 7.

§ The English language was much corrupted by the preachers at this period. The eloquence of the pulpit differed widely from every other species, and abounded with such figures of speech as rhetoric has found no name for*. The language of prayer was no less corrupted than that of preaching: the second person in the Trinity was frequently addressed in the familiar, the fond, and the fulsome style; much of which seems to have been borrowed from "The Academy of Compliments," a foolish book published about this time.

|| Life, p. 20.

* This is exemplified in a printed account of a sermon of Hugh Peters's on Psalm cvii. ver. 7. "He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to the city of habitation." He told his audience, that God was forty years leading Israel through the wilderness to Canaan, which was not forty days march; but that God's right way was a great way about. He then made a circuit x on his cushion, and said, that the Israelites were led "crinkledom cum crankledom." See the story at large in the "Parliamentary history," vol. XXII. p. 72.

fixed to that work, which was printed in 1660.

THOMAS VENNER.

" Lo here the dictates of a dying
 " man!
 " Mark well his note! who, like
 " the expiring swan,
 " Wisely prefaging her approach-
 " ing doom,
 " Sings in soft charms her epice-
 " dium,
 " Such, such, were his; who was
 " a shining lamp
 " Which, though extinguish'd by
 " a fatal damp,
 " Yet his last breathings shall, like
 " incense hurl'd
 " On sacred altars, so perfume the
 " world,
 " That the next will admire, and
 " out of doubt,
 " Revere that torch-light which
 " this age put out.*"

Hugh Peters, together with his brethren the regicides, went to his execution with an air of triumph, rejoicing that he was to suffer in so good a cause. It appears from this instance, and many others, that the presumption of an enthusiast is much greater than that of a saint. The one is always humble, and *works out his salvation with fear and trembling*; the other is arrogant and assuming, and seems to demand it as his right.

THOMAS Venner, a wine-cooper, who acquired a competent estate by his trade, was reputed a man of sense and religion, before his understanding was bewildered with enthusiasm. He was so strongly possessed with the notions of the Millenarians, or Fifth Monarchy Men, that he strongly expected that Christ was coming to reign upon earth, and that all human government, except that of the saints, was presently to cease. He looked upon Cromwell, and Charles II. as usurpers upon Christ's dominion, and persuaded his *weak brethren*, that it was their duty to rise and seize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, assembled in the streets, and proclaimed king Jesus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they resolutely engaged, as many of them believed themselves to be invulnerable. They were at length overpowered by numbers, and their leader, with twelve of his followers, was executed in January, 1660-1. They " affirmed to the last, that if they had been deceived, the Lord himself was their deceiver."

JOHN,

* Lord Clarendon observes, that the fanatics " discovered a wonderful malignity in their discourses, and vows of revenge for their innocent friends (the regicides). They caused the speeches they made at their deaths to be printed, in which there was nothing of a repentance or sorrow for their wickedness; but a justification of what they had done for the cause of God." They had their meetings to consult about revenge, and hoped that the disbanded army would have espoused their cause. See the " Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life." p. 134, 135.

JOHN, the Quaker.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S PORTER.

JOHN Kelsey went to Constantinople, upon no less a design than that of converting the grand signior. He preached at the corner of one of the streets of that city, with all the vehemence of a fanatic: but as he spoke in his own language, the people stared at him, but could not so much as guess at the drift of his discourse. They soon concluded him to be out of his senses, and carried him to a mad-house, where he was confined for six months. One of the keepers happening to hear him speak the word *English*, informed lord Winchelsea, who was then ambassador to the Porte, that a mad countryman of his was then under confinement. His lordship sent for him; and he appeared before him in a torn and dirty hat, which he could not by any means be persuaded to take off. The ambassador thought that a little of the Turkish discipline would be of service to him, and presently ordered him to be drubbed upon the feet. This occasioned a total change in his behaviour, and he acknowledged that the drubbing had *a good effect upon his spirit*. Upon searching his pockets, a letter was found addressed to the Great Turk, in which he told him, that he was a scourge in the hand of God to chastise the wicked; and that he had sent him not only to denounce, but to execute vengeance. He was put on board a ship bound for England; but found means to escape in his passage, and returned to Constantinople. He was soon after sent on board another ship, and so effectually secured that he could not escape a second time.

THIS man, whose Christian name was Daniel, was porter to Oliver Cromwell, in whose service he learned much of the cant that prevailed at that time. He was a great plodder in books of divinity, especially in those of the mystical kind, which are supposed to have turned his brain. He was many years in Bedlam, where his library was, after some time, allowed him; as there was not the least probability of his cure. The most conspicuous of his books was a large bible, given him by Nell Gwynn. He frequently preached, and sometimes prophesied; and was said to have foretold several remarkable events, particularly the fire of London. One would think that Butler had this frantic enthusiast in view, where he says,

"Had lights where better eyes
"were blind,
"As pigs are said to see the
"wind;
"Fill'd Bedlam with predestina-
"tion, &c. HUD.

Mr. Charles Lessie, who has placed him in the same class with Fox and Muggleton, tells us, that people often went to hear him preach, and "would sit many hours under his window with great signs of devotion." That gentleman had the curiosity to ask a grave matron who was among his auditors, "What she could profit by hearing that madman?" She, with a composed countenance, as pitying his ignorance, replied, "That Festus thought Paul was mad."

OATES and BEDLOE.

TITUS Oates, who was restrained by no principle human or divine, and like Judas would have done any thing for *thirty shillings*, was one of the most accomplished villians that we read of in history. He was successively an Anabaptist, a Conformist, and a Papist; and then became a Conformist again. He had been a chaplain on board the fleet, whence he was dismissed for an unnatural crime; and was known to be guilty of perjury before he set up the trade of witnessing. He was successful in it, beyond his most sanguine expectation: he was lodged at Whitehall, and had a pension assigned him of 1200*l.* a year. He was a man of some cunning, more effrontery, and the most consummate falsehood. His impudence supported itself under the strongest conviction, and he suffered for his crimes, with all the constancy of a martyr. The æra of Oates's plot was also the grand æra of Whig and Tory; and he has the peculiar infamy of being the first of incendiaries, as he was the first of witnesses.

This notorious evidence was, soon after the accession of James, convicted of perjury, upon the evidence of above sixty reputable witnesses, of whom nine were Protestants. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand marks, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to be whipped twice in three days by the common hangman, and to stand in the pillory at Westminster-Hall gate, and at the Royal-Exchange. He was moreover to be pillored five times every year, and to be imprisoned during life. The

hangman performed his office with uncommon rigour. The best thing James ever did, was punishing Oates for his perjury; and the greatest thing Oates ever did, was supporting himself under the most afflictive part of his punishment with the resolution and constancy of a martyr. A pension of 400*l.* a year was conferred upon this miscreant by king William. He was, for a clergyman, remarkably illiterate; but there have been published under his name, "A Narrative of the Popish Plot;" "The Merchandize of the Whore of Rome;" and "Eikon Basilike, or a Picture of the late King James." It is well known that he was the son of an Anabaptist; and he probably died in the communion in which he had been educated.

William Bedloe, who assumed the title of captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and disguises, and had passed upon several ignorant persons for a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the success of Oates, he turned evidence, gave an account of Godfrey's murder, and added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. These villains had the boldness to accuse the queen of entering into a conspiracy against the king's life. A reward of 500*l.* was voted to Bedloe by the Commons. He is said to have asserted the reality of the *plot* on his death-bed: but it abounds with absurdity, contradiction, and perjury; and still remains one of the greatest problems in the British annals. *Ob.* 20 Aug. 1680.—Giles Jacob informs us, that he was author of a play,

play, called "The Excommunicated Prince, or the False Relick;" 1679.

Lord Chief Justice JEFFERIES.

LAW ne'er wore so terrible an aspect, as when the pert*, the insouciant, and cruel Jefferies sat upon the bench; who was, without exception, the worst judge that ever this or perhaps any other nation was cursed with. In the western assizes, after the defeat of Monmouth, juries were overborne, judgment was given with precipitation; even the common legal forms were neglected, and the laws themselves openly trampled upon, by a mur-

derer in the robes of a lord-chief-justice†. He returned triumphantly to London, and was received with open arms by the king‡, who soon after placed him at the head of the highest tribunal in the kingdom§. He was taken in disguise at Wapping||, 12 Dec. 1688. It was with difficulty that the mob were restrained from tearing him to pieces. He died soon after in the Tower. His feat, well known by the name of Bullstrode, was purchased by William, earl of Portland, in the reign of Anne.

He was made lord chief-justice of the king's-bench, 7 Feb. 1684-5, and lord-chancellor, 28 Sept. 1685. The next year he was appointed one of the ecclesiastical commission.

Genuine.

* "Than sharp L'Estrange a more admir'd prater,
"Wit'er on bench, than he in *Observer*."

STATE POEMS.

† I have seen an old woman, who kept a little alehouse in the west, kindle into rage, and melt into pity, upon relating the cruelties of Jefferies, and the catastrophe of Monmouth. I concluded that she caught both these passions from her mother, who, she told me, "was an eye-witness of the shocking barbarities of those lamentable times." It is remarkable that the late countess of Pomfret met with very rude insults from the populace on the western road, only because she was grand-daughter of the inhuman Jefferies.

‡ King James called the western circuit *Jefferies's campaign*.

§ His behaviour, both in private and public, was very inconsistent with the character of a lord-chancellor. Sir John Reresby informs us, that he once dined with him, when the lord-mayor of London and several other gentlemen were his guests; and that having drank deeply at dinner, he gave a loose to that inclination to frolic which was natural to him. He called for Mountfort his domestic, who was an excellent mimic; and he, in a sham cause, *took off*, as the modern phrase is, all the great lawyers of the age, in the most ridiculous manner. The same author adds, that he had liked to have died of a fit of the stone, which he brought upon himself by a furious debauch of wine at Mr. Alderman Duncomb's; where he, the lord-treasurer, and others, drank themselves to such a pitch of frenzy, "that among friends it was whispered they had stripped into their shirts; and that, had not an accident prevented them, they had got up on a sign-post to drink the king's health; which was the subject of much derision, to say no worse." Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 130, 131.

|| Sir John Reresby informs us, that he cut off his eye-brows to prevent his being known.

Genuine Anecdotes of the late Prince of Wales, Lord Oxford, Dean Parnelle, Mr. Pope, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Rowe, Sir Richard Steele, Sir John Vanbrugh, Dr. Young, and Mr. Hooke.

THE late queen Caroline declared her intention of honouring Mr. Pope with a visit at Twickenham. His mother was then alive; and lest the visit should give her pain, on account of the danger his religious principles might incur by an intimacy with the court, his piety made him, with great duty and humility, beg that he might decline this honour. Some years after, his mother being then dead, the prince of Wales condescended to do him the honour of a visit: when Mr. Pope met him at the water-side, he expressed his sense of the honour done him in very proper terms, joined with the most dutiful expressions of attachment. On which the prince said, "It is very well; but how shall we reconcile your love to a prince, with your professed indisposition to kings; since princes will be kings in time?" "Sir," replied Pope, "I consider royalty under that noble and authorised type of the lion: while he is young, and before his nails are grown, he may be approached, and caressed with safety and pleasure."

Lord Oxford, as a minister, was negligent, if we may believe what lord Bolingbroke used to say to his friends. He added likewise, that Oxford was, in conversation, puzzled and embarrassed; and, upon the whole, unequal to his station. It was his wont, every day almost,

to send idle verses from court to the *Scriblerus* club, which consisted of Swift, Arbuthnot, Parnelle, Pope, and sometimes Gay. He was likewise used to frequent the club every night almost, and would talk idly, even on the crisis of the most important concerns.

Envy itself, however, must allow, that this nobleman displayed a most manly fortitude during the course of his adversity.

When Parnelle had been introduced by Swift to lord treasurer Oxford, and had been established in his favour by the assistance of Pope, he soon began to entertain ambitious views. The walk he chose to shine in was *popular preaching*: he had talents for it, and began to be distinguished in the mob-places of Southwark and London, when the queen's sudden death destroyed all his prospects, and at a juncture when famed preaching was the readiest road to preferment. This fatal stroke broke his spirits; he took to drinking, became a sot, and soon finished his course.

His friend Fenton, had the like ill hap.—Mr. Pope had a great intimacy with Craggs the younger, when the latter was minister of state. Craggs had received a bad and neglected education. He had great parts: and partly out of shame for want of literature, and partly out of a sense of its use, he, not long before his immature death, desired Mr. Pope to recommend to him a modest, ingenious, and learned young man, whom he might take into his house, to aid and instruct him in classical learning. Mr. Pope recommended Fenton; who was so taken in, and answered all the minister expected from him: so that Fenton had gained much of his favour, and of course thought

thought his fortune made, when the small pox seized the minister, and put an end to all Fenton's hopes.

Mr. Pope esteemed Congreve for the manners of a gentleman and a man of honour, and the sagest of the poetic tribe. He thought nothing wanting in his comedies, but the simplicity and truth of nature.

Rowe, in Mr. Pope's opinion, maintained a decent character, but had no heart. Mr. Addison was justly offended with him for some behaviour which arose from that want, and estranged himself from him; which Rowe felt very severely. Mr. Pope, their common friend, knowing this, took an opportunity, at some juncture of Mr. Addison's advancement, to tell him how poor Rowe was grieved at his displeasure, and what satisfaction he expressed at Mr. Addison's good fortune; which he expressed so naturally, that he (Mr. Pope) could not but think him sincere. Mr. Addison replied, "I do not suspect that he feigned; but the levity of his heart is such, that he is struck with any new adventure; and it would affect him just in the same manner, if he heard I was going to be hanged."—Mr. Pope said, he could not deny but Mr. Addison understood Rowe well.

Mr. Pope used to say of Steele, that though he led a very careless and vicious life, yet he, nevertheless, had a real love and reverence for virtue.

Swift had taken a dislike (without knowing him) to Vanbrugh, and satirized him severely in two or three poems, which displeased Mr. Pope; and he remonstrated with his friend on this occasion. Swift said, he thought Vanbrugh

a coxcomb and a puppy: the other replied, you have not the least acquaintance with, or personal knowledge of him:—Vanbrugh is the reverse of all this, and the most easy careless writer and companion in the world. This, as he assured an intimate friend, was true. He added, that Vanbrugh wrote and built just as his fancy led him, or as those he built for and wrote for directed him. If what he did pleased them, he gained his end; if it displeased them, they might thank themselves. He pretended to no high scientific knowledge in the art of building; and he wrote without much attention to critical art. Speaking with Mr. Pope of the *Fables* in the comedy of *Æsop*, the latter said to him, "Prior is called the English *Fontaine*, for his *Tales*; nothing is more unlike. But your *Fables* have the very spirit of this celebrated French poet."—"It may be so," replied Vanbrugh; "but, I protest to you, I never read *Fontaine's Fables*."

Mr. Pope thought Dr. Young had much of a sublime genius, though without common sense; so that his genius, having no guide, was perpetually liable to degenerate into bombast. This made him pass for a foolish youth, the sport of peers and poets. But his having a very good heart, enabled him to support the clerical character when he assumed it, first with decency, and afterward with honour.

The want of reasonable ideas in this ingenious writer, so pregnant with imagination, occasioned the same absence and distraction in company, which has frequently been observed, to beset philosophic men, through the abundance of theirs. But his absence being on that

that account attended with much absurdity, it was not only excused, but enjoyed. He gave, throughout his life, many wonderful examples of this turn, or rather debility of mind; of which one will suffice. When he had determined to go into orders, he addressed himself, like an honest man, for the best directions in the study of theology. But to whom did he apply? It may, perhaps, be thought, to Sherlock or Atterbury; to Burnet or Hare. No! to Mr. Pope; who, in a youthful frolic, recommended Thomas Aquinas to him. With this treasure he retired, in order to be free from interruption, to an obscure place in the suburbs. His director hearing no more of him in six months, and apprehending he might have carried the jest too far, sought after him, and found him out just in time to prevent an irretrievable derangement.

Mr. Hooke seems to have possessed no small share of Mr. Pope's esteem and friendship. His solicitude to do him service, is strongly exemplified in the following anecdote.

The first dutchess of Marlborough was desirous of having an account of her *public conduct* given to the world. This Mr. Hooke, a Roman Catholic, in the mystic way, and compiler of the Roman History, was, by Mr. Pope and others, recommended to her Grace, as a proper person to draw up this *Account*, under her inspection, and by the assistance of the papers she communicated to him, he performed this work so much to her Grace's satisfaction, that she talked of rewarding him

largely, but would do nothing till Mr. Pope came to her, whose company she then sought all opportunities to procure, and was uneasy to be without it. He was at that time with some friends, whom he was unwilling to part with, a hundred miles distant. But at Mr. Hooke's earnest solicitation, when Mr. Pope found his presence so essentially concerned his friend's interest and future support, he broke through all his engagements, and in the depth of winter and ill ways, flew to his assistance. On his coming, the dutchess secured to Mr. Hooke 5000*l.* and by that means attach'd him to her service. But soon after she took occasion, as was usual with her, to quarrel with him.

Her ev'ry turn by violence pursued,
Not more a *form* her hate than
'gratitude.'

Thus Mr. Hooke represented the matter. The reason *she* gave of her sudden dislike to him, was his attempt to pervert her to popery. This is not without probability; for he finding her Grace (as appears from the *Account of her conduct*) without any religion, might think it an act of no common charity to give her his own.

The above particulars are selected from the Life of Mr. Pope, compiled by Owen Ruffhead, Esq; from original MSS. which he had the honour to be entrusted with by that reverend and learned prelate, the bishop of Gloucester.

Some

*Some Account of the Life of the late
THOMAS PELHAM HOLLES,
Duke of NEWCASTLE, &c.*

THIS nobleman was born on the 1st of August 1693; and succeeded his father as baron Pelham of Loughton: and by the last will and testament of his uncle John Holles duke of Newcastle, who died at his seat at Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, on the 15th of July, 1711, was adopted heir to his great estate, and empowered to bear the arms and name of Holles, together with the title of duke of Newcastle upon Tyne.

His power and interest were now very great, and he exerted both in support of his majesty king George I. against the party that opposed him.

It would be unnecessary, as well as tedious, to enumerate here the several consequences that flowed from the hatred which had then long subsisted between the whig and tory parties: it is well known that their mutual animosity was carried to a degree of frenzy. It was this that brought king Charles I. to the scaffold; it was this that produced that surprising revolution in affairs toward the end of Queen Anne's reign. The same causes continued to operate at the accession of George I. and even shook that monarch on his throne before he was well seated in it. The whole weight of authority had for some time been in the hands of the tories, while the whigs remained without credit or influence, and at the same time endured the farther mortification of seeing their patrons and supporters in disgrace or exile. The high-church men indulged themselves in an insolent triumph

over their fallen enemies; while the low-church party, bereft of all means of revenge, were obliged to keep a respectful silence; which proceeded rather from conscious inability, than motives of virtue or patriotism. The new government seemed less attentive to the religious causes of the hatred that subsisted between the two parties, than to the influence which either of those parties might have on the affairs of state. The king had taken a strong prepossession against the tories, whom he had long been persuaded to consider as Jacobites, and thought the whigs his only true friends; and from this motive he threw aside all reserve, and declared openly in their favour. This effected a fatal and instantaneous change in all offices of honour and advantage.

Among the rest that were distinguished by the royal favour was the duke of Newcastle, who, on the 26th of October, 1714, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Clare, in the county of Suffolk, and viscount Naughton, in the county of Nottingham, with remainder to the hon. Henry Pelham, his brother and his heirs male.

Nor did the royal favour terminate here: for two days after, namely, on the 28th of October, he was constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham. And on the 10th of November following, custos rotulorum of Middlesex, and lord lieutenant of the said county and city of Westminster on the 28th of December following. The same year he was also constituted steward, warden, and keeper of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the county of Nottingham.

This

This manifest partiality shewn to the whig party in general, greatly inflamed the minds of those who were already but too much discontented at the late changes; and the Jacobites impatient under a revolution which deprived them of all hopes of having the family of Stuart again on the throne, joined the malecontents. The royal party were, in many places, interrupted in their rejoicings on account of the coronation, by disorderly and tumultuous rabbles, who crying, "Down with the whigs, Sacheverel for ever!" proceeded to numberless disorders. Seditious pamphlets were printed and dispersed without number or decency; breaking of windows and pulling down meeting houses, was now practised and carried to such an amazing height, that the whig party hardly thought themselves safe, even under the shadow of royal protection.

The duke of Newcastle stood firm in support of the royal cause, and opposed the lawless attempts of a misguided populace: Nor was his master wanting to acknowledge his services; he was on the 2d. of August, 1715, created marquis and duke of Newcastle under line, with remainder to the female issue of his brother, the hon. Henry Pelham.

On the 2d of April, 1717, he married the lady Harriot Godolphin, daughter of the right honourable Francis earl of Godolphin, by his wife the lady Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heir of John duke of Marlborough. He was declared lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household on the 13th of April following, and on the 16th of April sworn a member of the privy-council. A chapter was held at

St. James's on the 31st of March, 1718, when his grace was elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, and installed on the 30th of April following.

His grace was also one of the peers commissioned by his majesty, to sign the quadruple alliance, between the emperor, the king of Great-Britain, the king of France, and the states-general. This treaty was signed at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on the 22d of July, 1718. By this treaty the contracting powers engaged for the reciprocal preservation of their several dominions and subjects, and for the maintaining mutual peace. The former treaties of Utrecht and Baden were confirmed, except in some few points; and the several powers mutually promised to give no protection in any of their dominions, to those who are, or shall be, declared rebels, by any of the other contracting powers: and if any one of the four contracting powers should be attacked or disturbed, either by their own subjects, or any prince or state, the other three shall endeavour to procure them justice, and to prevent the aggressor from continuing hostilities; but should friendly offices prove insufficient for reconciling the two contending parties, together with satisfaction and reparation to the injured power, the high contracting parties shall furnish to their ally, who is attacked, in two months after requisition shall be made, the succours specified in the treaty.

His Majesty having on the 19th of May, 1719, declared his intentions of visiting his Hanoverian dominions, his grace was declared one of the lords justices, for the administration

nistration of justice during his majesty's absence.

Charles XII. of Sweden, had for some time made preparations for invading England; but death put an end to his ambitious project, and his sister, the princess Ulrica, had ascended the throne. This was thought a favourable opportunity for putting a period to the troubles in the north: accordingly his majesty appointed lords justices, among whom his Grace of Newcastle was one, and embarked for his German dominions. Ulrica entertained very different views from those of her late ambitious brother: she saw her kingdom exhausted of men and money, unable to support a war, and therefore ardently wished for a good peace. The Swedish council consented to cede Bremen and Verden to the elector of Hanover, so that all the difficulties that had hitherto retarded a pacification were removed: the duke of Orleans acted as mediator on this occasion, to bring about a reconciliation between all the powers of the north.

His Grace was again invested with this important trust on the 26th of May, 1723, when his majesty declared to his privy-council, that some extraordinary affairs called him abroad for the summer.

On the 2d of April, 1724, his Grace resigning the post of lord chamberlain, was declared one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. On the 3d of June, 1725, he was again appointed one of the lords justices; and in April, 1726, chosen recorder of Nottingham.

In July, 1737, he was chosen high steward of Cambridge, and afterwards chancellor of that university.

VOL. XII.

It would be tedious to mention all the honours and places his Grace enjoyed under the auspicious house of Hanover, whom he had so assiduously and faithfully laboured to fix upon the British throne. We shall, therefore, only add, that in the year 1761, his Grace resigned all his employments, and quitted that fatigue and hurry of business, in which he had been so long involved, spending the remainder of his days in retirement. He died at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the 17th of November, 1768, in the 77th year of his age.

His Grace was, perhaps, one of the most disinterested patriots, that either this, or any other nation, could boast of; his estate, when he first came into possession of it, is said to have been worth 50,000*l.* per annum, which he greatly reduced in the service of his king and country; notwithstanding which, he nobly refused a large pension when he retired from public business. In private life, his character was the most amiable, affable, and religious. He caused divine service to be constantly and regularly performed every day in his family, both in town and country: and at proper stated times, the sacrament was administered, at which he constantly assisted with great devotion. He received it the day he died, from the hands of the bishop of Salisbury, and yielded up his breath with the most perfect calmness and resignation.

His Grace dying without issue, the title of duke of Newcastle upon Tyne became extinct, but that of Newcastle under Line devolved to the earl of Lincoln, who married the eldest daughter of the late hon. Henry Pelham.

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NATU.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An account of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in 1767 : In a Letter to the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society, from the Honourable William Hamilton, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Naples.

[Read Feb. 11, 1768.]

Naples, Dec. 29, 1767.

My LORD,

THE favourable reception, which my account of last year's eruption of Mount Vesuvius met with from your Lordship, the approbation which the Royal Society was pleased to shew, by having ordered the same to be printed in their Philosophical Transactions, and your Lordship's commands in your letter of the 3d instant, encourage me to trouble you with a plain narrative of what came immediately under my observation during the late violent eruption, which began October 19, 1767, and is reckoned to be the 27th since that, which, in the time of Titus, destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii.

The eruption in 1766 continued in some degree, till the 10th of December, about nine months in all, yet in that space of time the mountain did not cast up a third of the quantity of lava, which it disgorged in only seven days, the term of this last eruption. On the 15th of December, last year, within the ancient crater of Mount Vesuvius, and about twenty feet deep, there was

a crust, which formed a plain, not unlike the solfaterra in miniature; in the midst of this plain was a little mountain, whose top did not rise so high as the rim of the ancient crater. I went into this plain, and up the little mountain, which was perforated, and served as the principal chimney to the volcano; when I threw down large stones, I could hear that they met with many obstructions in their way, and could count a hundred moderately before they reached the bottom.

Vesuvius was quiet till March 1767, when it began to throw up stones, from time to time; in April the throws were more frequent, and at night fire was visible on the top of the mountain; or, more properly speaking, the smoke, which hung over the crater, was tinged by the reflection of the fire within the volcano. These repeated throws of cinders, ashes, and pumice stones, increased the little mountain so much, that in May its top was visible above the rim of the ancient crater. The 7th of August there issued a small stream of lava, from a breach in the side of this little mountain, which gradually filled the valley between it and the ancient crater; so that the 12th of September the lava overflowed the ancient crater, and took its course down the sides of the great mountain; by this time the throws were much more frequent, and the red-hot stones went so high as to take up ten seconds in their fall. Padre Torre, a great observer of Mount Vesuvius,

Vesuvius, says they went up above a thousand feet.

The 15th of October, the height of the little mountain (formed in about eight months) was measured by Don Andrea Pigonati, a very ingenious young man in his Sicilian majesty's service, who assured me that its height was one hundred and eighty-five French Feet.

From my villa, situated between Herculaneum and Pompeii, near the convent of the Calmaldolese, I had watched the growing of this little mountain, and by taking drawings of it from time to time, I could perceive its increase most minutely. I make no doubt but that the whole of Mount Vesuvius has been formed in the same manner; and as these observations seem to me to account for the various irregular frata, which are met with in the neighbourhood of volcanos, I have ventured to enclose for your Lordship's inspection a copy of the above-mentioned drawings.

The lava continued to run over the ancient crater in small streams, sometimes on one side, and sometimes on another, till the 18th of October, when I took particular notice that there was not the least lava to be seen, owing, I imagine, to its being employed in forcing its

way towards the place where it burst out the following day. As I had, contrary to the opinion of most people here, foretold the approaching eruption,* and had observed a great fermentation in the mountain after the heavy rains, which fell the 13th and 14th of October, I was not surpris'd on the 19th following, at seven o'clock in the morning, to perceive from my villa every symptom of the eruption being just at hand. From the top of the little mountain, issued a thick black smoke, so thick, that it seem'd to have difficulty in forcing its way out; cloud after cloud mount'd with a hasty spiral motion, and every minute a volley of great stones were shot up to an immense height in the midst of these clouds; by degrees, the smoke took the exact shape of a huge pine-tree, such as Pliny the younger described in his letter to Tacitus, where he gives an account of the fatal eruption in which his uncle perished†. This column of black smoke, after having mount'd an extraordinary height, bent with the wind towards Caprea, and actually reach'd over that island, which is not less than twenty-eight miles from Vesuvius.

I warn'd my family not to be alarmed, as I expected there would be

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* This plainly appears from the following extract of a letter from the same gentleman to the president, dated Naples, October 6, 1767. "Mount Vesuvius is preparing for another eruption, or rather a second part of the last, as it has never been quiet since the beginning of the year 1765. The lava already runs over the crater; and by the quantity of stones and ashes, the montagna has almost fill'd the crater, and has risen at least eighty feet within these last three months."

† These are his words, "Nubes (incertum procul intuentibus ex quo monte; Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est) oriebatur, cujus similitudinem & formam, non alia magis arbor, quam pinus expresserit. Nam longissimo veluti truncato elata in altum, quibusdam ramis diffundebatur, credo quia recenti spiritu erecta, dein senescente eo destituta, aut etiam pondere suo victa, in latitudinem evanescebat: candida interdum, interdum sordida & maculosa, prout terram cisternave suffulerat." Plin. Lib. VI. Ep. 16.

be an earthquake at the moment of the lava's bursting out; but before eight of the clock in the morning I perceived that the mountain had opened a mouth, without noise, about an hundred yards lower than the ancient crater, on the side towards the Monte di Somma; and I plainly perceived, by a white smoke which always accompanies the lava, that it had forced its way out; as soon as it had vent, the smoke no longer came out with that violence from the top. As I imagined that there would be no danger in approaching the mountain when the lava had vent, I went up immediately, accompanied by one peasant only. I passed the hermitage, and proceeded as far as the valley between the mountain of Somma and that of Vesuvius, which is called Atrio di Cavallo. I was making my observations upon the lava, which had already, from the spot where it first broke out, reached the valley, when, on a sudden, about noon, I heard a violent noise within the mountain, and at about a quarter of a mile off the place where I stood, the mountain split; and, with much noise, from this new mouth a fountain of liquid fire shot up many feet high; and then, like a torrent, rolled on directly towards us. The earth shook at the same time that a volley of pumice stones fell thick upon us; in an instant, clouds of black smoke and ashes caused almost a total darkness; the explosions from the top of the mountain were much louder than any thunder I ever heard, and the smell of the sulphur was very offensive. My guide alarmed, took to his heels; and I must confess that I was not at my ease. I followed close, and we ran near three miles

without stopping! as the earth continued to shake under our feet, I was apprehensive of the opening of a fresh mouth, which might have cut off our retreat. I also feared that the violent explosions would detach some of the rocks off the mountain of Somma, under which we were obliged to pass; besides, the pumice-stones, falling upon us like hail, were of such a size as to cause a disagreeable sensation upon the part where they fell. After having taken breath, as the earth still trembled greatly, I thought it most prudent to leave the mountain, and return to my villa, where I found my family in a great alarm at the continual and violent explosions of the volcano, which shook our house to its very foundation, the doors and windows swinging upon their hinges. About two of the clock in the afternoon another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year, so that the conflagration was soon as great on this side of the mountain, as on the other which I had just left.

The noise and smell of sulphur increasing, we removed from our villa to Naples; and I thought proper, as I passed by Portici, to inform the court of what I had seen; and humbly offered it as my opinion, that his Sicilian majesty should leave the neighbourhood of the threatening mountain. However, the court did not leave Portici till about twelve o'clock.—Observed, in my way to Naples, which was in less than two hours after I had left the mountain, that the lava had actually covered three miles of the very road through which we had retreated. It is astonishing that it should run so fast;

fast; as I have since seen that the river of lava, in the Atrio di Cavallo, was sixty and seventy feet deep, and in some places near two miles broad. When his Sicilian majesty quitted Portici, the noise was greatly increased, and the confusion of the air from the explosions was so violent, that, in the king's palace, doors and windows were forced open, and even one door there, which was locked, was nevertheless burst open. At Naples, the same night, many windows and doors flew open; in my house, which is not on the side of the town next Vesuvius, I tried the experiment of unbolting my windows, when they flew wide open upon every explosion of the mountain. Besides these explosions, which were very frequent, there was a continued subterraneous and violent rumbling noise, which lasted this night above five hours. I have imagined that this extraordinary noise might be owing to the lava in the bowels of the mountain having met with a deposition of rain water, and that the conflict between the fire and the water may, in some measure, account for so extraordinary a crackling and hissing noise. Padre Torre, who has wrote so much and so well upon the subject of Mount Vesuvius, is also of my opinion; and indeed it is natural to imagine, that there may be rain water lodged in many of the caverns of the mountain, as in the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1663, it is well attested, that several towns, among which Portici and Turre del Greco, were destroyed by a torrent of boiling water having burst out of the mountain with the lava, by which thousands of lives were lost. About

four years ago, Mount Ætna in Sicily threw up hot water also, during an eruption.

The confusion at Naples this night cannot be described; his Sicilian majesty's hasty retreat from Portici added to the alarm; all the churches were opened and filled, the streets were thronged with processions of saints; but I shall avoid entering upon a description of the various ceremonies that were performed in this capital, to quell the fury of the turbulent mountain.

Tuesday the 20th, it was impossible to judge of the situation of Vesuvius, on account of the smoke and ashes which covered it intirely, and spread over Naples also, the sun appearing as through a thick London fog, or a smoaked glass; small ashes fell all this day at Naples. The lavas on both sides of the mountain ran violently; but there was little or no noise till about nine o'clock at night, when the same uncommon rumbling began again, accompanied with explosions as before, which lasted about four hours; it seemed as if the mountain would split in pieces. The Parisian barometer was, as yesterday, at 27. 9. and Fahrenheit's thermometer at 70 degrees; whereas, for some days preceding the eruption, it had been at 65 and 66. During the confusion of this night the prisoners in the public jail attempted to escape, having wounded the jailer, but were prevented by the troops. The mob also set fire to the cardinal archbishop's gate, because he refused to bring out the relics of Saint Januarius.

Wednesday the 21st was more quiet than the preceding days, though the lavas ran briskly. Por-

tici was once in some danger, had not the lava taken a different course, when it was only a mile and a half from it; towards night the lava slackened.

Thursday the 22d, about ten of the clock in the morning, the same thundering noise began again, but with more violence than the preceding days; the oldest men declared they had never heard the like, and, indeed, it was very alarming; we were in expectation every moment of some dire calamity. The ashes, or rather small cinders, showered down so fast, that the people in the streets were obliged to use umbrellas, or flap their hats, these ashes being very offensive to the eyes. The tops of the houses, and the balconies, were covered above an inch thick with these cinders. Ships at sea, twenty leagues from Naples, were also covered with them, to the great astonishment of the sailors. In the midst of these horrors, the mob growing tumultuous and impatient, obliged the cardinal to bring out the head of St. Januarius, and go with it in procession to the Ponte Maddalena, at the extremity of Naples, towards Vesuvius; and it is well attested here, that the eruption ceased the moment the Saint came in sight of the mountain; it is true the noise ceased about that time, after having lasted five hours, as it had done the preceding days.

Friday 23d, the lavas still ran, and the mountain continued to throw up quantities of stones from its crater; there was no noise heard at Naples this day, and but little ashes fell there.

Saturday 24th, the lava ceased running; the extent of the lava, from the spot where I saw it break

out, to its extremity, where it surrounded the chapel of St. Vito, is about six miles. In the Atrio di Cavallo, and in a deep valley, that lies between Vesuvius and the hermitage, the lava is in some places near two miles broad, and in most places from sixty to seventy feet deep; the lava ran down a hollow way, called Fosse grande, made by the currents of rain water; it is not less than two hundred feet deep, and one hundred broad; yet the lava in one place has filled it up. I could not have believed that so great a quantity of matter could have been thrown out in so short a time, if I had not since examined the whole course of the lava myself. This great compact body will certainly retain some heat many months; at this time, much rain having fallen for some days past, the lava smokes as if it ran afresh; and about ten days ago, when I was up the mountain with Lord Stormont, we thrust sticks into the crevices of the lava, which took fire immediately: But to proceed with my journal.

The 24th, Vesuvius continued to throw up stones as on the preceding days; during the whole of this eruption it had differed in this circumstance from the eruption in 1766, when no stones were thrown out of the crater from the moment the lava ran freely.

Sunday 25th, small ashes fell all day at Naples; they issued from the crater of the volcano, and formed a vast column, as black as the mountain itself; so that the shadow of it was marked out on the surface of the sea; continual flashes of forked, or zig-zag lightning, shot from this black column, the thunder of which was heard in the neighbourhood

bourhood of the mountain, but not at Naples; there were no clouds in the sky at this time, except those of smoke issuing from the crater of Vefuvius. I was much pleased with this phenomenon, which I had not seen before in that perfection.

Monday 26th, the smoke, continued, but not so thick, neither were there any flashes of the mountain lightning. As no lava has appeared after this column of black smoke, which must have been occasioned by some inward operation of fire, I am apt to think that the lava, which should naturally have followed this symptom, has broke its way into some deeper cavern, where it is silently brooding future mischief; and I shall be much mistaken if it does not break out a few months hence.

Tuesday 27th, no more black smoke, nor any signs of eruption.

Thus, my Lord, I have had the honour of giving your Lordship a faithful narrative of my observations during this eruption, which is universally allowed, to have been the most violent of this century; and I shall be happy if it should meet with your approbation, and that of the Royal Society, if your Lordship should think it worthy of being communicated to so respectable a body.

I have just sent a present to the British Museum of a complete collection of every sort of matter produced by Mount Vefuvius, which I have been collecting with some pains for these three years past; and it will be a great satisfaction to

me, if by the means of this collection, some of my countrymen, learned in natural history, may be enabled to make some useful discoveries relative to volcanos*.

I have also accompanied that collection with a current of lava from Mount Vefuvius; it is painted with transparent colours, and when lighted up with lamps behind it, gives a much better idea of Vefuvius, than is possible to be given by any other sort of painting.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient,

and most humble servant,

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Observations on the Bones, commonly supposed to be Elephants Bones, which have been found near the River Ohio in America: By William Hunter, M. D. F. R. S.

[Read Feb. 25, 1768.]

NATURALISTS, even those of our own times, have entertained very different opinions concerning fossil ivory, and the large teeth and bones which have been dug up in great numbers in various parts of the world.

At first some thought them animal substances, and others mineral. When only a certain number of observations had been collected, these substances were determined to be

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mineral:

* "I am well convinced, by this collection, that many variegated marbles, and many precious stones, are the produce of volcanos; and that there have been volcanos in many parts of the world, where at present there are no traces of them visible." This is taken from a prior letter of Mr. Hamilton's to the President, dated April 7, 1767.

mineral: but, the subject having been more carefully examined, they were found certainly to be parts of animals.

After this point was settled, a dispute arose to what animal they belonged. The more general opinion was, that they were bones of the elephant; and the great similitude of the fossil tusks to the real elephants teeth gave this opinion considerable credit.

It was liable, however, to great objections: the bones were observed to be larger than those of the elephant; and it was thought strange that elephants should have been formerly so numerous in western countries, where they are no longer natives, and in cold countries, Siberia particularly, where they cannot now live.

We had information from Moscow, that the inhabitants of Siberia believed them to be the bones of the mammoth, an animal of which they told and believed strange stories. But modern philosophers have held the mammoth to be as fabulous as the centaur.

Of late years the same sort of tusks and teeth, with some other large bones, have been found, in considerable numbers, near the banks of the Ohio, in North-America. The French Academicians became possessed of some specimens of them; and having compared them with the bones of real elephants, and with those which had been brought to France from Siberia, and with similar bones found in various other parts, determined, with an appearance of probability on their side, that they were elephants bones.

Monsieur Buffon gives us the following account of this decision;

"All this put together, leaves us no longer any room to doubt, that those tusks (*defenses*), and those large bones (*ossements*), are truly the tusks and bones of the elephant. M. Sloane had said this, but had not proved it. M. Gmelin had likewise said so, and more positively: and he has given us some curious facts concerning this question;—but M. Daubenton appears to us to be the first who has put the matter beyond doubt, by accurate measures, by exact comparisons, and by reasons founded upon the great knowledge which he has acquired in the science of comparative anatomy."

From the first time that I learned this part of natural knowledge, it appeared to me to be very curious and interesting; inasmuch as it seemed to concur with many other phenomena, in proving, that in former times some astonishing change must have happened to this terraqueous globe; that the highest mountains, in most countries now known, must have lain for many ages in the bottom of the sea; and that this earth must have been so changed with respect to climates, that countries, which are now intensely cold, must have been formerly inhabited by animals, which are now confined to the warm climates.

Some time in the last spring, having been informed that a considerable quantity of elephants teeth had been brought to the Tower, from America; and being desirous of procuring some information concerning them, I waited upon Mr. Bodington, to know the particulars, and to beg leave to examine them. He obligingly gave me

me a verbal account of their having been brought from the banks of the Ohio; and on the following day sent me one tusk and one grinder, as specimens for my examination. The tusk, indeed, seemed so like that of an elephant, that there appeared no room for doubt. I shewed it to my brother, and he thought so too: but, being particularly conversant with comparative anatomy, at first sight he told me the grinder was not an elephant's. From the form of the knobs on the body of the grinder, and from the disposition of the enamel, which makes a crust on the outside only of the tooth, as in a human grinder, he was convinced that the animal was either carnivorous, or of a mixed kind. This made me think that the tusk itself was not a real elephant's tooth: for Mr. Bodington had told me, that there were many grinders, as well as tusks, and that they were all similar to those specimens which he had sent to me. And some time after, when I went to the Tower, and examined the whole collection which had been sent over from the Ohio, I saw that the grinders were all of the same kind. I examined two elephants jaws in my brother's collection: I examined the tusks and grinders of the queen's two elephants: and I examined a great number of African elephants teeth at a warehouse.

From all these observations I was convinced that the grinder tooth, brought from the Ohio, was not that of an elephant; but of some carnivorous animal, larger than an ordinary elephant; and I could not doubt that the tusk belonged to the same animal. The only difference that I could observe between it

and a real elephant's tusk was, that it was more twisted, or had more of the spiral curve, than any of the elephants teeth which I had seen.

Some time after this, Dr. Franklin received a large box of the same sort of bones from the Ohio, by the way of Philadelphia. He informed me of this, and told me likewise that another large box of those bones was sent to the earl of Shelburne, one of his majesty's secretaries of state. I waited upon Dr. Franklin, with some other friends, and found the bones to be exactly such as I had seen; and was, therefore, confirmed in my former opinion.

Then I waited upon Lord Shelburne, and was permitted to examine the bones which he had received. Besides the tusks, and grinders, which were all such as I had seen, and still served to confirm me in my opinion, there was the half of the lower jaw of the animal, with one large grinder still fixed in it. This jaw-bone was so different from that of an elephant, both in form and in size, and corresponded so exactly with the other bones, and with my supposition, that I was now fully convinced, that the supposed American elephant was an animal of another species, a *pseud-elephant*, or *animal incognitum*, which naturalists were unacquainted with. I imagined farther, that this *animal incognitum* would prove to be the supposed elephant of Siberia, and other parts of Europe; and that the real elephant would be found to have been in all ages a native of Asia and Africa only.

The earl of Shelburne, from his love of natural knowledge, shewed a desire that the enquiry might be carried

carried on; and did me the honour to offer his assistance in transmitting orders to America, for procuring farther information about this matter. In consequence of this generous offer, I proposed that his lordship should send the following questions and orders, to any person in America, whom his lordship might think the best qualified for conducting such business.

Queries and orders concerning the bones, called elephants bones, found in the marsh, called the Salt-Lick, near the river Ohio.

I. Do those bones appear to have lain upon the surface of the earth from the first? Or,

II. Do they seem to have been originally at some depth in the earth; and to have been afterwards exposed by the earth's falling away, or by its being washed away by floods, &c.?

III. How far is that part of the marsh from the river? How high above the common surface of the water of the river? and does it appear probable, from the level and face of that marsh, that in former times the river may have run where the bones are?

IV. How many elephants skeletons have been found, as far as may be collected from the number of tusks, or other marks? and at what distance from one another?

V. To send over, if possible, a whole head, or the most entire parts of a head, especially of the upper jaw; and a foot, or the small bones of it, if they can be distinguished; and any bones which have those parts pretty entire which once made a joint.

VI. To make correct drawings

of any of the bones which are pretty entire, if, on account of their size, or tenderness, they cannot be sent over to England.

VII. If the bones do not lie in blended heaps, but those of one single animal all together, and at some little distance from others, it might be of service towards ascertaining the species of this animal, to expose or uncover one complete set of bones, without moving any one of them from its place; and to make a general drawing of the whole, as they appear in that situation; and to send as many of them as are tolerably perfect over to England, with that drawing.

Lord Shelburne was pleased to take the care of this proposal upon himself; and in proper time will probably receive such information as may be satisfactory.

I thought it would be advisable, in the mean time, to collect all the information I could upon this subject; and to lay the result of such enquiries before this society: that those who may have better opportunities might be invited to the subject, and no longer leave so capital an article of Natural History uncertain.

I examined all the fossil teeth, as they are called, in the Museum of this society, and the head and teeth of an hippopotamus. Then, with Dr. Knight first, and a second time with Dr. Solander, I examined all the fossil teeth, and all the jaw-bones, and teeth of elephants, and hippopotami, and other large animals, in the British Museum; and some likewise in private collections. In making this search, I met with grinders of the *incognitum* that were found in the Brazils

Brazils and Lima, as well as in different parts of Europe.

At this time Lord Shelburne presented the largest of the American tusks, and the jaw-bone, and some grinders, to the British Musæum; and his lordship did me the honour to send me the smaller tusk, and two grinders.

I went to four of the principal workers and dealers in ivory, with whom I saw and examined many hundreds of elephants' teeth. Tho' they all assured me, that the real elephants teeth have often a spiral twist, like a cow's horn, they could not shew me one tooth so twisted in all their collections, when I visited them. Three of them did me the favour to come to my house; and they gave it as their opinion, that my two American tusks were genuine elephants teeth. One of them was even positive that they were African teeth. Another worker in ivory cut through that tusk which Lord Shelburne gave me. It proved to be found on the inside. He assured me that it was true elephantine ivory; and that workers in ivory could readily distinguish the genuine, by its grain and texture, from all other bony substances whatever. He polished it: we compared it with other pieces of genuine ivory, and indeed they appear to be perfectly similar. His opinion was afterwards confirmed by another experienced worker in ivory. Yet their opinion, and what I saw with my own eyes, convinced me of this fact only, viz. that true or genuine ivory is the production of two different animals; and not of the elephant alone.

Having thus collected all the materials to which I could have access,

I carefully read what the French Academicians, Messrs. Buffon and Daubenton, have written on this question, in the *Histoire Naturelle*, tom. XI. p. 86, &c. and p. 147, &c. tom. XII. p. 63; and *Mémoires de l'Acad. Roy. des Sc.* Ann. 1762, p. 206, &c. But, instead of meeting with facts which could disprove my opinion, I found observations and arguments which confirm it. One very material fact, which Mr. Daubenton furnishes in support of my hypothesis, is the comparison of the American thigh-bone with that of a real elephant; both of which he has represented in figures, which appear to be done with accuracy. To me it seems most evident, that they are bones of two distinct species. The vast disproportion of thickness of the American bone, compared with that of the elephant, is surely more than we can attribute to the different proportions of bones, in the same species, which arise from age, sex, or climate. But Mr. Daubenton, to support his hypothesis, that the American *femur* is elephantine, is obliged to refer the great disproportion in thickness to the causes above-mentioned; and he affirms, that in all other circumstances they are exactly alike. Now, to my eye, there is nothing more evident, than that the two *femora* differ widely in the shape and proportion of the head; in the length and direction of the neck; and in the figure and direction of the great trochanter: so that they have many characters, which prove their belonging to animals of different species.—

It may now be fairly presumed that the American bones are proved to be certainly not elephantine: and whoever is of that opinion, will

will naturally suspect that the Siberian bones are of the same kind. I imagine that it will be found, upon strict enquiry, to be so. But, as I have not the necessary materials for discussing this question at present, I shall only state a few facts, to shew that there is some ground for the opinion.

1. All accounts, and particularly those of Messrs. Gmelin, Buffon, and Daubenton, say that the bones found in Siberia are larger than the bones of common elephants. This would make us inclined to suspect that they were not elephants' bones, but that they were of the *incognitum*.

2. The Siberian *femur*, as represented by Monsieur Daubenton, is *very much* like the American *femur* in size, shape, and proportions.

This circumstance appears to be almost a demonstration, as we have before proved, that the American *femur* is not that of an elephant. And in this argument, we have even the weight of Monsieur Daubenton's opinion in our favour. For he (page 211) taking it for granted that the Siberian *femur* was undoubtedly elephantine, *reasons* from the likeness in size, shape, and proportions, that the American *femur* is so. Now, as we have shewn that the American *femur* is not elephantine, his proof taken from the size, shape, and proportions of the two bones, must serve to convince us that the Siberian thigh bone is not of the elephant, but of the *incognitum*.

3. Monsieur Daubenton found a difference between the temporal bone brought from Siberia, and that of an elephant. This likewise is an argument in favour of our supposition.

4. The supposed elephant's tusk,

which was brought from Siberia by Mr. Bell, and presented to Sir Hans Sloane, and of which we have a description and figure in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris (An. 1727. page 309), is evidently twisted like the tusk of the *incognitum*, and not at all like any elephant's tusk which I have ever seen. This proof will have considerable weight with those who will take the trouble to examine that tusk in the British Museum.

In the last place it may be observed, that as the *incognitum* of America has been proved to have been an animal different from the elephant, and probably the same as the mammoth of Siberia; and as grinder teeth, like those of America, have been dug up in various other parts of the world; it should seem to follow, that the *incognitum* in former times has been a very general inhabitant of the globe. And if this animal was indeed carnivorous, which I believe cannot be doubted, though we may as philosophers regret it, as men we cannot but thank heaven that its whole generation is probably extinct.

An account of rings consisting of all the prismatic colours, made by electrical explosions on the surface of pieces of metal, by Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.

[Read March 10, 1768.]

IT was a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton, that the colours of bodies depend upon the thickness of the fine plates which compose their surfaces. He has shewn that a change of the thickness occasions a change in the colour; differently coloured

coloured rays being thereby disposed to be transmitted through the plate, and consequently rays of different colours being disposed to be reflected at the same place, so as to present the appearance of different colours to the eye.

A variation in the density of the plate, he shews, will occasion a variation in the colour; but still a medium of any density would exhibit all the colours according to the thickness of the different parts of it. These observations he confirmed by experiments on plates of air, water, and glass. He also mentions the colours which arise on polished steel, by heating it: as likewise on bell-metal, and some other metalline substances, when melted and poured on the ground, where they may cool in the open air: and he ascribes these colours to the *scoriae*, or vitrified parts of the metal, which, he says, most metals, when heated, or melted, do continually protrude, and send out to their surface, covering them in the form of a thin glassy skin.

This capital discovery, concerning the colours of bodies depending upon the thickness of the fine plates, which compose their surfaces, of whatever density those plates be (and which may be of such admirable use to explain the colours, and perhaps, in due time, the constituent parts and internal structure of natural bodies) I have been so happy as to hit upon a method of illustrating and confirming, by means of electrical explosions. These, being received upon the surfaces of all the metals, change the colour of them, to a considerable distance round the spot on which they are discharged, so that the whole space is divided into

a number of concentric circular spaces, each exhibiting all the prismatic colours; and perhaps as vivid as they can be made in any method whatever.

It was not by any reasoning *a priori*, but by a mere accident, that I first discovered these colours. Having occasion to take a number of explosions, in order to ascertain the lateral force of them; I observed that a plate of brass, on which they were received, was not only melted, and marked with a circle, by a fusion round the central spot, but likewise tinged, beyond this circular spot, with a green colour, which I could not easily wipe out with my finger. Struck with this new appearance, I replaced the apparatus, and continued the explosions; till, by degrees, I perceived a circle of red beyond the fainter colours; and, examining the whole with a microscope, I plainly distinguished all the prismatic colours, in the order of the rainbow. The diameter of the red, in this instance, happened to be one-third of an inch, and the diameter of the purple about one-fourth.

Pleased with this experiment, I afterwards pursued and diversified it in a great variety of ways, the result of which I shall comprise in the following observations.

1. When a pointed piece of metal is fixed opposite to a plain surface, the nearer it is placed to the surface, the sooner do the colours appear, the closer do the rings succeed one another, and the less space they occupy; as, on the other hand, the farther it is placed from the surface, the later do the colours appear; but the rings then occupy a proportionably greater space, and have more room to expand themselves.

selves. N^o 1. on the steel*, was made by the explosions passing from the point of a needle, fixed at the distance of $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch from the steel; and N^o 2. was made at the same time, when the needle was placed at the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. It seems, however, that when the point is placed at such a distance, as that the electric matter has room to dilate, and form as large a circular spot as the battery will admit, the rings are as large as they are capable of being made; but that still the colours appear later, in proportion to the distance beyond that. When the point is fixed exceeding near, or is made to touch the surface, the colours appear at the very first explosion, but they spread irregularly, and make not distinct rings, as N^o 1. upon the tin.

2. The more acutely pointed is the wire, or needle, from which the electric matter issues, or at which it enters, the greater number of rings appear. A blunt point makes the rings larger, but fewer; and in that circumstance it is likewise much later before the colours make their appearance at a given distance. N^o 3. upon the steel, was made by a blunt wire, and N^o 2. upon the tin by a brass knob fixed opposite to it.

3. In making these rings, the first appearance is a dusky red, about the edges of the circular spot; presently after which (generally after four or five strokes) there appears a circular space, visible only in a position oblique to the light, and looking like a shade on the metal. This space expands very little du-

ring the whole course of the explosions, and it seems to be, as it were, an attempt at the first and faintest red: for by degrees, as the other colours fill the bulk of that space, the edges of this shape deepen into a kind of brown; as may be seen particularly in N^o 4. upon the steel, where it is something more than half an inch in diameter, and in N^o 1. where it is near $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

4. After a few more explosions, a second circular space is marked out by another shade, beyond the first, generally about $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, which I have never observed to change its appearance, after ever so many explosions. This second shade, by succeeding the first; which, as I observed, becomes gradually of a brown, or a light red, seems to be an attempt at the fainter colours, which intervene between the reds.

5. All the stronger colours make their first appearance at the edges of the circular spot; and more explosions make them continually expand towards the extremity of the space first marked out; while others succeed in their place; till, after about thirty or forty explosions, three distinct rings generally appear, as in N^o 4. upon the steel. If the explosions be continued farther, the circle becomes less beautiful, and less distinct; the red commonly prevailing, and suffusing all the other colours, as in N^o 1. upon the steel; though I attribute the confusion of the colours in that circle, in part, to the needle having been several times accidentally broken from the cement which supported

* All the coloured rings mentioned in this paper were shewn to the Royal Society, but could not be well represented by a print.

ported it, and to its not having been replaced exactly as before.

6. The last formed colours are always the most vivid, as appears very distinctly in the reds of N° 1. upon the steel. Also the last formed rings lie closer to one another than the first.

7. These rings may be brushed with a feather, and even wetted, or a finger may be drawn over them, without their receiving any injury; but they easily peel off, when scratched with one's nail, or any thing that is sharp, the innermost rings being the most difficult to erase.

8. The first circles are sometimes covered with a quantity of black dust; part of which, however, may be wiped off with a feather, so as to show the colours under it. An attempt to wipe off more, on the rough side of the steel, took off the colours along with it; but more than half yet remains, with the dust upon it, as it was first formed.

9. It makes no difference whether the electric matter issue from the pointed body upon the plate, or from the plate upon the pointed body; the plate opposed to the point being marked exactly alike in both cases. Also the points themselves, from which the fire issues, or at which it enters, are coloured to a considerable distance, often about half an inch, but not very distinctly. The colours likewise return here, in concentric rings, as upon the plate.

10. I think that the more circles are made at the same time, the more delicate will the colours be; whereas the surface is, as it were, torn, or corroded by more violent explosions; which makes the colours appear rough and coarse. N° 4. is I think on this account, as well as

some others, marked in a more delicate and beautiful manner than N° 1. or N° 5. But this roughness is only perceived on the steel. On silver, tin, and polished brass, the colours were always free from that roughness.

11. A polished surface is not necessary, the colours being very manifest on the rough side of the steel, where it is not covered with the black dust mentioned above.

12. These coloured rings appear almost equally well on all the metals on which I have made them; namely, gold, silver, copper, brass, iron, lead, and tin.

I have not tried any of the semi-metals; but I have no doubt of their answering as well as the proper metals.

13. When the pointed wire was made to incline to the plane on which the colours were exhibited, the circular spot was quite round, the centre of it being in the perpendicular let fall from the point; but the colours were projected opposite to the point, in an oblong figure.

Upon shewing these coloured rings to Mr. Canton, I was agreeably surprised to find, that he had, likewise, produced all the prismatic colours from all the metals, but by a different electrical process. His method had been to extend fine wires over the surface of pieces of glass; and when the wire was exploded, he observed that the glass remained tinged with all the colours from all the metals. They are not indeed disposed in so regular and beautiful a manner as in the rings I produced; but they equally demonstrate, that none of the metals discovers the least preference to any one colour more than another.

another. A variety of other very extraordinary appearances occurred in the course of Mr. Canton's experiments in melting wirts.

In what manner these colours are formed, it may not be easy to conjecture. In Mr. Canton's method of producing them, the metal seems to be dispersed in all directions from the place of explosion, in the form of spheres, of a very great variety of sizes, tinged with all the variety of colours, some of them too small to be distinctly visible by any magnifier. In my method, it should rather seem that they are produced in a manner similar to the production of colours on steel, *dec.* by heat, *i. e.* the surface is affected, without the parts of it being removed from their places, certain plates only, or *laminæ*, being formed, of a thickness proper to exhibit the respective colours at certain distances; and that the thickness of these plates is continually changing by the repetition of the explosions.

N. B. The battery made use of in the above-mentioned experiments was of *twenty-one square feet* of coated glass.

A short account of the manner of inoculating the small-pox on the coast of Barbary, and at Bengal, in the East-Indies, extracted from a memoir written in Dutch, by the Rev. Mr. Chais, at the Hague; by M. Maty, M.D. S.R.S.

[Read April 14, 1768.]

HAVING long thought that the Arabs, who, about the middle of the sixth century, were the first who wrote upon the small-pox,

were likewise the first inventors of the method to prevent the fatal consequences of that cruel disorder, I was very desirous to get what information I could concerning the introduction of inoculation in Africa, and in the East-Indies.

About twenty years ago, Caffien Aga, a Tripolitan ambassador at London, informed the people about him, that inoculation was universally practised, as well at his court, as at Tunis and Algiers; but that no certain account could be given, either of the introducers of the method, or of the place, from whence it took its rise.

One of the chief ministers of state in Holland was so good, on this information, and at my desire, to send a few queries on that subject, drawn up by myself, to a gentleman, who, for several years, has resided with a public character at Algiers. The following is a summary of his answers to my queries:

"The small-pox is, as well as
"in Holland, a contagious dis-
"temper at Algiers. Tunis and
"Tripoli, and fully as destruc-
"tive. In order to avoid the bad
"consequences of the natural disor-
"der, many people have recourse
"to inoculation, which there is per-
"formed in a very different manner
"from what is used in our coun-
"try. The person, who intends
"to be inoculated, having found
"out a house, where the small-
"pox is, and is of a good sort,
"goes to the bed of the sick per-
"son, if he is old enough, or, if
"a child, to one of his relations;
"and speaks to him in the fol-
"lowing manner: *I am come here
"to buy the small-pox: the answer
"is, buy if you please. A sum of
"money is accordingly given, and
"one, three or five pottules (for
"the*

"the number must always be an odd one, not exceeding five), extracted whole, and full of matter. These are immediately rubbed upon the skin of the hand, between the thumb and forefinger. This is sufficient to communicate the infection; and as soon as it begins to take effect, the inoculated patient is put to bed, carefully covered with red blankets; and heating medicines are given him with some honey of roses. He is allowed goat's broth for his nourishment, and for his drink an infusion of some herbs; notwithstanding this treatment, it seldom happens that the small-pox procured in this manner has any bad consequences; and almost never that any body dies of it; but hitherto the proportion of the mortality in the natural, to that in the artificial way, has not been ascertained. Lastly, though the time when this practice was introduced in Africa be unknown, yet it is there very old, and the Arabs are generally thought to have been the inventors of it."

From this account it plainly appears; 1. That in Africa the operation is performed as it is in Wales, by the rubbing in of the matter, and that this is done to prevent the fatal consequences too often following the natural infection; 2. that this inoculation is generally successful, notwithstanding the heat of the climate, and the bad management of the patients; and 3. that the origin of it is very ancient, and ascribed to the Arabs.

Before I had received these informations from Algiers, I had engaged some friends settled in three

different parts of the East-Indies, to procure me some accounts from thence, on the same subject. I, at last, received an answer from one of them, who resides at Patna, in the province of Behaar, 180 leagues from Bengal.

"I have sent for several physicians, to be informed of the things you seem desirous to know about inoculation; the practice is hitherto not used in this province: but having met with a Bengalian doctor, he gave me the following account.

"Though the first introduction of the operation at Bengal is now unknown, it has been in use in that country for a very long time, and is performed in two different ways.

"For the first, some of the variolous matter of a good kind having been gathered, is kept for use. When a child is to be inoculated, the skin between some of the fingers is pricked by means of two small needles joined to one another. After having rubbed in a little of the matter upon the spot, a circle is made by means of several punctures, of the bigness of a common pustule, and matter is again rubbed over it. The wound is then dressed with lint; a fever ensues, and after some days, the eruption, which, if the fever has been strong, is observed not to be very copious. To excite the fever, the patient is made to bathe in a tub of water.

"As this way of managing the operation is very painful, a more easy one has been invented for people of quality and substance. A little of the matter is mixed with sugar, and swallowed by
G "the

"the child in any sweet and pleasant liquid. The same effect is produced, but the first method is thought to be the best."

The writer of this letter ought certainly to have been more particular in his inquiries; he might have asked whether any preparation previous to inoculation is used, and of what kind; what treatment the patients undergo after the operation, and lastly, how far the event warrants the goodness of the method. It appears, however, from what he says, that the people of Bengal have for a long while had recourse to inoculation, in order to avoid the dreadful consequences of the natural distemper in their country; and it is to be wished that farther enquiries be made, both there and elsewhere, about a subject which so nearly concerns the good of mankind.

An Account of Inoculation in Arabia, in a letter from Dr. Patrick Russell, Physician, at Aleppo, to Alexander Russell, M.D.F.R.S. preceded by a letter from Dr. Alex. Russell, to the Earl of Morton, P.R.S.

[Read May 5, 1768.]

My Lord,
THE inclosed account of inoculation in the East, I have just received from my brother at Aleppo, and though nothing farther seems wanting in this country to remove prejudices against that practice, yet I thought its being made public might be of some use to other European nations, where such prejudices still prevail; and as a matter of curiosity would not be unacceptable to the Royal Society,

I have therefore taken the liberty to trouble your lordship with it for that purpose.

Just before my leaving Aleppo, I did hear that it was practised amongst some of the Bedouins there, and went by the name of buying the small-pox; but being then much engaged with other business, it quite escaped my memory, and indeed my information was so slight, that I did not think it right to mention it in my Natural History of Aleppo.

I shall only add, that my brother has been more prolix in the narrative than perhaps was necessary, had the facts come within his own knowledge; but so far as depended upon the intelligence of others, he thought it best to explain the foundation of his own belief. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient servant,

Walbrook,

Apr. 18, 1768.

ALEX. RUSSELL.

Dear Brother,

FROM the manner in which inoculation is mentioned in the Natural History of Aleppo, I suspect the circumstance of its being a common practice among the Arabs must have escaped you. I myself was ignorant of it for several years after you left this country, and a mere accident brought it at last to my knowledge. About nine or ten years ago, while on a visit at a Turkish Harem, a lady happened to express much anxiety for an only child, who had not yet had the small-pox; the distemper at that time being frequent in the city. None of the ladies in the company had ever heard of inoculation; so that, having once mentioned

tioned it, I found myself obliged to enter into a detail of the operation, and of the peculiar advantages attending it. Among the female servants in the chamber was an old Bedouin, who having heard me with great attention, assured the ladies, that my account was upon the whole a just one, only that I did not seem so well to understand the way of performing the operation, which she asserted should be done not with a lancet, but with a needle; she herself had received the disease in that manner, when a child; had in her time inoculated many; adding moreover, that the practice was well known to the Arabs, and that they termed it buying the small-pox.

In consequence of this hint, I set about the procuring more particular information from the Arabs of this place: and the result of my enquiry was, that the practice of inoculation had been of long standing among them. They indeed did not pretend to assign any period to its origin; but those of seventy years old and upwards remembered to have heard it spoken of, as a common custom of their ancestors, and made little doubt of its being of as ancient a date as the disease itself. Their manner of operating is, to make several punctures in some fleshy part, with a needle imbued in variolous matter, taken from a favourable kind of pock. They use no preparation of the body; and the disease communicated in this way being, as they aver, always slight, they give themselves little or no trouble about the child in the subsequent stages of the distemper.

This method of procuring the disease is termed, buying the small-

pox, on the following account. The child to be inoculated carries a few raisins, dates, sugar-plumbs, or such like, and shewing them to the child from whom the matter is to be taken, asks how many pocks he will give in exchange. The bargain being made, they proceed to the operation. When the parties are too young to speak for themselves, the bargain is made by the mothers. This ceremony, which is still practised, points out a reason for the name given to inoculation by the Arabs; but, by what I could learn among the women, it is not regarded as indispensibly necessary to the success of the operation, and is in fact often omitted.

The Bedouins at this place, who are employed in the service of the Harems, more rarely have recourse to inoculation, their children being often brought up in company with those of the Turks, by whom, as you justly observe, the practice is not admitted. But the Bedouins, less connected with the Turks, who dwell within the city; those who live in tents without the city walls, and the Arabs of the adjacent desert under the Emir, do commonly inoculate their children.

It being highly probable that a practice, which was so common in these parts, might be known also to the more Eastern Arabs, I applied for information to several Turkish merchants of Bagdat and Mousul, who occasionally reside a few months in the year at Aleppo. By those I was assured that inoculation was not only common in both the cities first mentioned, but also at Bassora; and that at Mousul particularly, when the small-pox first appeared in any district of the city, it was a custom sometimes to give

notice by a public crier, in order that such as were inclined might take the opportunity to have their children inoculated.

I enquired at the same time of the Bagdat merchants, whether the Arabs, who dwell on the banks of the river between that city and Bassora, used the same method of propagating the small-pox. They told me, they believed it to be common also among those Arabs; though (with an ingenuity not usual in this country) they owned they had never thought of enquiring about the matter, and might therefore perhaps be mistaken. But I afterwards had an opportunity of being better informed by the Arabs, who come hither with the Eastern caravans; from whose accounts it would appear, that inoculation has, from time immemorial, been a practice among the different Arab tribes with which they were conversant; comprehending, besides those in the numerous encampments on the banks of the Euphrates, and the Tigris below Bagdat, other tribes in the vicinity of Bassora, and in the desert.

For these several years past, very few slaves have been brought from Georgia. From what I could collect among those already here, who remember any thing of their own country, inoculation was well known there: I have seen several old Georgian women, who had been inoculated, when children, in their fathers houses.

In Armenia, the Turkoman tribes, as well as the Armenian Christians, have practised inoculation since the memory of man; but, like the Arabs, are able to give no account of its first introduction among them.

To what extent inoculation reaches in the Gourdeen mountains, I do not know with any certainty; it is practised by the Gourdeens in the mountains of Bylan, and Kittis; and, I have reason to think, extends much further.

At Damascus, and all along the coast of Syria and Palestine, inoculation has been long known. In the Castravan mountains it is adopted by the Drusi, as well as the Christians.

Whether the Arabs of the desert, to the south of Damascus, are acquainted with this manner of communicating the small-pox, I have not hitherto been able to learn; but a native of Mecca, whom I had occasion to converse with this summer, assured me, that he himself had been inoculated in that city.

It has already been mentioned, that the Turks at Bagdat and Mosul make no scruple to inoculate their children. I have seen also some Turkish strangers here, who had been inoculated at Erzeroon. Hence it is probable that the Turks, in other parts of the Ottoman empire, do not merely, as fatalists, reject inoculation; but that other considerations, which have influence in countries where fatalists are ridiculed or anathematized, concur likewise in Turkey, to oppose the reception of a practice so beneficial to mankind. The child of a Bashaw here, was by my advice inoculated about eight years ago; but that is the only instance I have known among the Turks at Aleppo.

The Jews at this place absolutely reject inoculation; partly from scruples of a religious kind, and partly from the distrust of its success. At Bagdat, Bassora, and in Palestine, having acquired a more favourable

favourable opinion of an operation which they see so often performed with success, they have got the better of other scruples, and join in the practice with their neighbours.

I have several times conversed on this subject with the mufti here, as also with some of the rabbis; but the theology of both was too abstruse for me: their arguments, so far as I was able to comprehend them, seemed to be no less cogent against all chirurgical operations, which were attended with any degree of danger to life, than against inoculation.

In the different countries above-mentioned, inoculation is performed nearly in the same manner. The Arabs affirmed, that the punctures might be made indifferently in any fleshy part: those I have had occasion to examine, have all (a very few excepted) had the mark between the thumb and the fore-finger.

Some of the Georgians had been inoculated in the same part, but most of them on the fore-arm. Of the Armenians some had been inoculated in both thighs; but the greatest part (like the Arabs) bore the marks upon the hand. Some of the Georgian women remembered, that rags of a red colour were chosen in preference for the binding up the arm, a circumstance of which I have been able to discover no trace among the Arabs.

Buying the small-pox is likewise the name universally applied to the method of procuring the disease. There are, it is true, other terms made use of both in the Arabic and Turkish languages; and at this place it is principally known to the Christians by the name of inoculation.

From the sameness of the name, as well as from the little diversity observable in the manner of performing the operation, it is probable the practice of inoculation in these countries was originally derived from the same source: and that it is of considerable antiquity, can hardly be doubted, if we consider the large extent of country over which it is found to have spread, and the obstacles it must have met with in a progress through various nations, of which some are separated by polity as well as religion, while others, peculiarly tenacious of their own customs, are little disposed to admit those of strangers.

That no mention is made of inoculation by Rhazes, Avicenna, or any other of the ancient Arabian medical writers known in Europe, is, I believe, in general supposed; and I am assured by the native physicians here, that nothing is to be found regarding it, in any of a more modern date. Some learned Turkish friends here, some time ago, were prevailed on, at my request, to make enquiry, but have not hitherto been able to discover any thing concerning inoculation; although they searched not only the medical writers, but also the historians, and some of the poets.

It appears from accounts communicated to the Royal Society, in the year 1723, by Doctor Williams and Mr. Wright, that inoculation had been known in certain parts of Wales so far back as the last century; and it is remarkable, that it there bore the same name, by which it is most generally known to the Arabs. I think it has also been discovered to be an ancient practice among the vulgar in different parts of the continent.

If inoculation was really known so long ago in Europe, and the accounts of it till within these fifty or sixty years are found to be merely traditional, the silence of the Arabian writers, on a practice which probably was never adopted by their physicians, is the less to be wondered at. What may, perhaps, appear more strange, is, that after the year 1720, though the curiosity of the public has, at different times, been excited by the controversies relating to inoculation, the state of that practice in Syria, where there were so many European settlements, should have remained unknown, both in England and in France, which probably was the case, as the advocates for inoculation have made no reference to it.

Whether before the account transmitted by Pylarini to the Royal Society, inoculation had not been mentioned by any of the travellers who had visited these countries, I do not presume to determine. In the books I have had occasion to peruse, there is nothing to be found on the subject. Among the travellers the most likely to have mentioned it was Rauwolf: yet, however rational it may be to think that a practice of such a kind, had it then prevailed, could hardly have escaped the notice of so diligent an observer, it would be rash to infer from his silence, that it was not known to the Arabs in the sixteenth century. The justly celebrated French botanist is equally silent, though in the beginning of the present century he visited several places where inoculation was undoubtedly at that time both known and practised.

Having related in what manner I came to learn inoculation was

known to the Arabs, I can arrogate no merit in the discovery; nor would I be thought to insinuate any reflection on the accuracy of the indefatigable M. Tournefort, to whose labours the curious stand so much indebted. Customs the most common, in distant countries, are often of all others the least apt to attract the observation of travellers, who, engaged in other pursuits, must be indebted to accident for the knowledge of such things, as the natives seldom talk of, from the belief that they are known to all the world. This consideration may, in some measure, account for inoculation having been over-looked by those who have transiently passed through these countries; and is all we can offer as an apology, for the having remained so long unacquainted with a fact in medical history, in a situation where we both had so many opportunities of information.

I am,

Dear brother,

most affectionately yours,

Aleppo,

Nov. 26, 1767.

P. RUSSEL.

Two Medical Observations by Dr. Joseph Benevuti, Physician at Lucra: communicated to the late President of the Royal Society, by Dr. Ch. Allioni, of Turin, F.R.S. and translated from the Latin by Daniel Peter Layard, M.D. Physician to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, member of the Royal College of Physicians in London and of the Royal Societies of London and Göttingen.

I. Oj

I. *Of a sick man surprisngly recovered from a fever.*

[Read June 9, 1768.]

A MAN forty years of age, named Angelus Amadei, of a plethoric constitution, and of a low size, having a malignant fever, began on the ninth day to grow delirious, and continued so during the tenth night; when, several bad symptoms appearing, it was thought he must die soon. Early on the eleventh day in the morning, he bid the by-standers quit his room, and expressed a desire of going to sleep; his friends were unwilling to withdraw, unless they first stripped him of his shirt, and dried him of the sweat he was in. But the patient refusing, and at last growing angry, they were obliged to yield to his will. About an hour after, a woman went into the bed-room, and not finding the man, she called the servants, who searched the house, and the well, into which they feared he had thrown himself; but to no purpose. In the mean time a rumour spread, as is usual in such cases, that this had happened either by the interposition of the devil or by a miracle.

The keeper of the baths at Lucca gave orders for every body to make a diligent search; and on the third day the sick man was at last found in a vineyard, about two miles from his house, hidden in a hut, where he said, that the day before, he with great astonishment found himself, without at all knowing how he came there. It seemed to me that he must have got down by the window of the bed-chamber, which was not far from the ground. What seems most extraordinary is, that, in order to quench his thirst, this man swallowed a large quan-

tity of snow (with which the earth was covered, it being in the winter); and that neither this sort of drink, nor the cold air, did in the least affect him; for though he had gone away from home all in a sweat, and with no other covering than his shirt, yet he was freed from his fever, and is now restored to his former health.

II. *Of an extraordinary great Head.*

Not long since I went to Benabii, a town situated in the territory of Lucca, to see a man, whose head, I had heard, was much larger than is usual. The same curiosity procured me the honour of attending at the same place on princess Lambertini, niece to pope Benedict the XIVth, whose health I had the care of, while she drank the water of our baths.

I saw a man, thirty years of age, and yet of the size of a boy seven years old, who was sitting on a couch-seat, with his head (which indeed was quite out of size) inclined on the right side, and resting on a pillow, which, when he wanted to move, he supported with his hands, as it lay on a very small neck. This man had enjoyed a good health till he was six years old; he then had a diarrhoea, which lasted nine months, and, upon its stopping, his lower extremities were seized with the palsy, and lost their motion, but their feeling remained. From that time his head increased yearly, together with his face, nose, ears, eyes, mouth, &c. but the remainder of his body did not grow at all. The circumference of his scalp measured thirty-seven inches, and eight lines, English measure. The length of his face was twelve inches and three lines.

These measures were taken by the said princefs and feveral of her attendants. This man eats greedily, fleeps well, but difcharges his *fæces* and his urine involuntarily. The ftrength which he has in his hands is very furprifing, being fuch, that it is difficult for any perfon to get loofe from him, when once he holds faft. He is befides quick as to his underftanding, he talks, and has a good memory; feldom or never forgetting what he may have read in books.

Extract of a Letter from Rome to M. Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S. on the extraordinary heat obferved there this laft fummer.

[Read Dec. 15, 1768.]

Rome, Auguft 27, 1768.
AS I remember when Mr. M— was here, he feemed defirous to afcertain the degrees of heat and cold; I cannot help mentioning the exceffive heat of this fummer, which is much greater than has been known in Rome for many years. Friday, the 19th inftant, the mercury in a well-regulated thermomometer, according to Fahrenheit's fcale, expofed at a north window, where there was no fun and very little reflection, flood from ten o'clock in the morning until about five in the evening at ninety-nine. About half an hour after fun-fet it fell to ninety, and at midnight was fallen to eighty-five, where it remained all night. This is the hotteft day we have had; but for thefe three weeks paft, at mid-day the mercury has been always above ninety-four, and at midnight feldom under eight-three, which is the more extraordinary, as I do not

remember to have obferved any other fummer above eighty-nine at mid-day, nor above feventy-five at midnight. Notwithftanding this great heat, there was never a more healthy fummer at Rome; all the hofpitals are almoft empty.

JAMES BYRES.

The following account of an extraordinary fifh of the eel tribe, which the author calls the Torporific Eel, is taken from Mr. Bancroft's ingenious Effay on the Natural History of Guiana, lately publifhed; and will contribute to illuftrate the various accounts that have been given of the Torpedo, as well as the theories that have been eftablifhed to account for its amazing operations.

THIS fifh is a native of frefh water, and is moft commonly found in the river *Essequibo*, being ufually about three feet in length, and twelve inches in circumference near the middle. It is covered with a fmooth fkin, of a bluiſh lead colour, very much like that of ſheet-lead which has been expofed to the weather, being entirely deftitute of fcales. The head is equal in fize to the largeſt part of his body, but fomewhat flat on the upper and lower fides, and its upper furface is perforated with feveral holes, like thoſe of a Lamprey eel. The upper and lower jaws extend an equal diſtance, terminating in a femicircular ſhape, and forming a wide mouth, without teeth. On the back part of the head are two ſmall fins, one on each ſide, which, like the ears of an horſe, are either elevated or depreſſed, as the fifh is pleaſed or diſpleaſed. From about eight inches below the head the body gradually

gradually diminishes in size to the tail, which ends in a point, without a fin. Under the belly is a fleshy fin, about half an inch in thickness, and near three inches wide, extending from the head to the point of the tail, but diminishing in width, as the body diminishes in size: this, with the two fins on the head, are all that are found on the body of this eel, which would be nearly round if deprived of the belly-fin. This fish frequently respire, and elevates his head above the surface of the water every four or five minutes for that purpose. But the most curious property of the Torporific eel is, that when it is touched either by the naked hand, or by a rod of iron, gold, silver, copper, &c. held in the hand, or by a stick of some particular kinds of heavy *American* wood, it communicates a shock perfectly resembling that of electricity, which is commonly so violent, that but few are willing to suffer it a second time.

This is probably of the same species with the fish which *Monf. de la Condamine* cursorily mentions in his *Relation abrégée d'un Voyage fait dans l'Interieur de l'Amerique*, &c. and which he calls "une espèce de Lamproie," found in the environs of the city of *Para*, on the southern shore of the river of the *Amazons*, "dont le corps comme celui de Lamproie ordinaire est percé d'un grand nombre d'ouvertures; mais qui a de plus la même propriété que la Torpille. Celui qui la touche avec la main, ou même avec un baton, ressent un engourdissement douloureux dans le bras, & quelquefois en est, dit on, renversé." This is all which

that gentleman says concerning this fish; which pretty well agrees with several particulars observed in the Torporific eel. But if the shock is conveyed by a staff, as he mentions, it must be of a few particular kinds of wood, as I could never discover any sensation from touching him with oak, ash, or indeed any kinds of wood swimming in water, which I have tried. What affinity there may be between the shock of the Torporific eel, and that of the Torpedo, I am unable to determine with certainty, having never felt the latter; but from all the particulars which I have been able to collect relative thereto, I think it is pretty evident, that both are communicated in the same manner, and by the same instruments.

Some years since the celebrated *Monf. de Reaumur* communicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, a paper, in which he undertook to demonstrate, that the shock of the Torpedo was the effect of a stroke given with great quickness to the limb that touched it, by muscles of a peculiar structure. To this hypothesis all *Europe* have yielded an implicit assent, and *M. de Reaumur* has hitherto enjoyed the honour of having developed the latent cause of this mysterious effect. But if we may be allowed to suppose, what is undoubtedly true, that the shock of the Torpedo, and that of the Torporific eel, are both communicated in a similar manner, and by similar means, it will be no ways difficult to demonstrate, that the whole of *M. de Reaumur's* pretended discovery is a perfect non-entity. You may, perhaps, think it an act of presumption in me, to dispute the authority of a man, whose literary merit is so universally

fully acknowledged; but I am convinced, that an implicit faith, in whatever is honoured with the sanction of a great name, has proved a fruitful source of error in philosophical researches; and whilst I have sense and faculties of my own, am resolved to use them with that freedom for which they were given. Humanity is ever exposed to deception, and the charms of novelty may perhaps have precipitated *M. de Reaumur* into an error. But to demonstrate, beyond the possibility of mistake, that the shock of the Torporific eel is not the immediate effect of muscular motion, I need only desire you to consider the following particulars, viz.

1. The Torporific eel, caught by a hook, violently shocks the person holding the line.

2. The same eel, touched with an iron rod, held in the hand of a person, whose other hand is joined to that of another, &c. communicates a violent shock to ten or a dozen persons thus joining hands, in a manner exactly similar to that of an electric machine.

3. A person holding his finger in the water, at the distance of eight or ten feet from the fish, receives a violent shock, at the instant the fish is touched by another person.

4. This eel, when enraged, upon elevating its head just above the surface of the water, if the hand of a person is within five or six inches therefrom, frequently communicates an unexpected shock, without being touched.

5. No shock is perceived by holding the hand in the water, near the fish, when it is neither displeased nor touched.

6. This eel is eat by the *Indians* when dead; and,

7. The shock is more violent when the fish is highly enraged.

From these particulars it is apparent, that the shock is produced by an emission of torporific, or electric particles.

That their emission is voluntary, depending on the will of the animal, who emits them for his defence, either when touched or enraged.

That the existence of these particles depends on that of the eel, and terminates with its life. And

That they are equally emitted from every part of the body.

From whence it is self-evident, that either the mechanism and properties of the Torpedo and those of the Torporific eel are widely different, or that *Monf. de Reaumur* has amused the world with an imaginary hypothesis: and, from my own observations, as well as the information which I have been able to obtain on this subject, I am disposed to embrace the latter inference.

A very fallacious account of the medical effects of this eel was lately communicated by one *Vander Lott*, a surgeon, then in *Essequibo*, but now in *Demerary*, and published in *Holland*, in which the writer endows it with many medical properties, which no other person was ever able to discover, particularly for curing nervous fevers, head-achs, &c. but in this account the marvellous is so abundant, that the writer, whom I have the honour of knowing, acquired no increase of reputation therefrom in this colony. *Mr. Vander Lott* calls this fish a conger eel, though it has less affinity to that than any other species of

of eels. The particles of the Torporific eel probably produce similar effects to those of electricity, to which they have a near affinity, not only in the sensations which they communicate, but in the medium through which they are conveyed; for which reason I have known the eel frequently touched by paralytic patients, though I cannot say with much apparent advantage.

These fish are caught when young, and preserved in large troughs, made for that purpose, and filled with water. Their usual food is small fish; and when these cannot be had, they are fed on earth-worms. But the *Blatta*, or cockroach, is the most agreeable of all food to this fish: when one of these is thrown into the trough, the fish opens its mouth, and sucks it in with great avidity and apparent pleasure, sucking being the usual method by which it takes its food. From its skin is excreted a slimy substance, which renders it necessary to change the water daily, or at least every other day: for this purpose a cock is placed in the bottom of the trough, whence the water is drawn off, and the trough scoured. On these occasions the fish is frequently suffered to lie motionless, without water, for several hours; but if he is touched in this condition, the shock communicated is not less violent than usual. The manner of their generation is uncertain. Several attempts have been made to convey these fish to *Europe*; but the quantity of fresh water requisite to shift them as often as is necessary, together with the bruises which they must inevitably sustain from the motion of the ship, have

hitherto rendered them unsuccessful.

*Of the monstrous Snakes of Guiana;
from the same.*

NEXT in order snakes fall under our consideration. Unhappily their immense number and variety constitute one of the principal inconveniences of this country, and really endanger the safety of its inhabitants; and ought to humble the pride and arrogance of man, by convincing him, that all things are not made obedient to his will, nor created for his use.

One of the largest of this class of animals ever seen in *America*, was lately killed on the plantation *Amsterdam*, in this colony, belonging to Messrs. the heirs of *Peter Amyatt, Esq; in Amsterdam*. It measured thirty-three feet some inches; and in the largest place, near the middle, was three feet in circumference. It had a broad head, very wide mouth, and large prominent eyes: from the middle it gradually tapered to the tail, which was small, and armed with two claws, like those of a dung-hill cock, and in the mouth was a double row of teeth. On the middle of the back was a chain of small black spots, running from end to end; and on each side, near the belly, another row of spots, similar and parallel to those on the back; and below these several large black spots centered with white; the rest of the body was brown. In its belly was found a small wirre-bocerra, or deer, so far dissolved by the digestive liquor of the stomach, that no part of it would hang together. The viscera were covered with

with a great quantity of fat, of which a considerable part was tried and preserved for external application for pains, bruises, &c. part of which was dispensed almost over the whole colony. A smaller one was soon after killed on the plantation *Dalgin*, lying on the opposite side of the river. Their bite is not venomous. When their stomachs are full, they lie still, till their food is digested: it was in that state that both of these were shot in the head. They are said to have the power of fascinating, or attracting animals within their reach.

The *Commodee* is an amphibious snake, about fifteen feet in length, and eighteen inches in circumference. The head is broad and flatfish; and the tail is long, slender, and pointed. Their colour is brown, variegated on the back and sides with chestnut-coloured spots. Their bite is not venomous; but they are extremely troublesome, frequenting the creeks and ponds, and destroying ducks, geese, &c. When they encounter larger prey, the *Indians* say they kill it by inserting their pointed tails into the *rectum*; hence the white inhabitants call it the sodomite snake.

Of Wood-Ants and Fire-Flies.

WOOD-Ants, or wood-lice, as they are called by the *English*, and *Poux de Bois* by the *French*, are a small ant, about two lines in length, and a whitish brown colour, and a very destructive insect, eating holes in wood, destroying the posts of houses, devouring cloaths, books, &c. They are eaten, with great avidity, by domestic fowls, birds, and lizards,

though, when bruised, they afford a very strong, volatile, disagreeable smell. They form a kind of arched roads, about half an inch wide, concave, and somewhat flatfish: these are often built on the floors and cielings of houses, extending many hundred feet in length, with a variety of serpentine windings. The convex walls of this extensive habitation are composed of a whitish brown incrustrated substance, which is easily destroyed. Within its cavity the ants live, in a regular, well-ordered society; and when any breach is made in this wall, every inhabitant joins in the common labour of repairing the breach, which is effected with surprising rapidity. As soon as one of these habitations is discovered, a hole is immediately made in its walls, and the cavity filled with arsenic, which destroys the ants, and thereby prevents the mischief which would otherwise ensue. In the woods, however, they frequently inhabit large round nests, divided into a variety of cells, by thin incrustrated shell-like partitions. These nests are many feet in circumference, and each contains millions of these insects. They are brought from the woods, and broke among the poultry, who devour the ants with great avidity.

Among the flies of *Gaiiana*, there are two species of fire-flies. The largest is more than an inch in length, having a very large head, connected with the body by a joint of a particular structure, with which, at some times, it makes a loud knock, particularly when laid on its back. The fly has two feelers, or horns, two wings, and six legs. Under its belly is a circular patch, which,

which, in the dark, shines like a candle; and on each side of the head, near the eyes, is a prominent, globular, luminous body, in size about one third larger than a mustard-seed. Each of these bodies is like a living star, emitting a bright, and not small light, since two or three of these animals, put into a glass vessel, afford light sufficient to read, without difficulty, if placed close to the book. When the fly is dead, these bodies will still afford considerable light, though it is less vivid than before; and if bruised, and rubbed over the hands or face, they become luminous in the dark, like a board smeared with *English Phosphorus*. They have a reddish brown, or chestnut colour, and live in rotten trees in the day, but are always abroad in the night.

The other kind are not more than half as large as the former, and their light proceeds from under their wings, and is seen only when they are elevated, like sparks of fire, appearing and disappearing at every second. Of these the air is full in the night, though they are never seen in the day. They are common not only in the southern but northern parts of *America*, during the summer.

An account of an Italian that digested Stones. From Grainger's Biographical History.

THE following strange account is given us of this person, by Mr. Boyle, and a much stranger by Dr. Bulwer; I shall transcribe them both: "Not long ago there was here in England, a private soldier, very famous for digest-

ing of stones; and a very inquisitive man assures me, that he knew him familiarly, and had the curiosity to keep in his company for twenty-four hours together, to watch him; and not only observed, that he eat nothing but stones in that time, but also that his grosser excrement consisted chiefly of a sandy substance, as if the devoured stones had been in his body dissolved, and crumbled into sand." —Boyle's "Exp. Philo." Par. II. Essay III. p. 86.

Dr. Bulwer says, he "saw the man, and that he was an Italian, Francis Battalia by name; at that time about thirty years of age; and that he was born with two stones in one hand, and one in the other; which the child took for its first nourishment, upon the physicians advice: and afterwards, nothing else but three or four pebbles in a spoon once in twenty-four hours, and a draught of beer after them; and in the interim, now and then a pipe of tobacco; for he had been a soldier in Ireland, at the siege of Limeric; and upon his return to London, was confined for some time, upon suspicion of imposture." Bulwer's "Artificial Changeling," p. 307. He is said sometimes to have eaten about half a peck of stones in a day.

Surprising as this account may seem, every doubt that may arise on it seems to be removed, by the following late and extraordinary instance, taken from the learned Father Paulian's

lian's *Dictionnaire Physique*, under the article *Digestion*.

THE beginning of May, 1760, was brought to Avignon, a true Lithopagus, or stone eater. This not only swallowed flints of an inch and a half long, a full inch broad, and half an inch thick; but such stones as he could reduce to powder, such as marbles, pebbles, &c. he made up into paste, which was to him a most agreeable and wholesome food. I examined this man with all the attention I possibly could. I found his gullet very large, his teeth exceeding strong, his saliva very corrosive, and his stomach lower than ordinary, which I imputed to the vast number of flints he had swallowed, being about five-and-twenty one day with another.

Upon interrogating his keeper, he told me the following particulars: This stone-eater, says he, was found three years ago in a northern uninhabited island, by some of the crew of a Dutch ship, on Good Friday. Since I have had him, I make him eat raw flesh with his stones: I could never get him to swallow bread. He will drink water, wine, and brandy; which last liquor gives him infinite pleasure. He sleeps at least twelve hours in a day, sitting on the ground with one knee over the other, and his chin resting on his right knee. He smokes almost all the time he is asleep, or is not eating. The flints he has swallowed he voids somewhat corroded, and diminished in weight, the rest of his excrements resemble mortar. The keeper also tells me, that some physician at Paris got him blooded; that the blood had little or no fe-

rum, and in two hours became as fragile as *édral*. If this fact be true, it is manifest that the most diluted part of the stony juice must be converted into chyle. This stone-eater, hitherto, is unable to pronounce more than a very few words, *Oui, non caïttou, bon*. I shewed him a fly through a microscope; he was astonished at the size of the animal, and could not be induced to examine it. He has been taught to make the sign of the cross, and was baptized some months ago in the church of St. Come at Paris. The respect he shews to ecclesiastics, and his ready disposition to please them, afford me the opportunity of satisfying myself as to all these particulars; and I am fully convinced that he is no cheat.

An extraordinary instance of Old Age: from Granger's Biographical History.

HENRY Jenkins lived to the surprising age of 169. An account of this old man, by Mrs. Anne Savile, is printed in the third volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," p. 308.—This lady informs us, that he remembered the battle of Flowden-Field, which was fought the 9th of September, 1513; that he had "sworn" in chancery and other courts to "above 140 years memory;" and that there is a record preserved in the king's remembrancer's office, in the exchequer, by which it appears, that "Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton" upon *owale*, labourer, aged 157, "was produced and deposed as a witness." In the last century of his

his life he was a fisherman; and when he was no longer able to follow that occupation he went begging about Bolton, and other places in Yorkshire. He died in December, 1670, and lies buried at Bolton; where, in 1743, a monument was erected to his memory. He was the oldest man of the post-diluvians, of whom we have any credible account.

Account of a Horned Woman; from the same.

MRS. Mary Davis, of Great Saughall, near Chester, anno 1668; ætatis 74. When she was twenty-eight years of age, an excrescence grew upon her head, like to a wen, which continued thirty years and then grew into two horns.

There is a print of this woman in Dr. Charles Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak in Derbyshire;" 1700; fol. tab. VII. The inscription signifies, that her portrait was taken in 1668, in the seventy-second year of her age; that the excrescence continued thirty-two years before it grew into horns: that after four years she cast them; then grew two more; and in about four years she cast these also: that the horns which were upon her head in 1668, were of four years growth, and were then loose. Her picture, and one of her horns, are in Ashmole's Museum.

In the university library at Edinburgh is preserved a horn, which was cut from the head of Elizabeth Love, in the fiftieth year of her age. It grew three inches above her ear, and was growing seven years.

Some account of the Lemming, which infects Norway, and some other of the northern countries.

THIS creature, which is one of the most singular animals that we know of, is said to be a native of the mountains of Kolen in Lapland. It seems to be a species of the rat with a short tail, very short legs, large whiskers, small eyes and ears, and long sharp teeth. About once or twice in twenty years they appear in vast numbers, advancing along the ground, and devouring every thing that is green, like a pestilence. Some flocks of them march from the Kolen, through Nordland and Finmark, to the western ocean, which they enter, and, after having swam about for some time, perish. Other bodies take their route through Swedish Lapland to the Sinus Bothnicus, where they are drowned in the same manner. They advance in a direct line; and if they are obliged to go round a large stone, or rock, they seek their former line of direction, in which they proceed. If they are opposed by the peasants, they will stand and bark at them: nevertheless, great numbers of them are destroyed and eaten by the Lapland dogs. If a boat happens to be in their way, lying in a river or creek which they intend to pass, they march in at one end or side of the vessel, and out at the other. The appearance of these vermin is looked upon as an omen of a bad harvest, and heretofore there was a form of exorcism used against them by the Romish clergy: but if they prognosticate a scanty crop, they make amends in occasioning a good hunting season; for they are followed

lowered by great numbers of bears, foxes; and other animals, which eat them as the most delicious food. The common people suppose that these vermin are transported thro' the air; and several learned men have embraced the same opinion.

Extract of Two Letters, concerning a Natural Ice-House, discovered lately in Burgundy.—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

THE first letter, after mentioning several rarities of the county of Burgundy, (as long grottoes abounding with a variety of particular congelations; a hole upon a small height, where there is often but a drop of water, but from whence, three or four times in a year, a torrent gushes that lays a very considerable tract of land under water; salt-pits, admirable caves, and many other curiosities); proceeds to the description of the ice-house, which is within five leagues of Besançon.

It is a great cavern hollowed in a mountain, which is covered with oak and other large trees: the entrance resembles the gate of a city; the arch is raised very high; one can see clearly in all parts of it, and the interior is a spacious saloon, the flooring of crystal. There is often ice in it to the depth of four feet, and some great pieces besides, which hang from the vault in form of festoons.

In winter, this cave is filled with thick vapours; a small rivulet runs in its bottom; and it is remarked, since some of the trees have been cut away from its en-

trance, the ice has not been in such plenty for some time past.

The second letter, received some time after by the academy, confirmed the account of the first. This was written by the Abbot Nicaise, specifying that there was a concourse of people there from all parts, with waggons and mules to carry away the provisions of ice to all parts of the province, and yet the store of ice was far from being any way exhausted; for one day, in the midst of summer, produced more than could be carried off in eight days.

This letter further says, that the entrance of this grotto is upon the ridge of a pretty high mountain; that it is twenty paces in breadth, covering a descent of the same breadth, and is about three hundred paces in length; that the mouth of the grotto, at the bottom of this avenue, is twice as high and as broad as the largest city gate; and that the grotto itself, which is thirty-five paces broad, and sixty long, is covered with a kind of vaulted roof upwards of sixty feet high. This prodigious quantity of ice is formed out of a rivulet, that flows in a part of the grotto. In summer it is frozen, and runs in winter; and, in its bottom, are found stones perfectly resembling the peels of candied citrons.

The Abbot, who wrote this letter, went himself in person to examine the grotto, with several others in company. Having observed that there was a mist in it, he was assured, that it was an infallible sign of its raining the next day, which accordingly happened. The neighbouring peasants seldom fail to consult this singular kind of almanack,

to know what sort of weather they shall have; and they regulate their work accordingly.

An account of Old Thomas Parr, and of the dissection of his body after his death; from a manuscript of the famous Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

THOMAS PARR was a poor countryman of Shropshire, whence he was brought up to London by the right hon. Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, and died after he had out-lived nine princes, in the tenth year of the tenth of them, at the age of 152 years and nine months.

Being opened after his death (ann. 1635, Nov. 16) his body was found very fleshy, his breast hairy, his genitals unimpaired, serving not a little to confirm the report of his having undergone public censures for his incontinency; especially seeing that after that time, viz. at the age of 120 years, he married a widow, who owned, *cum cum ipsa rem habuisset, ut alii mariti solent; et usque ad 12 annos retroactis solitum cum ea congressum frequentasse*. Further, that he had a large breast, lungs not fungous, but sticking to his ribs, and distended with much blood; a lividness in his face, as he had a difficulty of breathing a little before his death, and a long-lasting warmth in his arm-pits and breast after it, (which sign, together with others, were so evident in his body, as they use to be on those that die by suffocation). His heart was great, thick, fibrous, and fat. The blood in the heart blackish and diluted. The cartilages

of the sternum not more bony than in others, but flexile and soft. His viscera were sound and strong, especially the stomach; and it was observed of him, that he used to eat often by night and day, though contented with old cheese, milk, coarse bread, small beer, and whey; and, which is more remarkable, that he did eat at midnight, a little before he died. His kidneys covered with fat and pretty sound; only on the interior surface of them were found some aqueous or serous abscesses, whereof one was near the bigness of a hen-egg, with a yellowish water in it, having made a roundish cavity, impressed on that kidney: whence some thought it came, that a little before his death a supposition of urine had befallen him: though others were of opinion, that his urine was suppressed upon the regurgitation of all the serosity into his lungs. Not the least appearance there was of any stony matter, either in the kidneys or bladder. His bowels were also sound, a little whitish without. His spleen very little, hardly equalling the bigness of one kidney. In short, all his inward parts appeared so healthy, that if he had not changed his diet and air, he might perhaps have lived a good while longer.

The cause of his death was imputed chiefly to the change of food and air; forasmuch as coming out of a clear, thin, and free air, he came into the thick air of London; and after a constant, plain, and homely country diet, he was taken into a splendid family, where he fed high, and drank plentifully of the best wines, whereupon the natural functions of the parts of his body were over-charged, his lungs obstructed, and the habit of the

whole body quite disordered; upon which there could not but ensue a dissolution.

His brain was sound, entire, and firm: and though he had not the use of his eyes, nor much of his memory, several years before he died, yet he had his hearing and apprehension very well, and was able, even to the hundred and thirtieth year of his age, to do any husbandman's work, even threshing of corn.

A description of the famous Copper-Mine, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Ecton-Hill, in the county of Stafford.

ECTON-HILL, that part of it, in which the mine is situated, is of a conical figure: its perpendicular height, next the river Dove, which runs close by, is about 700 feet: its diameter from the fame, quite through, about half a mile; the upper strata, or mould, is about fifteen inches thick, and produces exceeding fine herbage, for sheep, and other cattle, who constantly graze on the top and sides; and where the declivity will permit the plough, very fine wheat, barley, and oats, are produced in great plenty.

This copper-mine was discovered about thirty years ago by a Cornish miner, who, in passing over the hill, accidentally picked up a bit of ore, annexed to some fine spar, which that metal usually adheres to. On viewing the situation, and considering the great height of the hill, he concluded that vast quantities of copper ore might be found there; and if that should be the case, no place could be more convenient for

working it; and therefore he communicated his sentiments and discoveries to some adventurers at Ashburn, who approving the project, applied to the then Duke of Devonshire (grandfather to his present Grace) for a lease to search for copper on that hill. It appears by the most authentic accounts, that more than 13,000*l.* were expended before any returns were made, and several of the original adventurers, despairing of success, sold out their shares at a considerable loss. But the second adventurers were more fortunate. After sinking a shaft of about 200 yards deep, and driving in an adit, immense quantities of copper ore were found, which continued to increase the lower they descended, till the termination of the lease, by which very considerable fortunes were acquired.

About six months before the decease of the late Duke, (father to his present Grace) the lease expired, and the whole undertaking fell into his Grace's hands, and has ever since continued working to great advantage,

To take a view of this stupendous copper-mine, you must enter at an adit at the base of the hill by the river Dove, and proceed about 400 yards, almost in a direct line. At your entrance, for about sixty yards, it is four feet and a half high, walled up on each side with good stone masonry; but afterwards it varies in its height, and rises in some places to six feet. When you arrive at the centre, there is a spacious lodgment of timber, for landing and receiving the ore from below, which is drawn up by a man at a winch, who generally works naked, and is put into four-wheel waggon that will hold abou

a ton and a half each. These waggon have cast brass wheels, and are run in grooves through the adit, by boys from 12 to 14 years of age, with great facility.

When on the lodgment, you behold a large hollow over your head, at least 250 yards high, by the sides of which there is a passage to the summit, but dangerous to attempt, as the timber-works seem in a decayed state.

Thus far into the mountain, with the aid of lights, it is easy enough of access. The late duke of Devonshire ventured to this platform, took a cursory view of the works, gave the miners ten guineas to drink, but returned immediately, not choosing to descend below. Indeed, such a horrid gloom, such rattling of waggons, noise of workmen boring of rocks under your feet, such explosions in blasting, and such a dreadful gulph to descend, present a scene of terror, that few people, who are not versed in mining, care to pass through.

From the platform the descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobs*, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock, to the place of action, where a new scene, ten thousand times

more astonishing than that above, presents itself; a place as horrible to view, as imagination can conceive.—On the passage down; the constant blasting of the rocks, ten times louder than the loudest thunder, seems to roll and shake the whole body of the mountain. When at the bottom, strangers are obliged to take shelter in a niche cut in the rock, to avoid the effects of blasting the rocks, as the miners generally give a salute of half a dozen blasts, in quick succession, by way of welcome to those diabolical mansions.

At the bottom of this amazing work, the monstrous cavern or vacuum above, the glimmering light of candles, and nasty suffocating smell of sulphur and gunpowder, all conspire to increase your surprise, and heighten your apprehensions.

This singular mine, in its position, situation, and inclination, is different from any yet discovered in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. The wonderful mass of copper ore with which the mountain is impregnated, runs not in regular veins, or courses; but sinks perpendicularly down, widening and swelling out at the bottom, in form like a bell†.

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Sup-

* Lobs, are steps that ascend and descend within the mines, as stairs up and down from a chamber.

† The principal copper, lead, and tin mines, in Cornwall and Devonshire, all direct in their courses from the N. E. to the E. points, parallel to each other, inclining, or dipping to the N. or S. according to the side of the hill where they are found. This inclination or dipping is sometimes one foot in six, eight, ten, or twelve, in form of the roof of a house: and although these veins or courses sometimes fly off in all directions, only as it were the sports of nature, they fall again at a little distance into their former stations. The same is likewise observed in other mines in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

The copper-mines in and near the Carpathian hills in Hungary, supposed to have been now worked at least 1100 years, extend under ground, in several places, ten, twelve, and fifteen English miles in length, employing generally 4000 miners under-ground, besides those of all ages and sexes above. Their veins,

Suppose yourself now upwards of 200 fathoms deep in the bowels of a large mountain, in a great hollow of immense diameter; then suppose around you an impenetrable wall of lime-stone rock, interspersed with small veins of copper-ore, yellow, black, and some brown, intermixt with spar, marcasite, mundic, and other sulphureous compositions, of all colours; and at the same time figure to yourself the sooty complexions of the miners, their labour, and miserable way of living in those subterraneous regions, and you will then be apt to fancy yourself in another world. Yet these inhabitants, being trained up in darkness and slavery, are not perhaps less happy, or less contented, than those who possess the more flattering enjoyments of light and liberty*. Hence the wisdom of providence is conspicuous, which,

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veins, or courses, all direct from the N. to the E. point, inclining or dipping generally one foot in ten, some more, some less. Some of these mines are from 300 to 400 fathoms deep; the shafts are all timbered with great square logs of pine, laid one upon another, and pinned together with oak trunrels; this method is stronger and more lasting than planking, which is usually done in some mines in England.

The silver mines at Freiberg in Saxony, upwards of 400 English fathom deep, supposed to have been discovered in the year 1180, and continued ever since, from whence immense quantities of silver have been gotten, extend to a great length under ground, for many miles, in the direction from the N. to the E. points, at different times flying off and a-crofs, from N. W. to W. S. W. and back to the S. E. but soon return to their former station, inclining, or dipping to the N. then perpendicular for a few fathoms, till they jet off again to their natural sloping position.

In those famous mines of silver, copper, lead, and tin, which are in such plenty, and from whence such incredible quantities of silver have, and still are, imported from the vast empires of Chili and Peru in New Spain, or South America, which extend above forty degrees of south latitude; in all those mines which have been formerly wrought by the ancient Indians, or discovered and continued by the Spaniards, the principal veins run from east northerly, to west southerly, and in the northern part of the mountains, dip, or incline to the north; those that are on the southern side of the mountains, dip, or incline to the south, after a sloping position, and keep the same directions. These are always esteemed by the most judicious and sensible Spanish miners, as the richest and most valuable mines; whilst the others, which are sometimes found to jet off, or cross the grand courses, are scarce worth labour. The more inclinable to the northward of the east, so much more valuable do they turn out in working. Many other instances might be produced to prove the general position of mines different from this at Efton, which we are now describing, which is the more wonderful and surprising.

* It is supposed there are no less than 40,000 working miners daily underground in the tin mines in Cornwall; and perhaps as many, if not more, in other works of copper, lead, and coal, in Great Britain. They reckon above 300,000 miners in Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Carinthia, Carniola, and other parts of Europe. And if we add the many thousands employed in the various mines in South America, Indians, negroes, and white criminals, who are doomed to eternal darkness below, over and above those employed above-ground, we may modestly admit some millions of souls, whose bread depends on this laborious employment, and where many thousands live and die without ever seeing the light of the sun.

as *Pope* says, has placed *happiness* no where to be had, or every where.

There is no timber made use of, except for lodgments, or platforms, ladders, or steps set into the rocks, for ascending or descending into the mine; neither is there any quantity of water to retard the works, notwithstanding it is at least 150 yards below the bed of the river: four horses, six hours each at a common wem or engine, are sufficient to keep the mine clear.

The timber works about the mine are very ill-contrived, and worse executed. In descending from the principal lodgment you pass thirty ladders, some half broken, others not half staved; in some places by half-cut notches, or steps in the rock; in others you must almost slide on your breech, and often in imminent danger of tumbling topsy-turvy into the mine; nor are the shores which support the lodgment below in better condition.

Notwithstanding the great depth of this mine, (which is the deepest in Great Britain) a little expence, judiciously applied, would render the approaches to the lowermost part, easy to the miners; but however troublesome the descent may be, above sixty stout, well-made fellows, work here night and day, six hours at a time, for one shilling each man; and although the major part work naked (a pair of coarse canvas drawers excepted) they are as merry and jovial a set of mortals, as ever inhabited such infernal abodes.—So much for the internal parts; we now come to the

methods of dressing, cleansing, and fitting the ore for sale.

The ore, as before observed, when conveyed out by the boys, is thrown together in a heap, and two men with large hammers, or sledges, are employed to break it into small pieces. This done, it is carried in small hand-barrows, by little boys, to a place under a shed, erected on purpose, to be picked and sorted, and is then laid by in different parcels, best, second, and worst: this operation is performed by little girls from eight to twelve years of age, who are surprizingly quick at the work, separating the various kinds with astonishing dexterity. From this place, the ore is carried to another large and convenient shed, where about fifty women sit back to back, on benches, to buck or beat it with flat hammers, still keeping every particular sort separate from each other. The ore, now reduced to a small sand, is again removed to the buddles, for washing, where an old experienced Cornish man has the superintendency of it, as a great deal of the finest ore would be lost, if this operation is not properly performed. Here then it is curiously cleansed and washed, and afterwards exposed for sale in the open air, in various heaps, ticketed* according to the different qualities and quantities. When all is ready, notice is given to the smelting-houses, whose proprietors, or managers attend, and each bids what price he thinks proper, (generally from 7l. to 16l. per ton) the highest bidder being the buyer; it

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* Ticketing the ore is taking a couple of handfuls off a heap of ore promiscuously, and putting them into canvas bags by way of sample; then little labels are fixed to the bags, signifying the quality of each parcel.



it is then fetched away at the buyer's expence. The refuse part of the ore, which is not fit for sale, is beat down small, and carried to the smelting house on the premises, erected by his Grace, and there run into a regulus, in large pigs or bars, and is then sold from 7ol. to 9ol. per ton. Upon the whole, nothing is lost.

The great advantage to the country round, arises from the number of hands employed, and the circulation of between three and four thousand pounds in cash annually, in a place poor and thinly inhabited before this mine was discovered, but now quite improved, and more than 300 men, women, and children, employed winter and summer, who have proper overseers for every department, where every thing goes on with the utmost harmony and cheerfulness.

The miners, as before hinted, work at two-pence per hour, six hours at a time; women, by task, earn from four-pence to eight-pence a day, and are paid by measure, according to the quantity of ore they can buck*: girls and boys, from two-pence to four-pence a day, some more: thus there is a constant employment for both sexes, and all ages, from five to sixty years old. The carpenter's shop, the smith's forge, the cooperage, with the neat dwelling-houses of the superintendants, little kitchen-gardens and out-houses annexed, are all singular in their kind, and happily adapted to make life agreeable in that solitary place, which lies between two monstrous hills, separated at least two miles from any other inhabitants.

This copper-mine, in the state above described, clears annually between 8 and 10,000l. and if worked with that spirit which usually accompanies large returns, double that sum might be made of it; but his Grace, it seems, is content that it employs all the labouring poor, who present themselves for work from the neighbouring parishes.

On the opposite side of Ecton-Hill is a lead mine, which is likely to turn out to great advantage; the veins of lead approaching very near to the copper; and they are driving in an adit, parallel to the other.

Thus have I given a faint idea of this valuable copper-mine; a perfect description, I am sensible, would require a much abler hand. A draught, section, and perspective view of its internal parts, are much wanted, things constantly supplied by the ingenious Germans and Hungarians, who delineate to a proper scale, every shaft, stade, groove, and course of the veins throughout the mine; together with a description and narrative of their discoveries, the appearances, and various stratas cut through in sinking down, and in driving their adits. This method would, I must own, serve as a future guide to other discoveries, and a saving of large sums to mine-adventurers, many of whom expend considerable fortunes, without the least rational sign or companion to minerals, being led (through a mistaken zeal) into airy schemes of that nature, by the over-persuasion of ignorant, yet cunning, and designing men.

WILLIAM EFFORD.

* To buck, or buckwork the ore, is a technical term among miners, for beating or reducing the ore to a small sand; sometimes when the ore is very rich, it is only broken into pieces about the bigness of a nutmeg; but poor ore is broken small, with flat hammers, or under stamping mills, erected on purpose, when there is a convenience of water.

Curious remarks on the different degrees of heat imbibed from the sun's rays, by cloths of different colours. From Dr. Franklin's experiments and observations on electricity, &c.

FIRST, let me mention an experiment you may easily make yourself. Walk but a quarter of an hour in your garden when the sun shines, with a part of your dress white, and a part black; then apply your hand to them alternately, and you will find a very great difference in their warmth. The black will be quite hot to the touch, the white still cool.

Another. Try to fire paper with a burning glass. If it is white, you will not easily burn it;—but if you bring the focus to a black spot, or upon letters, written or printed, the paper will immediately be on fire under the letters.

Thus fullers and dyers find black cloths, of equal thickness with white ones, and hung out equally wet, dry in the sun much sooner than the white, being more readily heated by the sun's rays. It is the same before a fire; the heat of which sooner penetrates black stockings than white ones, and is so apt sooner to burn a man's shins. Also beer much sooner warms in a black mug set before the fire, than in a white one, or in a bright silver tankard.

My experiment was this: I took a number of little square pieces of broad cloth from a taylor's pattern card, of various colours. There were black, deep blue, lighter blue, green, purple, red, yellow, white, and other colours, or shades of colours. I laid them all out upon the snow in a bright sunshiny morning. In a few hours (I cannot now be exact as to the time) the black

being warmed most by the sun, was sunk so low as to be below the stroke of the sun's rays: the dark blue almost as low, the lighter blue not quite so much as the dark, the other colours less as they were lighter; and the quite white remained on the surface of the snow, not having entered it at all.

What signifies philosophy that does not apply to some use?—May we not learn from hence, that black cloths are not so fit to wear in a hot sunny climate, or season, as white ones; because, in such cloths, the body is more heated by the sun when we walk abroad, and are at the same time heated by the exercise, which double heat is apt to bring on putrid dangerous fevers? That soldiers and seamen, who must march and labour in the sun, should, in the East or West-Indies, have an uniform of white? That summer hats, for men or women, should be white, as repelling that heat which gives head-achs to many, and to some, the fatal stroke that the French call the coup de soleil? That the ladies summer hats, however, should be lined with black, as not reverberating on their faces those rays which are reflected upwards from the earth or water? That the putting a white cap of paper, or linen, within the crown of a black hat, as some do, will not keep out the heat, though it would if placed without. That fruit walls being blacked may receive so much heat from the sun in the day-time, as to continue warm, in some degree through the night, and thereby preserve the fruit from frosts, or forward its growth?—With sundry other particulars of less or greater importance that will occur, from time to time, to attentive minds?

The following cartoons extract is taken from a work published lately in Sweden, by the celebrated Chemist Wallerius, on the Chemical and Physical Elements of Agriculture.

OF WATER.

So far as it promotes Vegetation.

DAILY experience teaches us, that vegetables cannot grow without water; and we find that this growth is proportioned chiefly to the quantity of rain-water which they receive. Many ancient and modern naturalists, seeing plants grow and blossom in clear water, have from thence concluded, that water is the only food of plants; and on the other hand many, not conceiving how the different parts of which vegetables are composed, could take their origin from pure water, have considered water rather as a vehicle, than as the nourishment of plants. Endeavours have been used to support each opinion by experiments, of which I shall give a concise account.

The experiments hitherto made in order to prove that water constitutes the real food of plants, are of two kinds: the first relate to the soils, and are instituted to determine what they afford; and the other regard the water only.

Van Helmont, I think, was the first who, by a remarkable experiment, shewed that the earth contributed nothing to the nourishment of plants. "I took," says he, "an earthen vessel, and put into it two hundred pounds of earth dried in an oven; I moistened that earth with rain-water, and planted in it a cutting of willow which weighed five pounds: this cutting produced a tree, which,

"at the end of five years, weighed an hundred and sixty-nine pounds and about three ounces. The earth was moistened, when necessary, with rain or distilled water. The vessel was large, and fixed in the ground; and lest any flying dust might mix with the earth in it, its mouth was covered, with a tin plate, pierced with a number of holes. I did not reckon the weight of the leaves which fell during the first four years. At the end of the fifth year, I dried the earth contained in the vessel, and found it weighed its first weight of two hundred pounds, wanting only two ounces." Robert Boyle made a similar experiment, and with the same success.

Afterwards, Gleditsch and Bonnet took a different course, and found that vegetables grow without earth, provided they have plenty of air and water: for they experienced that plants set in moss or sponge, kept in glasses, and moistened with water, grew well and flourished: and still more lately, M. Du-Hamel has repeated nearly the same experiments, and found, upon an accurate examination and chemical analysis of the plants which had grown in water, that they contained the very same parts as other plants of the same sort which grew in the earth: from whence he justly concluded, that those parts were introduced by pure water. He also found, that mixing the water with nitre, common salt, fixed alkaline salt, or even with a solution of rich earth or dung, contributed little to promote the growth of plants, and that they thrive better in pure water.

Since that time, G. W. Kraft has made

made experiments on the same subject, a little different from the former, as to their manner, but nearly similar in the event. He sowed oats and hemp-seed in different substances, viz. in rich earth, in sand thoroughly dried, in shreds of paper, in pieces of woollen cloth, in chopt hay : he afterwards moisten'd these seeds with water, and found that they grew nearly as well in one substance as in another, excepting only a little difference in point of time in some cases. He observed, on the contrary, that in filings of iron, in ashes of plants not washed, in sand mixed with nitre, in pot-ashes, and in flour, the seeds sown, and treated in the same manner, did not vegetate at all.

Lastly, Dr. Alston, of Edinburgh, has made nearly the same experiments, with like success. Salts of several kinds mixed with earth, not only retarded the growth of plants, but put a total stop to it. He found that the most hungry earth, exhausted by vegetation, and sifted, nourished plants full as well as the richest earths. He also remarked, that the hungry earth became much more barren by being mixed with lime, and that lime-water did not promote the growth of herbs or shrubs.

From these experiments, made with the greatest care, repeated with the utmost circumspection, and always attended with the same success, we are authorized to conclude, that the earth yields no real nourishing matter to plants ; but that the whole of their nutritive juices is derived from water and the atmosphere.

Friewald in Sweden, and since him Eller, have also lately confirmed these experiments. The lat-

ter observed, that a cucumber-plant grew perfectly well in earth ; the weight of which was rather increased than diminished thereby ; and that the roots of hyacinths put in distilled water, not only produced perfect plants, but, after being burnt, yielded true earth. This transmutation of water into earth having been proved in that part of chemistry which treats of natural bodies, it would be needless to enlarge upon it here.

These experiments prove evidently, that vegetables derive all their constituent parts from water, even their oils and salts, as well as their earthy particles ; as will appear still more plainly from what follows. Four thousand different plants can grow in twenty pounds weight of earth, and in each of them shall be found a different oil and a different salt. Let us suppose these plants to be chemically analysed ; near an ounce of oil and salt will be found in each. If this oil and this salt had proceeded from the earth, there must have been in that earth four thousand ounces, or two hundred and fifty pounds of oil and salt : whereas, in fact, there was not a grain of either of them in it.

We may clearly see from these experiments, that plants imbibe a great quantity of water ; inasmuch that the weight of water taken in daily may equal, if not surpass, the weight of the plant, or of the branch immersed in it. We must not, however, think that all this water continues in the plants ; for the greatest part of it exhales, and they retain only a certain portion of it. Plants which are exposed to the sun exhale more than those that are in the shade. Both Guettard and

and Hales agree, that the liquor exhaled is pure water, as being without taste or smell; unless the heat be very considerable, in which case it tastes a little, and sooner putrifies. Woodward's experiments are to the same effect.

That we may the more distinctly know wherein water contributes to vegetation, it is necessary to enquire, first, what effects water has on plants; and secondly, what effects it has on the earth itself.

Water exerts its influence on plants, and promotes vegetation, 1. Materially, by furnishing an absolutely necessary nourishment, which, by means of something communicated from the air, generates earthy, saline, and oily particles; and by its fluid unelastic substances, forming a kind of glutinous matter, which, if it does not entirely accomplish the union of the earthy particles, at least contributes thereto by means of its oil: for part of the water adheres so closely to the internal solid parts, that it cannot be separated or expelled without a total solution or destruction of the plant. Seeing therefore that water thus constitutes and enters into the mixture of the parts of plants, no one can deny, that, in its fluid form, it is a true material principle of vegetation.

2. Water promotes vegetation instrumentally, first, by softening the bark and membranes of plants, that so their extension and nutrition may the more easily go on: next, by carrying with it salts and oils from the air, by means of heat: by promoting the intestine motion of the fluids excited by heat and the air: and by yielding a vehicle as well as menstruum to the saline

nutritious particles; for by means of the salt, the oily particles are prepared and mixed with the water, and so reduced into a fluid matter fit for nourishing the plant: and lastly, as a vehicle for carrying off the useless parts of the plants, with the superfluous water constantly transpiring.

Water operates on the earth itself, by loosening it, so that the air may reach the roots of plants, and they may the better extend themselves: by rendering it moist, so that the nutritious particles may rise to the roots by evaporation; and by dissolving the saline particles that are in the earth, by means of which the oily particles are easily united with water.

For water to exert its nutritive and active power in promoting vegetation, it is necessary,

1. That it be reduced to the most subtle vapour possible; for otherwise it cannot enter into the imbibing vessels of vegetables.

2. That it be of a fit degree of warmth, in order that the heat may expand the imbibing vessels, and that the glutinous and thick substances may be attenuated: for the vessels are shut up by cold water, or cold vapours. It is on this principle of adapting the degree of warmth to the qualities of plants, that gardeners never pour cold water on plants which delight in warm situations, or warm water on plants which grow in cold places.

3. That it be in a proportion suited to each plant: for water may become hurtful either by exceeding, or by falling short of, the due quantity. That we may the more distinctly judge of this, we must attend to the water, not only in the earth, but in the air.

Waters

Waters which rest on the soil become hurtful,

1. By excess; for too great moisture hinders plants from attaining the end of their vegetation, which is, the perfecting of their seeds; for what they do produce then, being too full of water, shrivel when dried, and are easily destroyed by too great cold. Hence also it is, that wet seasons do not yield the most plentiful harvests. Besides, too great a quantity of water entering into the vessels of plants, distends them too much, and sometimes bursts them; and this the more readily, the more the vessels resist the distending force. Too great abundance of water likewise forms a vitiated thin food, which either putrefies or becomes acid by the heat of the sun, as we see in stagnating water: and for this reason it is that such places are barren. To this also it is partly or wholly owing, that plants which grow in land abounding too much in moisture, are seized with a disorder resembling a mortification in live bodies; and hence too, probably, the roughness and scabbed appearance of their stems and leaves. When land has been too wet; even rich soils, the marley or clayey, it becomes hard if a drought succeeds, and that hinders the roots from piercing into it; and lastly, too much water prevents the access of the air to the roots. It is evident then, on these accounts, that too great a quantity of water destroys the natural progression of the growth of plants, and rather impedes than promotes vegetation.

A want of water is hurtful, because the earth becomes too dry and burning. Warmth dissipates the moisture in the earth, and the earth being as it were baked by the rays

of the sun, burns up the roots of plants. Land, which has been marled, or improved by alkaline salts, lime, or dung not rotted sufficiently, is most liable to this calamity. In short, it necessarily follows, that a want of water will deprive plants of every advantage before mentioned as arising from the due quantity of water.

Excess of rain, or of water from the atmosphere, is hurtful, because it lessens the warmth in the earth, and in the vessels of plants: and hence it is, that, in very rainy seasons, plants do not grow; but instead of that deep green, which denotes their healthy state, become of a pale colour, and rather diminish in size, especially if the rain is attended with cold. The earth is rendered so loose, that the roots have no firm steady holding. The stems are so much weakened, that they are apt to fall, especially when they are grown large and in rich fields, whereby the seed, and indeed the whole plant, is hurt and rotted; and if these rains fall when the plants are in bloom, their farina is washed away, so that there is no impregnation, and consequently no grain.

Whoever considers the utility of rain, in due quantity, for promoting of vegetation, will be sensible that the want of it, by depriving plants of all the benefits of that water, must be highly prejudicial.

It may perhaps be alleged from what has been here said, that if water is the sole food of plants, no land can ever become barren. But this objection cannot be properly answered, till we have shewn what advantages arise from culture, and other means of enriching the earth,

Useful

Useful or curious Projects, Discoveries, Inventions, &c.

[Received March 9, 1768.]

A Letter from John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S. to the President, on the success of his Experiments for preserving Acorns for a whole Year without planting them, so as to be in a state fit for vegetation, with a view to bring over some of the most valuable seeds from the East-Indies, to plant for the benefit of our American colonies.

[Read March 10, 1768.]

HAVING discovered that the disappointment, which I met with about a year ago, in attempting to preserve through the season some ever-green oak acorns and some chestnuts in wax, was owing to their being unfit for vegetation at the time of my inclosing them: I resolved in my next attempt to try only such as I was persuaded were sound and fresh.

Fortunately, my curious and learned friend, the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Sewell, Master of the Rolls, hearing of my distress, offered to procure me some excellent acorns of the English oak, part of a parcel he had been sowing at his seat at Ottershaw near Chertsey in Surrey; these he was so obliging to send me the 20th of February, 1767; part of them I sowed immediately under the windows of my chambers, in the kitchen garden of Gray's-Inn: and on

the 22d of the same month I inclosed about thirty-six of them in bees-wax. Most of those that I had sown in the garden came up in June following 1767, and by the middle of September were six inches high.

This gave me some hopes that I should not labour in vain, as I had done before; for part of the same parcel of ever-green oak acorns which failed, I had given to Sir Thomas Sewell the year before to sow, and he assures me that not one of them came up with him. I likewise discovered, though too late, that the Spanish chestnuts, which failed, had been kiln-dried, this is a common practice in Spain, to prevent their sprouting by the damp heat in the hold of the ship.

I should not, my lord, be so particular in explaining the cause of my disappointment, but to shew, the care that is necessary to be taken by persons abroad in the choice of the seeds, as well as the state they ought to be in, if they expect they should answer the great end we propose.

Before I mention the method in which I treated these acorns, I must observe to your Lordship, that though I have formerly been so successful as to preserve both acorns and chestnuts for the space of a year in bees-wax, several of which have afterwards vegetated, and some of them are now grown into trees;

trees; yet I always found that many of them were rotten when they were taken out of the wax; which made me suspect that it was owing to the too great heat of the melted wax, that so many of them were destroyed. This put me on thinking of the following method to guard the seeds to be preserved from too great heat, which I have the pleasure to shew your Lordship, and the rest of the Royal Society, the good effects of.

After I had chosen out the fairest acorns, laying aside such as had specks proceeding from the wounds of insects, I wiped them very clean till they were quite bright, for fear of any condensed perspiration on the surface, which, if inclosed, would turn to mouldiness. I then poured some melted bees-wax into a china plate, about half an inch deep, and soon as the wax was cool, but still very pliable, I cut out with a penknife as much as would inclose one acorn; this I wrapped round it, rolling it between my hands, till the edges of the wax were perfectly united: in the same manner I covered about thirty-six of them with all the caution in my power, so that after they had been set to harden I could not perceive the least crack in them. When they were quite cold and hard, I prepared an oval chip box of seven inches long, four and a half broad, and three and a half deep; into this I poured melted bees-wax to the depth of an inch and half; and when I could bear my finger in it, I laid the covered acorns at the bottom in rows, as close as I could together; afterwards other rows over them, till the box was full; and when the first wax began to cool, I poured some wax that was barely fluid over

the uppermost acorns, till they were quite covered. In order to cool them as soon as possible, I set the box near a window, where the sash was raised a little to let in a stream of cold air; when they were almost cold, I perceived the wax had shrunk a little here and there, and left some chinks; these I immediately filled up with very soft wax, pressing it very close and smooth. After it was quite cold and hard, I put on the cover of the box, and placed it on a shelf in a closet, till the beginning of August last, when I sent it to the care of Mr. Dacosta, clerk to the Royal Society, to their house in Crane-Court, to be produced and examined before the Royal Society at some of their first meetings after the long vacation. My health would not permit me to attend myself; but I am informed, my Lord, that when they were cut open and examined before your Lordship, and the rest of the Royal Society present, their appearance promised success; and that they were ordered to be delivered by Dr. Morton, secretary to the Royal Society, to the care of Mr. William Aiton, Botanic Gardener to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, at Kew, at my request, that the Royal Society might be informed whether they would vegetate.

I have just now, my Lord, had the pleasure of receiving a letter from Mr. Aiton, advising me, that he had sent to Mr. Robertson, housekeeper to the Royal Society, two pots with the young oaks rising from the acorns preserved in wax, which Dr. Morton sent him from the Royal Society in December last; and am well persuaded he has carefully attended to an experiment, the success of which, if properly followed,

followed, may, in a few years, put us in possession of the most rare and valuable seeds in a vegetating state from the remotest parts of the world, which in time may answer the great end of the improvement and advancement of our trade with our American colonies. I am,

My Lord,

with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's

most humble

and obedient servant,

Gray's-Inn,
March 9, 1768.

JOHN ELLIS.

Kew, March 8, 1768.

SIR,

I RECEIVED December 5, 1767, of Doctor Morton, of the British Museum, a parcel of acorns preserved in wax (the quantity of acorns which I received was thirty-four); and according to your desire and direction they were sowed, as soon as I received them, into a sandy light loom. I placed the pots with the acorns under a frame; where they remained till January the 28th. I then took the pots with the acorns out of the frame, and placed them near a window, in one of our large airy floves, where they have remained ever since: according to your desire, they shall be sent to-morrow to the Royal Society's house. I think the gentlemen of that honourable Society will be pleased to see the method of preserving seeds in wax prove so

successful; as the acorn is one of the worst of seeds to keep any time, out of the ground, from perishing; and the good success there is from those few which I received from Doctor Morton. I am therefore of the opinion, that, if seeds are found and dry, and carefully put up in the wax, it is the best method that has ever been found out to preserve seeds from distant countries.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

and humble servant,

WILLIAM AITON.

To John Ellis, Esq;

Gray's-Inn.

N. B. There are sixteen in one pot, and nine in the other, that are already come up, and most of them from four to six inches high.

A Letter from Dr. Donald Monro, F.R.S. to Matthew Maty, M.D. F.R.S. inclosing one from Mr. Farley, of Antigua, on the good Effects of the Quassi Root in some Fevers.

[Read March 17, 1768.]

SIR,

AS we have had no further accounts of the Quassi root, since Dr. Linnæus published the sixth volume of his *Amenitates Academica** in the year 1764, I have, according to your desire, sent you the

* Dr. Carol. Linnæus gives a particular description and figure of the Quassi tree, which grows in the neighbourhood of Surinam in South America, and of the root having been administered at Surinam, with great success, in malignant, remitting, and intermitting fevers; and he tells us, that its virtues were first discovered by a slave of the name of Quassi, from whom the tree got its name.

the copy of a letter on the good effects of this root, which I hope will be acceptable to the Society, as it may excite physicians to make trials of this medicine, which seems to promise to be of so much use. The original letter was given me by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, while I attended him last year when he was here in England for the benefit of his health.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

D. MONRO.

Jermyn-Street,
March 8, 1768.

Copy of a letter from Mr. James Farley, Practitioner in Physic in the Island of Antigua, to his Partner, Mr. Arch. Gloster, in London; dated Antigua, July 26, 1767.

SIR,

MR. T—r has been extremely ill since his arrival with a fever, which lasted for many hours; and upon its going off, he could not retain the bark in any shape whatever. Many things were tried to check the vomiting, and enable him to keep down some bark, but to no purpose. At last I tried the Quassi root, an account of which I read in one of the magazines for this year: it sat extremely well on his stomach; he had no vomiting after the first dose, and recovered very speedily.

I have lately tried it in three or four cases where there has been a tendency to putrefaction, and the bark would not stay on the sto-

mach; a dram of this root has effectually answered every purpose that the bark would. It has this advantage over the bark, that it does not heat the patient.

I have given it in fevers, joined with the Radix Serpentariae Virginianae, with success. I had a pound or two from Esquebo, and have sent you a little of it.

Dr. Warner has sent Dr. Jackson a piece of it: he saw the good effects of this medicine, in a patient, captain B—n, who sails for London to-day. He attended him with me. I could not get the bark to sit on his stomach; for he had a perpetual vomiting, and could not keep down any nourishment whatever. I prepared a decoction of a dram and a half of the Quassi root, and a dram of the rad. serpent. virgin. When it was ready, I sent for Dr. Warner, that he might see the patient before I administered it: he complained of some pain on touching the pit of his stomach, had a very sluggish low pulse, a great pain over his eyes and in his eye-balls, and vomitings. He took the decoction, which surprizingly put a stop to his vomiting: he had no return after the first dose, and kept down every thing. We indeed gave him some camphor and sal succini, on account of the sluggishness of the pulse; but I have tried it alone in a decoction, with infinite advantage.

Signed, J. FARLEY.

[Received October 4, 1768.]

An Account of some Experiments, by Mr. Miller, of Cambridge, on the

the sowing of Wheat By W. Watsons, M. D. F. R. S.

[Read Nov. 24, 1768.]

To the Royal Society.

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields,
Oct. 4, 1768.

Gentlemen,
HAVING been informed, that in the botanic garden at Cambridge, there had been produced, by the ingenuity and care of Mr. Charles Miller, the gardener there, from one grain of wheat only, in little more than a year, a much more considerable quantity of grain, than was ever attempted, or even conjectured to be possible; I have desired him to send me a particular account thereof, in order to its being communicated to you; and, if the council should think proper, of its being recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, as I think it highly deserves. In my opinion, a fact so extraordinary should not be forgotten; as it may possibly be applied, in no inconsiderable degree, to public utility: if it should not, the experiment itself, so successfully conducted, is a desirable thing to be known.

Mr. Charles Miller is a very ingenious person, and an excellent naturalist. He is the son of our worthy brother, Mr. Philip Miller, from whose knowledge of, and publications in, botany, agriculture, and gardening, the public has received very great information and advantage. In consequence of my desire, Mr. Charles Miller has informed me, that having made, in the autumn of 1765, and in the spring of 1766, an experiment of

the division and transplantation of wheat, by which near two thousand ears were produced from a single grain; and he having reason to think, from the success attending this experiment, that a much greater quantity might be produced, he determined to repeat the experiment next year.

Accordingly, on the second of June, 1766, he sowed some grains of the common red wheat; and, on the eighth of August, which was as soon as the plants were strong enough to admit of a division, a single plant was taken up, and was separated into eighteen parts. Each of these parts was planted again separately. These plants having pushed out several side shoots by about the middle of September, some of them were then taken up, and divided; and the rest of them between that time and the middle of October. This second division produced sixty-seven plants.

These plants remained through the winter; and another division of them, made between the middle of March and the twelfth of April, produced five hundred plants. They were then divided no further, but permitted to remain.

The plants were, in general, stronger than any of the wheat in the fields. Some of them produced upwards of an hundred ears from a single root. Many of the ears measured seven inches in length, and contained between sixty and seventy grains.

The whole number of ears, which by the process before-mentioned were produced from one grain of wheat, was twenty-one thousand one hundred and nine, which yielded three pecks and three quarters of

of clear corn; the weight of which was forty-seven pounds, seven ounces; and, from a calculation made by counting the number of grains in one ounce, the whole number of grains might be about five hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and forty.

By this account we find, that there was only one general division of the plants made in the spring. Had a second been made, the number of plants, Mr. Miller thinks, would have amounted, at least, to two thousand, instead of five hundred; and the produce have been much enlarged. For he found by the experiment made the preceding year, in which the plants were divided twice in the spring, that they were not weakened by the second division. He mentions this to shew, that the experiment was not pushed to the utmost.

The ground, in which this experiment was made, is a light blackish soil, upon a gravelly bottom, and consequently a bad soil for wheat. One half of the ground was very much dunged; the other half was not prepared with dung, or any other manure: no difference was, however, discoverable in the vigour or growth of the plants, nor was there any in their produce.

Mr. Miller adds, that he omits making any conjectures of the probability of turning this experiment to public utility in agriculture; as that, he hopes, may be better ascertained by a more extensive one, which he hopes to make next year. A gentleman, who assisted him in making the experiment last year, has sown half an acre of land with wheat, from which they expect to have sufficient to plant four acres next

spring. The success of this experiment they propose to transmit to me, when it is completed; and of this, in due time, I shall not fail to inform you. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

W. WATSON.

[Received Nov. 21, 1768.]

An easy Method of making a Phosphorus, that will imbibe and emit Light, like the Bolognian Stone; with Experiments and Observations; by John Canton, M.A. and F.R.S.

To make the PHOSPHORUS.

[Read Dec. 22, 1768.]

CALCINE some common oyster shells, by keeping them in a good coal fire for half an hour; let the purest part of the calx be pulverized, and sifted; mix with three parts of this powder one part of the flowers of sulphur: let this mixture be rammed into a crucible of about an inch and a half in depth, till it be almost full; and let it be placed in the middle of the fire, where it must be kept red hot for one hour at least, and then set by to cool: when cold, turn it out of the crucible, and cutting, or breaking it to pieces, scrape off, upon a trial, the brightest parts; which, if good phosphorus, will be a white powder; and may be preserved by keeping it in a dry phial with a ground stopple.

The quantity of light a little of this phosphorus gives, when first brought into a dark room, after it has been exposed for a few seconds, on the outside of a window, to the common light of the day, is sufficient to discover the time by a watch, if the eyes have been shut, or in the dark, for two or three minutes before.

By this phosphorus celestial objects may be very well represented; as Saturn and his ring, the phases of the moon, &c. if the figures of them, made of wood, be wetted with the white of an egg, and then covered with the phosphorus. And these figures appear to be as strongly illuminated in the night, by the flash from a near discharge of an electrified bottle, as by the light of the day.

A curious Method of preserving the Bodies of Birds from Putrefaction, by which they always retain their natural Form and Position, as well as the Beauty of their Colours and Plumage: Taken from Mr. Bancroft's Natural History of Guiana.

OUR author, after treating of the great variety of beautiful birds which that country produces, observes, that the number and variety of this class of animals is here so great, that several persons in this colony advantageously employ themselves, with their slaves and dependants, in killing and preserving birds for the cabinets of naturalists in different parts of Europe. The manner of doing this is not unworthy of a communication, as it is unknown in Europe.

A method of preserving the bodies of birds from putrefaction, by filling the cavity of the thorax and abdomen with a mixture of salt and alum, after the intestines, &c. had been first extracted, and also by making incisions in different parts of its body, and filling them with the same mixture, was some time since published in one of the monthly magazines; and the author, if I mistake not, thought it an important discovery, which, it seems, he obtained in Paris, tho' not without great difficulty.

The method of doing this in Guiana, is to put the bird, which is to be preserved, in a proper vessel, and cover him with high wines, or the first running of the distillation of rum. In this spirit he is suffered to remain for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, or longer, according to his size, till it has penetrated through every part of his body. When this is done, the bird is taken out, and his feathers, which are no ways changed by this immersion, are placed smooth and regular. He is then put into a machine, made for the purpose, among a number of others, and its head, feet, wings, tail, &c. are placed exactly agreeable to life. In this position they are all placed in an oven, very moderately heated, where they are slowly dried, and will ever after retain their natural position, without danger of putrefaction. This method might perhaps in England be deemed expensive, as the great duty on spirits has raised their price to an enormous height; but in a country where rum is sold for ten-pence sterling per gallon, the case is far different.

Method

Method of preserving Snakes; from the same.

WHEN the snake is killed, it must first be washed clean, and freed from all filth and nastiness; then it is to be put into a glass of a proper size, the tail first, and afterwards the rest of the body, winding it in spiral ascending circles, and disposing the back, which is always the most beautiful, outwardly. A thread, connected to a small glass bead, is, by the help of a needle, to be passed thro' the upper jaw from within outwardly, and then thro' the cork of the bottle, where it must be fastened: by this means the head will be drawn into a natural posture, and the mouth kept open by the bead, whereby the teeth, &c. will be discovered: the glass is then to be filled with rum, and the cork sealed down, to prevent its exhalation. A label, containing the name and properties of the snake, is then to be affixed to the wax over the cork; and in this manner the snake will make a beautiful appearance, and may be thus preserved a great number of years; nor will the spirits impair or change the lustre of its colours.

A Pickle recommended by Mr. John Reynolds, for preventing Smut in Corn.

To I—A—, Esq; at Mitcham, in Surry.

SIR,
I PRESUME nothing more need be said here relating to the cause of smut; and therefore I pass on to the cure. Having about thirty

years ago discovered insects, or vermin, to be the true cause of smut, and withal how they propagate their species from one generation to another, when by our corn frequently becomes infected with blackness, and the crops are often much reduced, according as they happen to be more or less afflicted with this fatal disease; I made the following pickle, in order to destroy their brood; which has, for near thirty years past, very effectually answered this purpose, and rendered the wheat much better, either for sowing or drilling, than the common methods of brining and liming can do, and much more efficacious too.—Therefore the following pickle is recommended to the public, for the cure of smut in corn, as a sure remedy for this disease.

Put into a tub, with a hole at bottom, wherein a staff and tap-hose is to be placed (as in the manner of brewing) seventy gallons of water; to this we put half a hundred weight of stone-lime, which in measure is found to be a corn bushel heap-full; stir it well for about half an hour, then let it stand for about thirty hours:—run it off into another tub, wherein the grain is to be steeped; which generally produces about a hoghead of good lime-water; to this we add three pecks of salt (forty two pound) which, when dissolved, is fit for use, and this I call a pickle.—But in case sea water can be obtained, much less salt will suffice: the rule is, to have the specific gravity sufficient to float an egg, by adding salt sufficient for this purpose: herein, with a basket made on purpose (which for a large farm ought to be two feet diameter at bottom,

bottom, and twenty inches deep) placed in the pickle, we run in the grain gradually in small quantities, from one bushel to *two*; stirring and skimming off the light grains, which ought not to be sown, because many of them are infectious; this done, draw up the basket to drain over the pickle for a few minutes, and so proceed in like manner. This seed will be fit for sowing in twenty-four hours; but for drilling, forty-eight are better. Should the driller meet with any difficulty herein, more lime must be added to make the pickle more astringent; for lime differs much in quality: here the master must use his own discretion. In case the seed is made ready for sowing or drilling five, six, seven, eight, or ten days before-hand, I know no difference at all: I have had it lay much longer without the least injury, or inconveniency.

And now, upon the whole, I think, Sir, we may, without vanity, pronounce this a great point gained to the land-holder; if the saving of a considerable part of our corn from destruction be things of any value. These are my sentiments, and I trust they will merit your approbation.—I am glad to hear my last met with such a kind reception from the Society.

I am,

Worthy Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS:

Adisham,
October, 1768.

A Letter to the Editors of the Repository, on the Uses of the Horse-Chestnut.

Gentlemen,

THE Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in London, having in their advertisement concerning hemp, required an account of the farther process it went through to procure that degree of whiteness, which may shorten the time, and lessen the expence of bleaching the yarn, I think it will be very proper again to put my countrymen in mind, that one of the chief articles, viz. the Horse-chestnut, employed for this purpose in France and Switzerland, abounds plentifully in many parts of this kingdom, though it has never yet been used here for this end; at least no such account of its use has hitherto been published. I therefore beg leave now to give you, from the Memoirs of the most laudable Society of Berne, tom. II. part 2, another article on this subject, as the nut may be used to advantage for whitening of hemp and flax, in the preparation of each during the ensuing autumn.

The Horse-chestnut tree was formerly much used in forming of avenues, and alleys, on account of the straightness of its stem, its thick shade, and the beauty of its pyramidal flowers; but it is now fallen into neglect. I will, however, dare to pronounce, that if its beauty struck our forefathers, its intrinsic value well deserves our attention. As it is found to thrive well in this country, it gives me pleasure to recommend to a more general culture, a tree which promises to be of so

so extensive a use in whitening not only flax and hemp, but also silk and wool.

M. Mercandier found that the Horse-chestnut contains an astringent saponaceous juice, of very great service in manufactures, not only in bleaching, but also in washing of linens and stuffs. In order to obtain this juice, he peeled the nuts, and then ground them in a steel malt-mill; or they may be rasped. Rain or running water is the best to mix them with, and when impregnated with their juice, is fit for the purpose of whitening or washing. Twenty nuts are sufficient for ten or twelve quarts of water. To give this infusion the greater efficacy, M. Mercandier heated it to such a degree as that the hand could not be held in it. If, by this means, we may not entirely dispense with the use of soap, we shall at least make a great saving in it.

M. Marcandier milled wove caps and stockings in this Horse-chestnut water: they took the dye perfectly well; and trials which he and others made of it in fulling of stuffs and cloths, proved equally successful. Linen washed in this water takes a very pleasing light sky-blue colour, especially after it has been washed again in a clear running water. Repeated experiments confirm these effects.

If hemp is steeped in this infusion for some days, its filaments separate easily; the juice of the chestnut having the power of dissolving that gummy substance by which they are made to adhere so strongly together.

The author of this Memoir relates the following experiments.

“ After having peeled forty fresh

chestnuts which had fallen from the tree of themselves, I ground them. I then took two earthen pans, and put in each the meal of twenty chestnuts. I poured on the one cold and on the other warm water. The cold water, after having raised a froth like the best soap, gradually ended in a white liquor, resembling milk. The effect of the warm water was very different: it raised no froth, and after having perfectly soaked the meal, it took a sea-green colour. I let these infusions stand twelve hours, and at the end of that time the water in both the pans was of the same colour; that is to say, a pale yellow, like the meal of the chestnuts. The warm water had therefore lost its colour in cooling.

“ I afterwards divided the infusion made with cold water into two parts. I poured into the one cold water, and into the other warm water. The effect was the same as before. That into which the cold water was put, after having frothed a good deal, became white; and that into which the warm water was put did not froth, but became of a sea-green, and as it cooled took the pale yellow as before. I made the same experiments on the infusion in the other pan, and with the same effects. The cold infusion, and even that which had cooled, felt soft and oily; but when it was warm it felt harsh: and I observed that the infusion which had been warm, did not froth easily after it became cold.

“ I now proceed to washing. I caused first linen cloth, and then woollen stuffs, to be washed in my presence in each of these infusions. Spots of all kinds were taken out of them, and after having rinsed

them in spring water, they re-assumed their former appearance as to colour and neatness. I concluded from these experiments, that if the meal of the chestnuts could be made into either cakes or balls, it might in general supply the place of soap in washing and in fulling. The only question then is, how to give it a certain consistence, to render the use of it easy and more convenient; and that does not seem to me to be difficult.

"It may be said, that the preparation of this liquor is tedious and expensive; the nuts must be gathered, be kept in store, be peeled, be reduced to meal, and then be infused, while this labour is saved in the use of soap. The expense of the whole is but trifling, for most part of the work may be done by children; and if the nuts are dried, they may be ground in a common mill: and as the infusion in cold water is as good, if not better, than that in warm water, it is done in a few minutes. Indeed my infusion was stronger than M. Marcandier's; for instead of ten or twelve quarts of water to twenty nuts, I used only four. It may also be objected, that the cloth steeped in it may be damaged by the acrid juice with which the infusion is loaded. Experience shews that it is not; and reason declares, that the juice of nuts cannot be so acrid as pot-ash or lime, both of which enter into the composition of soap.

"M. Marcandier says, that the paste which remains at the bottom of the infusion, having lost its bitter taste, becomes good food for fowls when mixed with bran. In order to be convinced of this, I tried the following experiment.

"After having peeled the nuts and chopped them in pieces, I gave them to hogs; but they would not touch them. I steeped them in water for some days, but still they would scarcely taste them. I afterwards took some meal of the nuts prepared in hot water, and offered it to my poultry for their breakfast; but they would not touch it, except the ducks, which eat of it. Next morning, I presented them some of it mixed with pollard; they carefully picked out the pollard; and if by chance they tasted a bit of the nut, they rejected it immediately. The next and following days, I increased the quantity of pollard, till at last they were in equal parts; and then both hogs and poultry eat it. Hence it appears, that in order to render the nuts agreeable food, they must be reduced to meal, and then steeped in hot water.

"As to the rest, the tree itself is not of so little use as it has commonly been deemed, provided it be sound. Its wood is good for all carved works; and its leaves are serviceable for covering beds in gardens which are to be kept warm, their weight and size guarding them from being easily blown away by the wind."

I ought not to conclude this article without adding a further quotation, tending to shew from indisputable authority, yet other virtues in the Horse-chestnut, and those of so important a nature, as highly to merit the serious attention of every well-wisher to his country.

We are informed in the *Memoirs of the Royal Society of Agriculture at Tours* (tom. I. p. 121,) that the fruit of this tree, which has been generally looked upon as useless, is so excellent a food for horses, especially

especially when their wind is hurt, that it was on this account our forefathers gave it the name it now bears; though it has been so much neglected by us.—M. Raimon, a gentleman in Anjou, chancing to see some of his cows eat of these nuts, found upon inquiry that they had done so before, without any injury to themselves or to their milk: upon which he collected all the horse-chestnuts he could find, kept them under cover, and gave them, mixed with other food, to his cows. They eat them as greedily as they would have done corn.—This is confirmed by another instance, where it appeared that the cows preferred them to apples, of which they are very fond.—Their milk was as good, and in greater quantities than before. This gentleman is likewise of opinion, that as the bitterness is chiefly in the covering of the nut, if they were blanched, and then rasped, or otherwise prepared, they might be given to hogs and poultry. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

London,

S. A.

May 28, 1769.

A new and very useful Method of fastening Fruit Trees to Walls. Extracted from a Work entitled, The Fruit Gardener.

IN such places of this island where the stones are to be had at an easy rate, and lime is not dear, excellent fruit-walls may be built at no great expence; and though the surface of such walls be unequal, this may be easily remedied: for if the surface of these walls is plastered over with white

lime, it will not only render it smooth, but also occasion a great heat, by reflecting the rays of light. But even on the supposition that you do not plaster the walls, the solid stones acquire a greater degree of heat from the action of the sun-beams, than bricks are capable of: and what is a farther advantage, they keep it longer. The degree of heat acquired, and its duration, will be in the direct ratio of the density of the stones; and consequently, must prove least on such walls as are built of porous freestone, and greatest on those that are reared of whyn and marble.

When your trees are trained close to the walls, as they must be when the branches are tied to wires, they are strongly influenced by the heat of the sun on south-east and south exposures; and in great drought, and very warm weather, I have seen apricot, peach, and nectarine trees suffer from this cause on these aspects; but they are generally safe in any other. In such situations where the soil is naturally light and dry, fruit-trees are more apt to be destroyed by excess of heat, than a rich and moist soil: for this reason, brick-walls are to be preferred where the first is found to prevail, and stone and lime walls will answer better in the last case.

As stone-walls are much hurt by frequently driving and pulling of nails, which destroys the cement, and affords shelter to noxious animals; the following method of fixing the branches was contrived. What occasioned the trial was, the difficulty of placing the branches at proper distances from each other, on a stone and lime-wall. The inventor imagined, that by means of perpendicular wires fixed to the walls,

walls, he should be able to place them at any distance from each other he should incline. It has now been practised by him for several years with success, and by several gentlemen to whom he communicated it; and as it is attended with less trouble and expence than any other method, and has several advantages not to be found in any of the ways of fixing trees that I have hitherto seen described, I shall communicate it to the public; and it will probably come into general use, if the trials are fairly made, and the trees managed with proper care. The wires may be placed oblique, or in any direction the planter pleases.

Suppose now, that your wall is finished, no matter what its height be, or of what materials it is built; that your fruit-tree is planted and headed down; drive into a seam near the top of your wall, or within a few inches of the projection, a single plancher-nail, not quite to the head. Directly below this, near the surface of the border, and within four or five inches of your tree, on the side where you find a seam, drive in another nail of the same kind, in the manner as above directed. Take a piece of iron or brass-wire, which you please, from number fifteen to twenty; the sizes may be larger, or less, as you incline; such as is commonly made use of for making cages to small birds will do very well; twist the end of the wire about the neck of the first nail, then drive in the nail to the head, pull the wire close by the wall in a straight line to the other nail, keeping it very tight, till you have it fixed by two turns round the neck of the lowest nail; then turn the wire backwards and for-

wards till you break it off; or you may snap it off with a pair of pincers, and drive the nail close to the wall, in such a manner as it may keep the wire firm. Where interstices offer near the wire, in the middle space, drive in nails here and there, stiffening the wire by carrying it off the line, and keeping it below that side of the head of the nail that is farthest from the line, till you have driven it in to the head, and it hold fast the wire. Three or four nails will be sufficient for the middle space, in the highest walls. The nails that you make use of should have large heads.

In adding of new wires to keep the branches fast, as they advance in growing, measure off the distance on the wall above and below, and keep them equal, which will make the wires run parallel to one another. The distance may be from eight inches to twelve, less or more, as you shall judge proper for the particular tree that is to be trained. When the wires are dry, give them a coat of oil and lead ground together, or varnish; when this is hard and sufficiently dried, tie your branches with rushes, birches, or bastes, to the wires, placing the branches horizontally at such regular distances as you shall incline to dispose them at.

When the wires are painted or varnished, they will last for many years; nor will they injure the bark of any of the branches, if they be tied close to the wire, and care taken not to hurt them in tying.

This management keeps the trees closer to the wall than any other method, and the trees may be pruned

pruned and tied with great expedition.

Provided that you make use of small wire of the kind that has been made mention of, the expence of a single tree in nails and wire will not exceed one shilling sterling.

You may fix and paint new wires against the wall, as the branches advance in growth.

The new shoots must be carefully tied to the wires as they extend; for if they are permitted to grow far beyond the wires, and become bushy at the top, they are apt to be turned back by the wind, and broken off at the part where they are tied to the wires.

The proper time for putting up the wires, is from the month of May to September, or the whole season when your trees are pushing young shoots. Make choice of fair dry weather for this purpose, as the paint or varnish will then harden in a few days.

When the mixed oil and lead falls on the leaves of some of the tender kinds, as peaches or nectarines, &c. it destroys them: this is easily prevented, by fixing and painting your wires on the walls, before the branches reach that length.

Some of the wires will sometimes be broken off by accidents or rust, at or near the nails, or below their heads. This will happen soonest where they have had no paint: these can be nailed again, and stiffened in the manner directed. Should the wires be broken off entirely, their places can easily be supplied with new ones, as they can readily be slipped down behind the branches at any time of the year, even when the leaves are

on, fixed with nails, and stiffened. When any of the wires are relaxed or loosened, they can be made tight by nailing, in the manner already directed. You may also put up your wires in a horizontal direction, or running down obliquely on each side, from a right or obtuse angle formed in the centre of the tree: or the whole of the wires may be placed obliquely, all of them being parallel: or if any one should not grudge the trouble and expence, they may be doubled on the wall with interfections; so that the interfices may form lozenges, and the branches may be tied to the part where the wires intersect each other.

*Some new Experiments on the Preservation of Corn, by M. Du Hamel.
—From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

THE preservation of corn requires two indispensable operations: the first, to deprive it of the moisture it contains, which would soon occasion rottenness; and the second, to secure it from the ravage of animals and insects.

We should be deceived, if we imagined that the sort of drying, which corn receives from the sun and the external air, at the time of its maturity, took away from it a sufficient degree of moisture to keep it from spoiling. This drying may at most be sufficient to hinder its being damaged, so long as it is kept in sheaves in the barn, or elsewhere; but other precautions are necessary to preserve it, when it is threshed out and separated from its ear.

In the first trials by M. Du Hamel,

mel, he employed the action of the ventilator: he laid up his corn in a wooden chest with two bottoms, of which the upper was a sort of grating of wood covered with a canvas; and the pipe of a ventilator, introduced between these two bottoms, forced, by the play of this instrument, the air to pass through the whole depth of the mass of corn. This was already gaining much on the laying out and the manner of airing corn by stirring it with a shovel; but he soon perceived that, unless this operation, which is always troublesome and costly, was long repeated, the corn was still in danger of being heated, and the ventilator besides did nothing more than disturb the insects, without destroying either them or their eggs.

He therefore sought after a more efficacious remedy; and this was the stove; corn dried by the stove is sufficiently divested of its humidity to be kept for a very long time without spoiling; and the heat of the stove carried to a point so as not to damage the corn that is designed for making bread, destroys equally the insects and their eggs.

Experiments have decided in favour of this method, and they also gave room to M. Du Hamel to observe several interesting particulars. They informed him, for instance, that the grains did not all equally lose their weight; that the more moist lost more; that, notwithstanding this loss of weight, the grains first increased in bulk; that the grains, all things otherwise equal, lost so much the more of their weight as they longer remained in the stove; that they resumed a part from the moisture of the air, if placed, on being taken out of the

stove, in too cool a place; that it was an error to believe that one might, by a greater heat, abridge the time of operation, and that the moisture should have time to go out of the corn, to reduce itself into vapours, and pass away; that, though corn may be exposed, without running any risk, to a heat of upwards of an hundred degrees of M. de Reaumur's thermometer, yet a little more than twenty degrees may be enough; that corn dried in the stove was more easily ground, and that the grinding was performed in a much shorter time; that the flour absorbed more water than that of corn not dried by the stove; that the dough kept itself more compact in the oven; and lastly, that it was much sooner baked.

The corn once dried, and the insects, or their eggs it might contain, being destroyed, it will be adviseable to lay it in chests or bins of sound wood that shut up close, which will easily secure it from any damage, rats, mice, birds, and cats may do it. In the same manner may be dried flour, especially that sent in hogheads abroad, which, for want of this precaution, is often spoiled before it arrives at the place of its destination. The operation of drying corn by the stove is no way difficult. It is enough to throw it into a hopper placed above the stove, and it will place itself in proper order in the inside. When the operation is over, by only opening the passage where it is to come out, it will fall of itself into the bags that are held to receive it.

This method is now adopted in several parts; but the best and most useful projects require often a considerable time for being established.

*To take the natural or lively Shape
of an Herb.*

Receipt for a rich pleasant Wine.

FIRST take the leaf you would copy, and gently rub the veins on the back-side of it, with a piece of linnen or fine such like matter, so as to bruise them a little; afterwards wet the same side gently with linseed oil, and then press it hard upon a piece of white paper; and you will have the perfect figure of the leaf, with every vein in it justly expressed. This impression being afterwards coloured, will seem truly natural, and is a most useful method for such as would wish to preserve plants.

TAKE new cyder from the press, mix it with so much honey, until it will buoy up an egg. Boil it gently, for a quarter of an hour, but not in an iron pot. Take off the scum as fast as it rises: let it cool: then barrel it in a vessel not quite full; and in March following bottle it off. It will be ripe in a month or six weeks afterwards. Then you will find a rich vinous liquor, as strong as Madeira wine, and very pleasant. Honey may be a fine ingredient to assist and to render palatable new crabbed, hard, austere cyder.

ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquities of Rome, containing, among other curious articles, an Historical Dissertation on the Common Sewers of that City. From Grosley's Observations on Italy.

AT every step in Rome, you meet with some monuments, or some ruins, relative to facts the more interesting, as on them it was that the eyes of the mind became opened in its earliest studies.

Rome is the first world that was known to us, and a world to the embellishment of which history, eloquence, poetry, and all the most ornamental arts, have emulously exerted themselves; *civitas, in qua nemo hospes nisi Barbarus*; a city, where they only are strangers who are strangers to literature, and to all knowledge, either serious or polite; and who never heard *di quelli omaccioni che vi habitarono, di quei Republiconi liberi, sinceri e d'animo veramente Romano*, of those great men, of those free, honest, and bold republicans, whose souls were intirely Roman. *Movemur enim, nescio quo pacto*, said Cicero, *locis ipsis in quibus eorum quos admiramur adsunt vestigia*.

Indeed, where is that imagination which is not affected at the first sight of that capital, so long the seat of universal empire, to which were led in triumph the kings and spoils of those nations who now think themselves invincible, and which still, in many respects, is possessed of the empire,

and of the eternity, annexed to the destiny of Rome! The modern capitol, in its present appearance, has been erected on the foundations of the ancient. Michael Angelo, the author of the plan, has spread all over the three bodies of the structure, their accompaniments and avenues, that grandeur and majesty, by which such an edifice should be distinguished.

The night which followed the *posse*, I saw all the outward parts of these buildings illuminated in the Roman manner; that is, with flambeaux of white wax. The halls, the square, and its avenues, swarmed with people from the city and the neighbouring country, whom the ceremony had drawn to Rome. The descendants of the Sabines, of the Equi, of the Volsci, &c. were there with their children and wives, in all their finery and peculiar dresses, very becoming and smart, and an infinite variety; all animated with that free open hilarity, little of which is to be found among the people of Rome, nor in general among the inhabitants of cities; and making up to those whom they thought most able to explain to them the fine things which they saw, and most of them for the first time; almost all of a fine stature, well shaped, and in their air and carriage that pleasing ease and freedom, which, in the Italian ladies, is generally stifled by art, *tamesti bona est Natura*.

By the illuminations, the two wings

wings along the square of the capitol appeared to me not precisely perpendicular to the main body from which they are detached: it seemed as if, at their extremities facing the town, they inclined towards the square, these extremities intercepting the sight of the illumination. This slight irregularity I had not perceived by day-light. The architect, to be sure, was forced to it by the irregularity of the ground; or perhaps it might only be an optical deception.

I had heard, and had even read in some accounts, that the capitoline mount is at present almost on a level with the ground of Rome; and so it is, as to that part which faces the Forum Romanum, or Campo Vaccino. This part, which was made of the substructions attributed to Tarquin, has been lowered, and the ground of the forum greatly raised, so that they now communicate by a very gentle slope. The true Tarpeian rock still retains a great part of its ancient steepness: it forms the outlet from the square between the right wing of the modern capitol and the main body. This outlet leads to the banks of the Tiber by a rugged declivity, and so steep as scarce to be ascended without the help of one's hands. In a word, though the ground at the bottom be raised, any one thrown down from it would have good luck to escape with his life.

AUGUSTUS'S MAUSOLEUM.

That any part of Augustus's mausoleum still remains visible, is owing to its solidity: *mole sua stat*. In its circular form, and position with regard to the Tiber, it was like Adrian's mausoleum, now the

castle of St. Angelo. The pyramids of Egypt gave the Romans their first ideas of those huge funeral monuments, in the greater part of which they had likewise adopted the pyramidal form: Augustus, we may suppose, thought the circular more analogous to the majesty of the sovereigns of the universe.

The *rudera* of this mausoleum shew it to have been an edifice not less grand than solid. The whole carcass is still existing in a round tower about forty feet diameter; the walls of which, in a part of the external surface, are still incrustured with those stones, placed lozenge-wise, which the ancients called *Opus reticulatum*. The inside of this tower is every where perpendicular and of a piece; whereas the outside is still divided into two stories, the first with a double wall of a prodigious thickness. The projecture of this wall was unquestionably a foccle, or basis to the columns appertaining to the second story, which perhaps was of a slighter construction, and only with pilasters, of which no manner of vestiges are now remaining. The wall of this second story, which is still of a considerable height, is crowned with a continual arbour, and shaded by some vines planted within the monument. The grapes of this vineyard, which was originally planted with the muscadet vines of Alexandria, were then completely ripe. On this terrace I used to go and entertain myself with the prospect of Rome, and the country under the cannon of St. Angelo, and whilst eating of this excellent fruit I meditated on the vanity of human grandeur.

It would be very difficult to decide from

from the present condition of the places, whether the inside of this monument was distributed into niches for the urns in which were to be deposited the ashes of a family, which Augustus, to be sure, flattered himself was to partake of the supposed eternity of his empire: if so, its inward disposition must have been the same as that of the Colambarium in the Appian road, which was the receptacle for the ashes of all the freedmen of the Augustan family. I have already said that the inward wall is, throughout its whole circumference, perpendicular and smooth; but at the foot of this wall, and under its double thickness, were vaults, still entire, and every where varnished with a kind of cement or red mastic, which has lost nothing either in its solidity, or the gloss of its colour. These vaults, once perhaps the dormitories of the Marcelli, the Germanici, the Agrippæ, the Drusi, the Livie, the Octavie, and the first Cæsars, that is, of some of the greatest personages ever known in the whole universe, now is a lay-stall for the dung and all other filth used in manuring the garden which has been made within the monument.

The artists in building the mausoleum had, by way of distinction, a tomb for them in its neighbourhood, where has been found this inscription:

D. M.

ULPIO MARTIALI,

AUG. LIB. A MARMORIBUS.

I am surprised that some antiquaries should have been so far mistaken, as to make any other monument than this mausoleum

the tomb intended by Virgil in these beautiful lines in the sixth book of the *Æneid*:

*Quantos ille virum magnam Mavor-
tis ad urbem*

*Campus aget gemitus, vel quæ,
Tiberine, videbis*

*Funera, cum tumulum præterla-
bere ruentem!*

First, this mausoleum faced the Campus Martius, which in Augustus's time was still without the circuit of Rome. Secondly, it was between the Tiber and the Flaminian road which crossed the Campus Martius. Thirdly, Augustus, according to Suetonius, had begun it in his sixth consulship; and Marcellus died in the eleventh consulship of his uncle, who reckoned his intermediate consulships by the years: now, supposing the building of this mausoleum to have taken up four or five years, it had been just finished when Marcellus died.

On beholding these august ruins, the place of the Scipios tomb, the remains of the funeral monuments of so many heroes, who raised Rome to such power and glory, it is natural for the mind to fall into that reflection, which they produced in Lucretius.

*Tu verò dubitabis et indignabere
obire,*

*Mortua cui vita est jam vivo et
pæné videntii.*

OBELISKS.

Near the entrance of Augustus's mausoleum stood two obelisks, of which Sixtus V. caused one to be removed, and set up facing the north.

north front of Santa Maria Maggiore: the other is said to be still buried in the rubbish by which the ground of Rome has been so prodigiously raised, especially in this part. They were without hieroglyphics, and doubtless the very same which, as Pliny informs us, were by Augustus's order cut in the quarries of Upper Egypt.

The many monuments of this kind brought from Egypt to Rome, but afterwards thrown down from their pedestals, and the greater part of them since set up again by Sixtus V. are the most singular tokens of the grandeur of this ancient capital of the universe. I thought it very strange that most of them should have been placed in the lobbies of the largest edifices, the proximity of which buries them, and destroys a great part of their effect. The only one retaining its proper place is that in the square Del Popolo: the like advantages lay open to others; they should have been distributed in the several squares of Rome.

I have had a very close view of that obelisk which Augustus, in the beginning of his reign, erected to the sun in the centre of the Campus Martius. Being thrown down together with its base, it had for several ages lain buried under ruins, and afterwards under houses built among those ruins. To some it was part of the foundation; to others it was the cellar wall; and in several it had been the chimney back or hearth, by which last use, of course, all the parts exposed to the fire for ages have been defaced. At last, Benedict XIV. clearing it of all these incumbrances, had a design of setting it up again: it is broken in four places; a common

misfortune to those which Sixtus V. restored to their honour. To repair the calcined part is a difficulty which Sixtus the Vth's architect had not to deal with: this however may perhaps be answered by a new polish or veneering.

The hieroglyphics still visible on all the found parts are in relieve, though, at first sight, they seem *intagliatas*; the space taken up by each figure being so grooved, that the most prominent parts of the relieve are lower than the surface of the block in which they seem en-chased; an expedient, no doubt, contrived for securing these parts of the relieve from the frictions which those enormous masses must have undergone in the several operations for the transportation of them, raising them on the pedestals, &c. These hieroglyphics, it must be observed, are of a most excellent workmanship.

Near the obelisk of the Campus Martius lies its base, an enormous cube of the same granite as the obelisk, and on it an inscription in Roman letters, in the most exact proportion; but the inscription itself is quite plain and artless, saying little more than that Augustus, AIGVPTO CAPTA, dedicated that monument to the sun. I felt a pleasure in viewing this basis and its inscription, from considering that Virgil, Horace, and all the great men and wits of Augustus's court, had once been taken up with the same object.

EMPEROR'S PALACE.

The palace, which so many emperors had embellished and enriched, is now totally buried under its ruins; so that the surface of it is only a park, planted with yews and cypresses.

cypresses. That it still covers inestimable treasures, there is the more reason to believe, as it is the place which, of all others, has been the least searched. This ground belongs to the house of Farnese, as a fief conferred by Paul III. on his son Peter Lewis Farnese. This mine of riches, whether from negligence, or the jealousy of its proprietors, lay untouched till the year 1720. From the discoveries then made, M. Bianchini formed his *History of the Palace of the Cæsars*, published in 1738. The two colossuses, now in the gardens of Colono, were part of those discoveries.

I have heard at Rome, that it was among these ruins M. Bianchini met with the unhappy accident mentioned in the eulogium of that gentleman by M. Fontenelle, who, it may be presumed, had not a true account of the following particulars of it. M. Bianchini, not less estimable for his piety than his extensive knowledge, had presided over the works and discoveries carried on in the year 1726. The cessation of these works only whetted his inclination for enlarging those discoveries; and prompted by his ardent desire, he used to frequent these ruins, attended by his servant, who with a pick-axe explored such places as seemed the most promising. Whilst busied in a spot where the sounding of the surface denoted a large cavity, the ground gave way under him, so that he fell perpendicularly into a subterraneous place; on the edges of which he was kept up by his elbows, without his feet reaching the ground; his age, stature, and repletiness, allowing him but little agility, his efforts, and those of his

servant to get him up, only widened the aperture, and broke away the support on which his elbows rested. In this extremity, M. Bianchini, undaunted at the apparent certainty of his fate, repeated the prayers for those who are at the point of death; and his servant being at length quite spent, he fell from the height of about thirty feet on a heap of rubbish; here he called out that he was not hurt, asking for a light that he might improve this accident: accordingly he found himself in a vast saloon with fresco paintings. All his hurt seemed only a very slight confusion, but the consequences carried him to his grave within two years.

The imperial palace stood on the south-west side of the Forum Romanum, which eastward was terminated by Titus's triumphal arch, which to this day forms one of its outlets. On the interior face of one of the pillars of this arch is represented the candlestick with seven branches, which, among other spoils from Jerusalem, had adorned Titus's triumph on that signal occasion. The Jewish quarter being near this monument, they, to save themselves the afflictive sight of such an object, have purchased of the government the privilege of opening a narrow passage, which sideways from the arch opens a communication between their quarter and the Forum Romanum, or Campo Vaccino. I have seen some persons so void of sentiment and justice, as to sneer at that unhappy people for a delicacy, arising from those rare and sublime principles, which dictated the psalm *Super flumina Babylonis*.

Opposite to the ruins of the emperor's palace, and on the north-east

east side of the Campo Vaccino, are those of the temple of Peace. Some large roofs, which make the most considerable part of these ruins, have been walled in towards the Campo, and are now the receptacle or stable for the horned cattle of which the Campo is the market. Thus the Forum Romanum is returned exactly to the very same condition in which Æneas found it on his coming to Evander.

*Pasſim armenta videntur
Romanoque foro & laetis mugire ca-
rinis.*

All this part of Rome was, during its highest prosperity, the best inhabited, and now is taken up by churches and convents. Rome may be said to have removed into the Campus Martius and the plain along the Tiber, of which that field made a part. Cities not only become extinct, they likewise change their place. Among those which I have seen, Lyons, Marseilles, Ancona, &c. have like Rome come down from the mountains, where their founders had placed them, and which they had long occupied, to extend themselves along the levels.

Chronological DISSERTATION on the COMMON SEWERS.

Ponimus cloacas inter magnifica, says Justus Lipsius, in his Considerations on the Roman grandeur; *et sordes has inter illos splendores.* And in reality, perhaps, never was work, intended for public service, carried to such a pitch of grandeur. Distributed among the valleys within the first inclosures of Rome, and continually refreshed

by copious springs, they emptied themselves into the Tiber, through the valley which separates mount Aventine from the Palatine.

Such is the solidity of their construction, that they have withstood the depredations of ages, and several both inward and outward causes of decay. I have seen the Cloaca maxima, at its issue into the Tiber: it is from twelve to fifteen feet in breadth, with the like height. I could not but admire the enormous blocks of which it is built, the stability of the arch, and the regularity of its form, which has not failed in any one part, though the stones are joined bare, without mortar or cement.

Admiration increases on considering the depth of the excavations and the trenches which this kind of building required; and that, farther, it was the work of Rome's second century, that is, when Rome was only an irregular heap of cottages.

De canna flaminibusque domos.

Indeed, if ancient and modern historians are to be credited, the Cloaca maxima was only part of such undertakings in the time of Tarquin the elder, who, according to those historians, laid the foundation of the Capitol; lining the Tarpeian rock with a huge body of masonry (*substructio*) still existing; who confined the bed of the Tiber by a quay, distinguished, even in the most polite ages of Rome, by the denomination of *Pulchrum littus*; who encompassed Rome with a stone wall; and lastly, who began the great Circus, which could hold one hundred and fifty thousand spectators. Yet at the first census in

in the following reign, the number of inhabitants, both of Rome and its territory, did not much exceed eighty thousand; all husbandmen, living on the produce of their grounds and the work of their hands; all warriors, without pay, and engaged in continual war; all handicrafts-men, either by calling or necessity.

In many countries the difficulties concerning works much inferior to these are cleared up at once, by attributing them to fairies, to forcerers, and even to the devil himself; and I own I should as soon be for giving to them the honour of all the edifices and constructions attributed to Tarquin, especially the sewers in question, as to that very limited sovereign of an infant unsettled state, and which never so much as thought of coining money till three hundred years after.

The Romans of the more enlightened ages could not but see into this contradiction. Pliny was aware of it; but, to avoid overthrowing one of the main foundations of the conceit entertained by the Romans, and the nations whom they had subdued, relating to the grandeur of the *eternal city*, even in its infancy, he supposes that in building the Cloaca maxima Tarquin had set all the people of Rome to work. And, to help out this supposition, he makes Tarquin treat them with a severity of which most despotic states scarce afford an instance. "If any," says he, "were discouraged by the length "and dangers of the work, so as "to give themselves up to despair, "and deprive themselves of life, "Tarquin caused their bodies to "be nailed cross-wise, and thus "left unburied to the vultures and

"other birds of prey." *In quo,* adds Pliny, *pudor Ramani nominis proprius qui sæpe res perditas servavit en præliis, tunc quoque sub-venit.*

But this circumstance, so little agreeable to the constitution of Rome, even under its kings, and of which no mention is made before Pliny, cannot convince me of the main fact.

Some more clear particulars than those which Dionysius Halicarnassæus himself relates concerning the first inhabitants of Latium, might discover the real authors of this construction which bears so near a resemblance to many others erected in the most remote times; times, when that part of Italy between the two seas, was covered with towns, dwellings, and inhabitants, before the Roman name was so much as known.

At least it is certain from Livy, that before the Trojans, according to the Roman notion, brought their household gods into Latium, a colony of Arcadians had already settled on the mount Palatine; a colony of the same kind, and doubtless of the same date, as all those the conjunction of which had formed Italic-Greece, which the Greeks themselves, by way of excellence, called Great Greece. Philosophy, the arts and sciences, had flourished in this fine country, before Romulus had made himself known there, by his asylum and the rape of the Sabinæ.

It is even very probable, that colonies prior to the emigrations of the Greeks, had taken care to display, in their public works, a grandeur expressive of their power and prosperity. The silence of historians concerning these ancient foundations, is amply compensated by

by the public edifices of old Poestum, which are existing even to this day: and count Gazola, master of the ordnance in Spain, caused plans and elevations to be taken of them; and in 1758 they were engraving at Naples, under his inspection. The taste and proportions of these edifices, and their resemblance to those which are still existing in Upper Egypt, prove them anterior to the commencement of arts even among the Greeks.

To these primitive colonies, whose work they are, perhaps should be attributed those monuments of subterraneous architecture, which are common in Great Greece, Sicily, Phœnicia, and Egypt; I mean those caverns, wrought by human skill, which hold the first rank among the antiquities of Cumæ and Puzzolo; the catacombs of Naples, Messina, and Syracuse; and the cryptæ along the coast of Phœnicia, hewn in the rocks; together with those immense galleries which run to such an extent under ground in part of Egypt; and all the works of this kind, of which the first men found the models in those wonderful caverns exhibited to them by nature, among the ruins out of which it has formed most of the islands of the Archipelago. The Myrmidons, who displayed their valour at the siege of Troy, and gave themselves out to be the descendants of ants, who lived under ground, might perhaps owe both their name, which, according to Pliny, was in the early times common to all the Greeks, and this tradition concerning their origin, to their ancestors having been particularly noted for works of this kind.

Now in one or other of those

early ages must be placed the foundation of those edifices, the ruins of which Evander shewed to Æneas, on the very spot which Rome afterwards came to occupy.

*Disjunctis oppida muris,
Reliquias, veterumque vides monumenta virorum.*

Accordingly, in the fifth century of the Christian æra, Evander was commonly accounted the founder or restorer of Rome. Under the empire of Paganism, Rome had not dared to relinquish the opinion which referred its origin to Romulus, such opinion being connected with religion by a number of ceremonies implying that origin.

To these indications may be added, the dimness and uncertainty of what light appears in the first ages of Rome; the chimeras of the Romans concerning their origin and its supposed epocha; their studious fondness of referring to themselves and their ancestors whatever had an air of grandeur; their constant admiration of these very sewers in question; their goddess Cloacina, to whom they attributed the superintendency of them, and whose worship is dated from Tatius Romulus's colleague. After all, reducing the testimony of the Roman historians to their just weight, we shall only conclude that the construction of the Cloaca maxima is not posterior to the second century of Rome.

Against the supposition of such an undertaking being formed, carried into execution, and completed, by a town in its infancy, and perpetually embroiled in wars, I might object, at least, as a reason for doubting, the long patience of the

Parisians

Parisians in bearing, and in a quarter which was for a long time the beauty of Paris, and close by the walks of that quarter, the stench and many inconveniences of an open sewer, without any water running into it, lost in dead grounds, and the infected atmosphere of which over-spread no small part of the garden ground supplying that great city. At length, M. Turgot was the man who contrived and made a stone-work sewer, which, by means of the water running through, and thus cooling and cleansing it, should equal those at Rome; yet it is but little above twenty years since such a city (thanks to that valuable citizen) has been provided with a convenience of such importance: *tanta molis erat, &c!*

The reasons of necessity, which called for such an undertaking at Paris, did not exist in Rome under Romulus and Tarquin. Its inhabitants may be supposed to have been none of the most delicate persons: it stood scrambling along the Tiber, on hills and eminences, the vallies of which were natural drains for the waters and filth, discharging them into that river.

ANTIQUITIES in the VATICAN and CAPITOL.

The ruins with which the inhabited parts of ancient Rome are covered must naturally affect the antiquarians, as representing to their imagination various monuments of the magnificence and grandeur of ancient Rome. The Vatican and the Capitol, amidst the multitude of statues and busts escaped from the ravages of time and barbarism, exhibit some which

every eye must behold with pleasure. The Vatican antiques are as universally known as St. Peter's. The Museum Capitolinum, in giving the curious an idea of those which Benedict XIV. has assembled in the Capitol, at the same time must excite an eager desire of seeing such beauties. The intent of Leo X. and Benedict XIV. in forming these collections, was to secure the enjoyment of them to the public: how different from that crowd of rapacious popes and nephews, whose leading view was to enrich their houses with the spoils of ancient Rome! It is, however, to be wished, that these collections were absolutely public, and that they who are entrusted with the keeping of them did not sell the sight of them, and screw an income out of the artists who are obliged to study them: such a monopoly corresponds neither with the magnificence nor the intentions of a master, who has so many ways for providing for persons of this class.

The villas of Borghese, Pamphili, Medicis, &c. the palaces of Farnese, Barberini, Verospi, Massimo, Albani, &c. are likewise very rich in antiques; but nothing equals, if not in choice, at least in quantity, those of the Justiniani palace. The apartments, the staircase, court, walls, every corner of this palace are filled or covered with antiques: in a word, under a large shed belonging to it, and where are piled up all those for which room could not be found, one sees at once more than are to be found in all Europe, Rome and Florence excepted. At the sight of such riches we admire the munificence of the prince which has thus provided for their conservation; but

but the quantity rather astonishes than satisfies.

Besides, all these pieces, though real antiques, are far from being equally valuable. Every artisan, who had an hand in filling Rome with monuments of this kind, was not a Phidias or an Apollodorus; the majority of them only copying their most celebrated pieces: every where one meets with copies of the Venus of Medicis, some good, some middling, and often very bad. I saw one at Rome which had been lately discovered, and pretty well repaired, set out for sale in a workshop near La Trinità di Monte. The repair which most of these antiques seem to require, is a very dangerous trial, in which they are always losers: it were perhaps to be wished, that they were treated after the example of Michael Angelo with the celebrated Torso of the Vatican, the repair of which he modestly declined as above his skill, great as it was. The tradition which had attributed to him the repairing of Laocœon, is manifestly false; the second-hand legs and arms bearing no proportion to the bodies to which they have been fitted.

Cardinal ALBANI'S PALACE.

Cardinal Alexander Albani is at present the capital repairer of antiquity. With him the most mutilated, most disfigured, most irremediable pieces recover their original beauty: *nova facit omnia*: the fragment of a bust, which, even when entire, all antiquaries would have disregarded as *una testa incognitissima*, from him receives, with new life, a name which irrevocably perpetuates its rank.

As a repository for those pieces,

he was building, without the Salara gate, a palace in the taste of those of ancient Rome. Its front is covered with exquisite embellishments, and intersected by a portico, over which runs the first story; a disposition which, if it cools the ground-floor apartments as shaded by the portico, leaves them only a false light. This front faces a parterre with fine water-works, and innumerable antiques, terminating in a vast semi-circular portico, which is open towards the garden, surmounted with a contiguous balustrade, and the outward parts mured. This portico puts one the more in mind of the *xystræ*, or covered walks, of the Romans, as being stocked with those objects with which a learned luxury delighted to embellish them; that is, the statues and busts of the most eminent personages. To statues and busts cardinal Albani has added altars, tombs, bas-reliefs, and monuments of all kinds, and all in part made whole by new work. It is in busts that these renovations chiefly shew themselves, in the noses, the ears, and whole parts fitted to those which time has spared. Thus one sees there the Grecian poets, philosophers, and orators, with amendments and additions; and the name of each newly engraved in Greek characters. We had seen cardinal Albani before seeing his palace; and on our intimating a desire of admiring that structure and its inestimable contents, he answered with something of a sneer, "It is not made for eyes used to the wonders of French architecture: to you the plan must appear chimerical, and the performance execrable."

Cardinal PASSIONEI'S HERMITAGE.

With less expence and parade cardinal Passionei had built and ornamented his Camalduli hermitage. This hermitage, contrived on the side of the mountain of Fregcati, had a prospect of Rome, part of the Campania and its sea, with an horizontal view of the Rufinella of the Jesuits lying under it. The disposition was modelled from the irregularity of the ground. The apartments formed as many insulated pavilions, dispersed among groves communicating along serpentine paths: and these paths ended at the main walk, which itself was laid out only as the mountain would permit, being cut in it like a little bank. Along the borders of this walk, of these paths, and these groves, were placed funeral monuments which the cheerful verdure around them enlivened. These monuments were ancient tombs of all dimensions, urns of different figures, mostly very uncommon, and Greek and Latin epitaphs of all ages. The most remarkable piece, at least in its bulk, was the tomb of an emperor of the lower ages. Cardinal Albani, to whom it belonged, had made an offer of it to cardinal Passionei, with the express proviso that he should hoist it into his hermitage, supposing this to be utterly impossible; however, cardinal Passionei, by dint of machines and oxen, at length effected it.

Among the epitaphs, that on a Greek actress attracted particular notice, being of a great length, in characters of the best times, and finely preserved. I was for copying those inscriptions which I thought

most affecting, or most singular, but the cardinal saved me that trouble, informing me that he had sent a complete collection of them to the Royal Academy of *Belles Lettres* at Paris.

In the dining room stood a cistern taken out of the ruins of Adrian's villa at Tivoli. It was an oblong square of four feet to three, and one in depth, and pierced in its centre for a tube: which, playing at meal time, furnished water for drinking, and rinsing the glasses: this water, equally excellent for its coolness and quality, is the very same which watered Cicero's Tusculanum: the cardinal having alighted on the ancient pipes. I never saw any goldsmith's work comparable to this cistern, either for elegancy of form, taste of the ornaments, or delicacy of workmanship. The cardinal, in his pavilion, had a closet of books rather choice than many. In the most conspicuous part of this closet hung a portrait of the celebrated M. Arnaud, a Sorbonne doctor; and near it was a large octavo bound in green, without a title: on opening it, there was the *Lettres Provinciales* in five languages.

But this hermitage had nothing so extraordinary in it, as its founder: he was free, open, and just, in his conversations, in his dealings, and all his actions; in a word, cardinal Passionei was really a phenomenon in a country and a court, which are the very centre of intrigue and the most artful practices. In his love of literature he had no equal: nobody ever shewed more ardour in promoting it, and nobody ever more heartily detested the jesuits: this love and this hatred were the two springs of his views, his schemes, and his whole conduct.

duſt. An unexpected reſtraint on his declared ſentiments proved his death: though eighty years of age, his genius and conſtitution retained all their vigour.

His deceaſe was followed by the ſpeedy deſtruction of his hermitage: the people of Camalduli, on whoſe ground it was built, ſeconded by their neighbours, immediately ſet to pulling down a place which he had formed, and was his ſupreme delight. I have heard, that, to make the quicker work in its demolition, his rancorous enemies tumbled down from the mountain moſt of the monuments, which the cardinal had placed there.

To the Roman antiques, with which I was moſt taken, I think I may add one of a very remarkable kind indeed, and diſcovered but a little before my arrival.

The abbot Mazeas had accompanied the biſhop of Laon, when going to Rome as ambaffador from France. Though the account given by Spartan of the magnificence with which the emperor Adrian had collected for his houſe at Tivoli, the moſt remarkable products of the ſeveral provinces of the empire, be but ſuperficial, this learned Frenchman under took from it to ſearch the ground on which the ruins of that houſe lie ſcattered. Among ſome plants quite foreign to the ſoil of Rome, and which have perpetuated themſelves on this ground, he perceived a ſhrub emitting a kind of gum, made uſe of by the labouring peasants for perfuming their ſnuff. The firſt ſhrubs of this ſpecies which he examined were weak and knotty; but advancing towards an eminence intercepting the north

wind, he perceived others very vigorous, and to be nothing leſs than that valuable ſhrub from which the Arabians gather the baſſam of Mecca, and by the emperor Adrian imported and cultivated in his gardens at Tivoli. The abbot Mazeas, it is to be preſumed, will communicate to ſome of the academies, of which he is a member, the particulars of his obſervations, and the diſcoveries ariſing from them.

The following curious Enquires into the Modes of Faſhion and Dreſs of our Anceſtors at different Periods, taken from Grainger's Biographical Hiſtory of England, will, we doubt not, prove very entertaining to ſuch of our readers as have not had an opportunity of ſeeing the original.

HENRY VIII.

IN the reign of Richard II. the peaks, or tops, of ſhoes and boots were worn of ſo enormous a length, that they were tied to the knees. A law was made in the ſame reign, to limit them to two inches. The variety of dreſſes worn in the reign of Henry the Eighth, may be concluded from the print of the naked Engliſhman, holding a piece of cloth, and a pair of ſhears, in Borde's "Introduction to Knowledge." The dreſs of the king and the nobles, in the beginning of this reign, was not unlike that worn by the yeomen of the guard at preſent. This was probably aped by inferior perſons. It is recorded, that "Anne Bolen wore yellow mourning for Catharine of Arragon."

As far as I have been able to trace
K 4 the

the growth of the beard from portraits, and other remains of antiquity, I find that it never flourished more in England, than in the century preceding the Norman conquest. That of Edward the Confessor was remarkably large, as appears from his seal in Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain." After the conqueror took possession of the kingdom, beards became unfashionable, and were probably looked upon as badges of disloyalty, as the Normans wore only whiskers. It is said, that the English spies took those invaders for an army of priests, as they appeared to be without beards.

MARY.

I HAVE before observed, that much the same kind of dress which was worn by Henry VIII. in the former part of his reign, is now worn by the yeomen of the guard. It is no less remarkable, that the most conspicuous and distinguishing part of a cardinal's habit, which had been banished from England ever since the death of cardinal Pole, is also now worn by the lowest order of females, and is called a cardinal.

I take the reign of Mary to be the æra of ruffs and farthingales, as they were first brought hither from Spain. Howell tells us in his "Letters," that the Spanish word for a farthingale literally translated, signifies *cover-infant*, as if it was intended to conceal pregnancy. It is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might signify *cover-infanta*.

A blooming virgin in this age seems to have been more solicitous

to hide her skin, than a rivelled old woman is at present. The very neck was generally concealed; the arms were covered quite to the wrists; the petticoats were worn long, and the head-gear, or coiffure, close; to which was sometimes fastened a light veil, which fell down behind, as if intended occasionally to conceal even the face.

If I may depend on the authority of engraved portraits, the beard extended and expanded itself more during the short reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, than from the conquest to that period. Bishop Gardiner has a beard long and streaming like a comet. The beard of cardinal Pole is thick and bushy; but this might possibly be Italian. The patriarchal beard, as I find it in the tapestries of those times, is both long and large; but this seems to have been the invention of the painters, who drew the cartoons. This venerable appendage to the face, was formerly greatly regarded. Though learned authors have written for and against almost every thing, I never saw any thing written against the beard. The pamphlets on the "Unlove-
"lines of Love-locks, and the
"Mischief of long Hair," made much noise in the kingdom, in the reign of Charles I.

ELIZABETH.

WE are informed by Hentzner, that the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, cut the hair close on the middle of the head, but suffered it to grow on either side.

As it is usual in dress, as in other

other things, to pass from one extreme to another, the large jutting coat became quite out of fashion, in this reign, and a coat was worn resembling a waistcoat.

The men's ruffs were generally of a moderate size, the women's bore a proportion to their farthingales, which were enormous.

We are informed, that some beaux had actually introduced long swords and high ruffs, which approached the royal standard. This roused the jealousy of the queen, who appointed officers to break every man's sword, and to clip all ruffs which were beyond a certain length.

The breeches, or to speak more properly, drawers, fell far short of the knees, and the defect was supplied with long hose, the tops of which were fastened under the drawers.

William, earl of Pembroke, was the first who wore knit stockings in England, which were introduced in this reign. They were presented to him by William Rider, an apprentice near London-bridge, who happened to see a pair brought from Mantua, at an Italian merchant's in the city, and made a pair exactly like them.

Edward Vere, the seventeenth earl of Oxford, was the first that introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes into England, which he brought from Italy. He presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves, and her portrait was painted with them upon her hands.

At this period was worn a hat of a singular form, which resembled a close-stool pan with a broad brim. Philip II. in the former reign, seems to wear one of these utensils upon his head, with a narrower

brim than ordinary, and makes at least as grotesque an appearance, as his countryman Don Quixote with the barber's basin.

The reverend Mr. John More, of Norwich, one of the worthiest clergymen in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the best reason that could be given, for wearing the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time; namely, "That no act of his-life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance." I wish as good a reason could always have been assigned for wearing the longest hair, and the longest or largest wig.

As the queen left no less than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died, and was possessed of the dresses of all countries, it is somewhat strange that there is such a uniformity of dress in her portraits, and that she should take a pleasure in being loaded with ornaments.

At this time the stays, or bodices, were worn long-waisted. Lady Hunsdon, the foremost of the ladies in the procession to Hunsdon house, appears with a much longer waist than those that follow her. She might possibly have been a leader of the fashion, as well as of the procession.

JAMES I.

HENRY Vere, the gallant earl of Oxford, was the first nobleman that appeared at court, in the reign of James, with a hat and white feather; which was some times worn by the king himself.

The long love-lock seems to have been first in fashion among the beaux

beaux in this reign, who sometimes stuck flowers in their ears.

William, earl of Pembroke, a man far from an effeminate character, is represented with earrings.

James appears to have left the beard in much the same state as he found it on his accession to the throne.

The cloak, a dress of great antiquity, was more worn in this, than in any of the preceding reigns. It continued to be in fashion after the restoration of Charles II.

It is well known that James I. used to hunt in a ruff and trowsers.

We learn from Sir Thomas Overbury, that yellow stockings were worn by some of the ordinary gentlemen in the country.

Silk garters, puffed in a large knot, were worn below the knees, and knots, or roses, in the shoes.

Wilson informs us, that the countess of Essex, after her divorce, appeared at court "in the habit of a virgin, with her hair pendant, almost to her feet:" the princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore hers in the same manner, when she went to be married to the prince Palatine.

The head of the countess of Essex seems to be oppressed with ornaments; and she appears to have exposed more of the bosom than was seen in any former period.

The ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign laces, in the reign of James, which rather increased than abated in succeeding generations.

The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn. Yellow starch for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the fallow complexions of that people, was introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour, helped to support the fashion, as long as she was able. It began to decline upon her execution.

The ladies, like those of Spain, were banished from court, during the reign of James, which was, perhaps, a reason why dress underwent very little alteration during that period.

It may not be impertinent to remark, that the lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet or perfumed coffers to Anne of Denmark; an office which answered to that of mistress of the robes at present.

It appears from portraits, that long coats were worn by boys, till they were seven or eight years of age. We are told by dean Fell, that the famous Dr. Hammond was in long coats, when he was sent to Eton school.

When James came to the crown, there was in the wardrobe, in the Tower, a great variety of dresses of our ancient kings; which, to the regret of antiquaries, were soon given away and dispersed. Such a collection must have been of much greater use to the studios in venerable antiquity, than a review of the "ragged regiment" in Westminster Abbey.

CHARLES I.

IN this reign, the hat continued to be worn with much such a sort of crown as that described in the reign of Elizabeth; but the brim was extended to a reasonable breadth. Hats inclining to a cone, a figure very ill adapted to the human head, occur in the portraits of this time.

The hair was worn low on the forehead, and generally unparted: some wore it very long, others of a moderate length. The king, and consequently many others, wore a love-lock on the left side, which was considerably longer than the rest of the hair. The unseemliness of this fashion occasioned Mr. Prynne to write a book in quarto, against love-locks.

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charles's till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with that of the house of Stuart.

The ruff, which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn, for some time, after the accession of Charles; but it had almost universally given place to the falling band, when Vandyck was in England.

Slashed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks, were much in fashion.

Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous singularities of dress ever seen in this, or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

The points, which formerly used to be seen hanging about the waist,

are seen dangling at the knees, in some of the portraits of this period.

Little flimsy Spanish leather boots and spurs were much worn by gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaux in England and France, to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they very rarely wore the one without the other.

Mr. Peck, the antiquarian, informs us, that he had, in his possession, a whole length portrait of Charles; the dress of which he thus describes; "He wore a falling band, a short green doublet, the arm-parts toward the shoulder, wide, and slashed; zig-zag turned up ruffles; very long green breeches, (like a Dutchman) tied far below knee with long yellow ribbands; red stockings, great shoe-roses, and a short red cloak, lined with blue, with a star on the shoulder."

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets. Many wore it curled like a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot, on the top of the crown. They frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair. Earrings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies: this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a Vandyck.

Many ladies, at this period, are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed.

Cowley,

Cowley, in his discourse "of greatness," censures some enormities in the dress of his time, in the following terms. "Is any thing more common than to see our ladies of quality wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in without one to lead them? and a gown as long again as their body; so that they cannot stir to the next room, without a page or two to hold it up."

The citizens wives, in this reign, seem to have had their domestic sumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their husbands. There appears from Hollar's habits, to have been a much greater disparity in point of dress, betwixt them, and the ladies of quality, than betwixt the former, and the wives of our present yeomanry.

The dress of religion gave the highest offence to some gloomy zealots in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe, to ravage the ring from her finger, to dispoil her of every ornament, and clothe her only in black.

INTERREGNUM.

IT appears by the broad seal of Charles II. in Sandford, dated 1653, that he wore long hair and whiskers. It also appears from the prints of him, in Sir William Lower's account of his entertainment at the Hague, the same year, that he sometimes wore a large cravat, and, at other times, a long falling band with tassels. His ruffles were large, his doublet short, his boots were also short, with large tops, his hair long, with a lock on

the right side much longer than the rest.

Mr. Benlowes, in his "Theophilus," published in 1652, has given us a print of a man of mode. In his hat, the brim of which is extended horizontally, is a large feather: it inclines much to the right side, as if it were falling off his head. His hair is very long, his ruffles are double, his doublet reaches no lower than the waistband of his breeches: his sword is enormous, and suspended to a belt, which comes over his right shoulder; his breeches are large, with puffs like small blown bladders, quite round the knees; his boots are very short, with fringed tops, which are near as ample in their dimensions as the brim of his hat. It appears from the same author, that black patches were sometimes worn by the beaux at the time of the interregnum. Short hair, short bands, short cloaks, and long visages, frequently occur in the portraits of this period.

Mr. Benlowes has also given us prints of two ladies, by the hand of Hollar; one in a summer, the other in a winter dress. The former is without a cap, has her hair combed like a wig, except that which grows on the crown of the head, which is nicely braided, and rounded in a knot. Her neck-handkerchief is surrounded with a deep stolled lace, and her cuffs are laced much in the same manner. The sleeves of her gown have many slashes, through which her linen is very conspicuous: her fan is of the modern make. The latter is represented in a close black hood, and a black mask, which just conceals her nose. She wears a sable tippet, and holds a large muf

muff of the same kind, which entirely hides her arms.

CHARLES II.

THE Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign, and continued a considerable time in fashion.

The periwig, which had been long used in France, was introduced into England soon after the Restoration.

There is a tradition, that the large black wig which Dr. R. R. bequeathed, among other things of much less consideration, to the Bodleian library, was worn by Charles II.

Some men of tender consciences were greatly scandalized at this article of dress, as equally indecent with long hair; and more culpable, because unnatural. Many preachers inveighed against it in their sermons, and cut their hair shorter, to express their abhorrence of the reigning mode.

It was observed, that a periwig procured many persons a respect, and even veneration, which they were strangers to before, and to which they had not the least claim from their personal merit. The judges, and physicians, who thoroughly understood this magic of the wig, gave it all the advantage of length, as well as size.

The extravagant fondness of some men for this unnatural ornament is scarce credible: I have heard of a country gentleman, who employed a painter to place periwigs upon the heads of several of Vandyck's portraits.

Mr. Wood informs us, that Nath. Vincent, D. D. chaplain in ordi-

nary to the king, preached before him at Newmarket, in a long periwig, and Holland sleeves, according to the then fashion for gentlemen; and that his majesty was so offended at it, that he commanded the duke of Monmouth, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, to see the statutes concerning decency of apparel put in execution; which was done accordingly.

The lace neckcloth became in fashion in this, and continued to be worn in the two following reigns.

Open sleeves, pantaloons, and shoulder-knots, were also worn at this period, which was the era of shoe-buckles: but ordinary people, and such as affected plainness in their garb, continued, for a long time after, to wear strings in their shoes.

The clerical habit, which before it is grown rusty is a very decent dress, seems not to have been worn in its present form, before the reign of Charles II.

The ladies hair was curled and frizled with the nicest art, and they frequently set it off with heart-breakers. Sometimes a string of pearls, or an ornament of ribbon, was worn on the head; and in the latter part of this reign, hoods of various kinds were in fashion.

Patching and painting the face, than which nothing was more common in France, was also so common among the ladies in England. But what was much worse, they affected a mean betwixt dress and nakedness; which occasioned the publication of a book, intitled, "A just and seasonable representation of naked breasts and shoulders, with a preface by Richard"

"chard Baxter."—I scarce ever see a portrait of a lady by Sir Peter Lely, but I think of the following passage of Seneca: "Video fericas vestes, si vestes vocandæ sunt, in quibus nihil est quo defendi aut corpus, aut denique pudor possit: quibus sumptis, mulier parum liquido nudam se non esse jurabit."

It appears from the "Memoires de Grammont," that green stockings were worn by one of the greatest beauties of the English court.

If any one would inform himself of the dresses worn by our ancestors, he should make his observations in country churches, in remote parts of the kingdom; where he may see a great variety of modes of ancient standing. It is not unusual, among people of the lower classes, for a Sunday coat to descend from father to son; as it is put on the moment before the wearer goes to church, and taken off as soon as he returns home. I have seen several old women in beaver hats, which I have good reason to believe were made in the reign of Charles the second.

Of the Origin of Navigation. By the President de Gouget.

SEVERAL conjectures present themselves concerning the origin of navigation. Various accidents and events might have given birth to that art. The sea-coasts in many places are full of islands, at no great distance from the continent. Curiosity would naturally inspire men with an inclination to pass over into these islands. As this passage would not appear either

very long or very dangerous, they would attempt it. Success in one of these attempts would encourage to a second. Pliny relates, that anciently they sailed only among islands, and that on rafts.

Fishing, to which several nations applied themselves in the earliest ages, might also contribute to the origin of navigation. I am, however, most inclined to think, that the first ideas of this art were owing to those nations which were seated near the mouths of rivers, where they fell into the sea. As they sailed upon these rivers, they would sometimes be carried out to sea, either by the current, by a storm, or even by design. They would be terrified at first at the violence of the waves, and the dangers with which they threatened them. But when they had got over these first terrors, they would soon be sensible of the great advantages which the sea might procure them, and, of consequence, would endeavour to find out the means of sailing upon it.

In whatever way mankind became familiar with that terrible element, it is certain that the first essays in navigation were made in the most ancient times. Moses informs us, that the grandsons of Japhet passed over into the islands near the continent, and took possession of them. It is also an undoubted fact, that colonies very soon sailed from Egypt into Greece. Sanchoiatho ascribes the invention of the art of building ships, and the glory of undertaking sea-voyages, to the Caberites. The ancient traditions of the Phœnicians make the Caberites cotemporary with the Titans.

Experience soon convincing them, that

that ships designed for navigating the seas ought to be of a different construction from those intended for rivers, they would make it their study to give such a form and solidity to ships designed for sea, as would enable them to resist the impetuosity of its waves. They would next endeavour to find out a method of guiding and directing them with ease and safety. Sculls and oars were the only instruments that occurred to them for some time. It must have been long before they thought of adding the helm. The ancients imagined, that it was the fins of fishes that first suggested the idea of oars, and that the hint of the helm was taken from observing how birds direct their flight by their tails. The shape of ships, excepting the sails, seems to me to be copied from that of fishes. What the fins and tails are to fishes, that the oars and helm are to ships. But these are only conjectures more or less probable, and not worth examining to the bottom.

The action of the wind, whose effects are so sensible and so frequent, might soon suggest the use of sails. But the manner of adjusting and managing them was more difficult, and would not be so soon discovered. This, I am persuaded, was the very last part of the construction of ships which was found out. I am confirmed in this opinion, by the practice of the savages and other rude nations, who make use only of oars, but have no sails. It would be the same in the first ages. The first navigators only coasted, and cautiously avoided losing sight of land. In such circumstances, sails would have been more dangerous than useful. It required the experience of several ages to teach

navigators the art of employing the wind in the direction of ships.

If we believe, however, the ancient traditions of the Egyptians, this art of using the wind by means of masts and sails, was exceeding ancient. They gave the honour of this discovery to Isis. But over and above the little credit which is due to the greatest part of the history of that princess, we shall see by and by, that this discovery cannot be ascribed to the Egyptians.

Men must soon have endeavoured to find out some method of stopping ships at sea, and keeping them firm at their moorings. They would at first make use of various expedients for this purpose, such as large stones, hampers or sacks full of sand or other heavy bodies. These they fixed to ropes, and threw into the sea. These methods would be sufficient in the first ages, when the vessels they used were only small and light barks. But as navigation improved, and larger ships were built, some other machine became necessary. We know not at what time, or by whom the anchor, that machine at once so simple and so admirable, was invented. We find nothing certain on this subject in ancient authors. Only they agree in placing this discovery in ages greatly posterior to those we are now examining. They ascribe this invention to several different persons. I imagine the anchor, like several other machines, might be found out in many different countries, much about the same time. It is certain, that the first anchors were not made of iron, but of stone, or even of wood. These last were loaded with lead. We are told this by several writers, and amongst others by Diodorus. This author relates,

relates, that the Phœnicians, in their first voyages into Spain, having amassed more silver than their ships could contain, took the lead from their anchors, and put silver in its place. We may observe further, that the first anchors had only one flook. It was not till many ages after, that Anacharsis invented one with two.

All these different kinds of anchors are still in use in some countries. The inhabitants of Iceland, and of Bander-Congo, use a large stone, with a hole in the middle, and a stick thrust through it. In China, Japan, Siam, and the Manillas, they have only wooden anchors, to which they tie great stones. In the kingdom of Calicut they are of stone. The ignorance of the first ages, and of many nations to this day, of the art of working iron, has been the occasion of all these rude and clumsy contrivances.

Though the first navigators coasted along the shores, and took all possible pains not to lose sight of land, yet, in the very first ages, they must frequently have been driven off to sea by storms. The confusion and uncertainty they found themselves in when these accidents happened, would put them upon studying some method of finding where they were in these circumstances. They would soon be sensible, that the inspection of the heavenly bodies was the only thing that could afford them any direction. It was in this manner, probably, that astronomy came to be applied to navigation.

From the first moment men began to observe the motion of the heavenly bodies, they would take

notice, that in that part of the heavens where the sun never passes, there are certain stars which appear constantly every night. It was easy to discover the position of these stars in respect of our earth. They appear always on the left hand of the observer, whose face is turned to the east. Navigators were soon sensible that this discovery might be of great advantage to them, as these stars constantly pointed out the same part of the world. When they happened to be driven from their course, they found, that, in order to recover it, they had only to direct their ship in such a manner, as to bring her into her former position, with respect to those stars which they saw regularly every night.

Antiquity gives the honour of this discovery to the Phœnicians, a people equally industrious and enterprising. The Great Bear would probably be the first guide which these ancient navigators made choice of. This constellation is easily distinguished, both by the brightness and peculiar arrangement of the stars which compose it. Being near the pole, it hardly ever sets, with respect to those places which the Phœnicians frequented. We know not in what age navigators first began to observe the northern stars, for the direction of their course; but it must have been in very ancient times. The Great Bear is mentioned in the book of Job, who seems to have conversed much with merchants and navigators. The name by which that constellation was known among the ancient inhabitants of Greece, and the tales which they related about its origin, prove that

it was observed for the direction of navigators in very remote ages.

But the observation of the stars in the Great Bear was a very imperfect and uncertain rule for the direction of a ship's course. The truth is, this constellation points out the pole only in a very vague and confused manner. Its head is not sufficiently near it, and its extremities are more than forty degrees distant from it. This vast extent occasions very different aspects, both at different hours of the night in the same season of the year, and in the same hour in different seasons. This variation would be considerably increased, when it came to be referred to the horizon, to which the course of navigators must necessarily be referred. They must have made an allowance for this variation by guess; which could not but occasion great mistakes and errors in those ages, when they were guided only by practice instead of geometrical rules and tables, which were not invented till many ages after.

It must have been long before navigation arrived at any tolerable degree of perfection. There is no art or profession which requires so much thought and knowledge. The art of sailing is of all others the most complicated; its most common operation depends upon various branches in different sciences. It appears, however, that, even in the ages we are now examining, some nations had made some progress in maritime affairs. These discoveries can be ascribed to nothing, but that love to commerce with which these nations were animated, and their great ardour for the advancement of it.

VOL. XII.

Origin of the Custom of saluting those who sneeze. From Dr. Nugent's History of France.

THE common practice of saluting those who sneeze, is generally dated from the age of Brunchaut, and the pontificate of Gregory the Great. It is said that in the time of that holy prelate there was so contagious a malignity in the air, that those who unluckily happened to sneeze, expired directly. This made the religious pontiff enjoin the faithful certain prayers, accompanied with wishes, that they might be saved from the dangerous effects of the corruption of the air. This is a fable, invented contrary to all the rules of probability; it being certain, that this custom subsisted from the most remote antiquity, in all parts of the known world.

We read in mythology, that the first sign of life given by the man whom Prometheus formed, was sneezing. This pretended creator, as we are told, stole part of the rays of the sun, and with them filled a phial, which he sealed hermetically. He then returned with speed to his favourite work, and presented to it his flask open. The solar rays had lost nothing of their activity; they immediately insinuated themselves into the pores of the statue, and made it sneeze. Prometheus, transported at the success of his machine, had recourse to prayer, and uttered wishes for the preservation of that extraordinary being. His creature heard him; he remembered the wishes, and took particular care, upon similar occasions, to apply them to his descendants; who, from father to son,

L

have.

have, to this day, preserved it in all their colonies.

The Rabbins, in speaking of this custom, do not give it the same antiquity: they tell us, that after the creation, God made an universal law; the purport of which was, that every living man should sneeze but once; and that, at the same instant, he should render his soul to God, without any previous indisposition. Jacob, whom this abrupt manner of quitting the world by no means suited, and who desired to have it in his power to make his conscience easy, and settle his family affairs, humbled himself before the Lord, expostulated with him once again, and prayed with the utmost earnestness to be exempted from the general law. His prayers were heard, he sneezed, but did not die. All the princes of the earth being informed of the fact, ordered, with one accord, that for the time to come, sneezing should be accompanied with thanksgiving, and wishes for the prolongation of life.

We may trace from these fictions, the origin of that tradition and history, which place, long before the establishment of Christianity, the rise of this piece of civility, which is at last become one of the duties of social life. It was looked upon as very ancient in the time of Aristotle, who did not know its origin, and has investigated the reason of it in his problems. He maintains that the first men, prepossessed in favour of the head, as the chief seat of the soul, that intelligent substance, which governs and animates the whole mass, have carried their respect for it so far, as to ho-

nour even a sneeze, one of its manifest and sensible operations. This has given rise to the different forms of compliments, used on like occasions, among the Greeks and Romans; as live: be well: may Jupiter preserve you.

Curious Account of the lost Decades of Livy's History.

THE following letter is translated from a scarce little piece, entitled *Lettres de la Reyne de Suede**, and may perhaps be acceptable for the singularity of its contents:

To M. COLOMIES.

SIR,

I THANK you for communicating to me your studies. I have lately been informed by M. de la Motte le Vayer, that you have sent to the press some pieces in which you mention me as your authority for what you advance, concerning the loss sustained in our days of what is wanting in the common editions of Livy's Roman History; I believe I told the story to you as I did to many others; I did not indeed see the battledoors that were made of the skins, on which the lost Decades of that author were written; but I heard it from the mouth of a person of unquestionable veracity, almost forty years ago, who was then governor to the marquis de Rouville. This gentleman assured me, in the most solemn manner, that being with his pupil at one of his estates near Saumur, and having an inclination

* Viz. Christina.

tion to make him exercise himself at Tennis, he ordered some battle-doors to be bought for him at that city. On examining the parchment of these, he imagined that he saw upon the greater part of them the Latin titles of the eighth, tenth, and eleventh Decades of Livy, which made him ardently desirous of examining this matter to the bottom.

Having immediately gone to the shop-keeper from whom the battle-doors had been bought, he was told, that the apothecary of the abbey of Fontevraud having found, in the corner of a chamber in that abbey, a large pile of parchment MSS. and having read upon several of them, that they were the history of Livy, he begged them of the abbess, telling her, that as the book was already in print, they were of no value; but that the parchments might be of some service to him. The abbess readily granted his request; and he sold them to the shop-keeper, who ordered a great number of battle-doors to be made of them, whereof he shewed the gentleman upwards of twelve dozens, besides those which he had already disposed of, and sent to other places. The remaining ones bore, some in one place, and some in another, the same titles and Latin words, which confirmed the suspicions raised by the first; namely, that they were the lost Decades of Livy's history. I take pleasure, Sir, in confirming to you, by this detail, what I told you in general, upon this subject; that you may not be accused of having, without reason, named me as your authority; meanwhile, continue your labours, and oblige the public by your valuable productions,

both for your own glory, and for their instruction.

I am, &c.

CHAPELAIN.

Paris,

12 Sept. 1668.

Form of the Anathemas denounced against Robbers in the middle Ages.

ALL states are, at different times, infested with robbers, but they abound most under a feeble form of government, incapable of framing or executing salutary laws for suppressing them. It appears from a letter of Lupus, abbot of Ferrières, in the ninth century, that the highways were so much infested with banditti, that it became necessary for travellers to form themselves into companies or caravans, that they might be safe from the assaults of robbers. The numerous regulations published by Charles the Bald, in the same century, discover the frequency of these disorders; and such acts of violence were become so common, that by many they were hardly considered as criminal; and for this reason the inferior judges, called Centenarii, were required to take an oath, that they would neither commit any robbery themselves, nor protect such as were guilty of that crime. The historians of the ninth and tenth centuries give pathetic descriptions of their outrages. They became so frequent and audacious, that the authority of the civil magistrate was unable to repress them. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction was called in to aid it. Councils were held with great solemnity, the bodies of the

the faints were brought thither, and, in presence of their sacred reliques, anathemas were denounced against robbers, and other violators of the public peace. One of these forms of excommunication, issued in the year 988, is still preserved, and is so singular, and composed with eloquence of such a peculiar kind, that it will not perhaps appear unworthy of a place here. After the usual introduction, and mentioning the outrage which gave occasion to the anathema, it runs thus:

‘Obtenebescant oculi vestri, qui concupiverunt; arescant manus, quæ rapuerunt; debilitentur omnia membra, quæ adjuverunt. Semper laboretis, nec requiem inveniat, fructuque vestri laboris privemini. Formidetis, & paveatis, a facie persequentis, & non persequentis hostis, ut tabescendo deficiatis. Sit portio vestra cum Juda traditore Domini, in terra mortis ac tenebrarum; donec corda vestra ad satisfactionem plenam convertantur. — Ne cessent a vobis hæ maledictiones scelerum vestrorum persecutrices, quamdiu permanebitis in peccato pervasionis. Amen. Fiat, Fiat.’ — Bouquet. *Recueil des hist. tom. x. p. 517.*

Englished.

“May your eyes, that have coveted, be darkened; may the hands be withered up, that have robbed; may all the limbs be infeeble, that have helped. May ye always labour, yet never find rest; and may ye be deprived of the fruit of your labour. May ye be in fear and dread from the face of the enemy, whether he pursues or does not pursue you, that, by wasting away, you may at length be consumed. May your portion be with Judas, who

betrayed our Lord, in the land of death and darkness; till your hearts are converted to make full satisfaction. — May these curses, taking vengeance of your wickedness, never cease their effect on you, so long as you remain in the sin of robbery. Amen. So be it, So be it.”

Report of a Journey into the North of Ireland, written to Justice Cary, by Sir John Harington, 1599.

HAVING expected shipping till the eighth of this month, and meeting with none convenient, in respect that all were taken up with sick soldiers, or with my Lord Lieutenant's horses, I was desirous to make some use of the time that I should stay here, and therefore was easily persuaded to go with Sir William Warren, my kind friend, with whom I had been formerly acquainted in England, and to see some part of the realm northward, and the arch-rebel himself, with whom Sir William was to treat.

But staying at Dundalk till the 15th of this month, and no news certain of the earl's coming, I went to see the Newry, and from thence to Darlingford, by the narrow water, and was hindered by waters that I could not come back to Sir William Warren before his first meeting with the earl Tyrone, which was on the 17th day; what time, how far they proceeded I know not, but it appeared that the earl was left in good disposition, because he kept his hour so well, the next morning. And, as I found after, Sir William had told him of me, and given such report of me above my desert, that next day, when

when I came, the earl used far greater respect to me, than I expected; and began debasing his own manner of hard life, comparing himself to wolves, that fill their bellies sometime, and fast as long for it; then excused himself to me that he could no better call to mind myself, and some of my friends that had done him some courtesy in England; and been oft in his company at my lord of Ormond's; saying, these troubles had made him forget almost all his friends:

After this he fell to private communication with Sir William, to the effecting of the matters begun the day before: to which I thought it not fit to intrude myself, but took occasion the while to entertain his two sons, by posing them in their learning, and their tutors, which were one Friar Nangle, a Franciscan, and a younger scholar, whose name I know not; and finding the two children of good towardly spirit, their ages between thirteen and fifteen, in English cloths, like a nobleman's sons; with velvet gerkins and gold lace; of a good chearful aspect, freckled faced, not tall of stature, but strong and well-set, both of them their English tongue.

I gave them, not without the advice of Sir William Warren, my English translation of Ariosto, which I got at Dublin: which their teachers took very thankfully, and soon after shewed it the earl, who called to see it openly, and would needs hear some part of it read; I turned, as it had been by chance, to the beginning of the 45th canto, and some other passages of the book, which he seemed to like so well, that he solemnly swore his boys should read all the book over to him,

Then they fell to communication again, and calling me to him, he said, that I should witness, and tell my lord lieutenant, how, against all his confederates wills, Sir William had drawn him to a longer cessation, which he would never have agreed to, but in confidence of my lord's honourable dealing with him; for, saith he, now is my harvest time, now have my men their six weeks pay afore-hand, that they have nothing to do but fight; and if I omit this opportunity, and then you shall prepare to invade me the mean time, I may be condemned for a fool.

Also one pretty thing I noted, that the paper being drawn for him to sign, and his signing it with O'Neal, Sir William (though with very great difficulty) made him to new write it, and subscribe Hugh Tyrone. Then we broke our fasts with him, and at his meat he was very merry, and it was my hap to thwart one of his priests in an argument, to which he gave reasonable good ear, and some approbation. He drank to my lord's health, and bade me tell him he loved him, and acknowledged this cessation had been very honourably kept. He made likewise a solemn protestation, that he was not ambitious, but sought only safety of his life, and freedom of his conscience, without which he would not live though the queen would give him Ireland.

Then he asked of Sir Henry Harrington, and said he heard he had much wrong, to have an imputation of want of courage, for the last defeat at Arkloo: protesting that himself had known Sir Henry serve as valiantly as ever any man did, naming the time, place, and persons, all known to Sir William

Warren. Other pleasant and idle tales were needles and impertinent, or to describe his fern table, fern forms spread under the stately canopy of heaven. His guard, for the most part, were beardless boys without shirts; who, in the frost, wade as familiarly through rivers as water spaniels. With what charm such a master makes them love him I know not; but, if he bid come, they come, if go, they do go; if he say do this, they do it. He makes apparent show to be inclinable to peace; and some of his nearest followers have it buzzed amongst them, that some league of England with Spain or Scotland, or I know not where, may endanger them. But himself, no doubt, waits only to hear what my lord lieutenant intends, and according to that will bend his course.

Fryar Nangle swears all oaths, that he will do all the good he can, and that he is guiltless of the heinous crimes he is indited of; for, if he had his pardon, perhaps there might be made good use of him. This is all I remember any way worthy the writing to you, not doubting but Sir William Warren, that had the sole charge of this business, will give you much better account of the weightier affairs, than I that only went to see their manner of parting.

I remain in much duty,
JOHN HARRINGTON.

Pay and Clothing of the Army in Ireland, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign; from the same,

I must not forget, nor cease to tell her majesty's good, wise, and gracious providings for us her

captains and our soldiers, in summer heats and winter colds, in hunger and thirst, for our backs and our bellies. That is to say, every captain of an hundred footmen doth receive weekly, upon every Saturday, his full entertainment of twenty-eight shillings. In like case, every lieutenant fourteen shillings; an ensign seven shillings; our serjeant, surgeon, drum, and fife, five shillings pay by way of impress; and every common soldier three shillings delivered to all by the pole weekly. To the four last lower officers two shillings weekly, and for every common soldier twenty pence weekly is to be answered to the full value thereof, in good apparel of different kinds, part for winter, and part for summer, which is ordered of good quality and stuff for the prices; patterns whereof must be sent to the lord-deputy to be compared and prepared as followeth.

Apparel for an officer in winter.

A cassock of broad cloth with bays, and trimmed with silk lace, twenty-seven shillings seven-pence.

A doublet of canvas with silk buttons, and lined with white linen, fourteen shillings five-pence.

Two shirts and two bands, nine shillings and six-pence.

Three pair of kersey stockings, at two shillings and four-pence a pair, seven shillings.

Three pair of shoes neats leather, at two shillings and four-pence per pair, seven shillings.

One pair of Venetians of broad Kentish cloth, with silver lace, fifteen shillings four-pence.

In Summer.

Two shirts and bands, nine shillings six-pence.

Two pair of shoes, four shillings eight-pence.

One pair of stockings, two shillings eight-pence.

A felt hat and band, five shillings five-pence.

Apparel for a common foldier in winter.

A cassock of Kentish broad cloth lined with cotton, and trimmed with buttons and loops, seventeen shillings six-pence.

A doublet of canvass, with white linnen lining, twelve shillings six-pence.

A hat cap coloured, seven shillings.

Two shirts of Ofanbridge holland and bands, eight shillings.

Three pair neats leather shoes, two shillings four-pence each, seven shillings.

Three pair of kersey stockings, eight shillings.

One pair Venetians of Kentish broad cloth, with buttons, loops, and lining of linnea, thirteen shillings four-pence.

In Summer.

Two shirts of Ofanbridge and two falling Holland bands, seven shillings.

Two pair of neats leather shoes, four shillings eight-pence.

One pair of stockings, two shillings eight-pence.

A hat cap coloured, three shillings.

Thus, friend Thomas, her majesty, with wonted grace, hath graced our bodies, and may heaven's grace cloath her in everlasting robes of rightcoufness, and on earth

peace to her who always sheweth good will toward all men.

So resteth thy loving master,

JOHN HARINGTON.

A Letter from King James the First, to Sir John Harington, in the original spelling.

To our trusty and Well-belovede Sir John Harington, Knight.

RYGHTE trustie and wel-belovite frinde, we greete yow heartily weill. We have raisavit your lanterne, with the poesie yow sende us be owr servande Williame Hunter, gevinge yow hairtie thanks; as lykewayse for your laste letter, quhawin we perfaise the continuance of your loyall affectione to us and your servyce; we shall not be unmyndefule to extende owr princelie favoure heir-after to yow and your perticulers, at all guid occasions. We committe yow to God.

JAMES R.

From our cowrte at
Hallyruid-howse,
April the thyrde,
1603.

As slight circumstances often point out the change of men and manners at different eras, the candid reader will excuse the following specimen of the mode of elections in the last century, and make what reflections he pleases on comparison with the present times.

*To our much honoured and worthie
Friend, J. H. Esq; at his house at
Kellston near Bathe.*

Worthie Sir,

OUT of the long experience
we have had of your ap-
proved worth and sincerity, our ci-
tic of Bathe have determined and
settled their resolutions to elect you
for burgeses of the house of com-
mons, in this present parliament,
for our said citie, and do hope you
will *accept the trouble thereof*; which
if you do, our desires is, you will

not fail to be with us at Bathe, on
Monday next, the eighth of this
instant, by eight of the clock in
the morning, at the furthest, for
then we proceed to our election.
And of your determination we in-
treat you to certifie us by a word
or two in writing, and send it by
the bearer to

Your assured loving friends,

JOHN BIGG, the Major.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN,

Bathe,

Dec. 6, 1645,

Literary and Miscellaneous Essays.

Comparative History of the Italian and French Music.

THE love of song, which nature has annexed to the human organisation, was, according to the poets, what first formed societies.

Sylvestres homines, &c.

The first risings of melody, as directed by philosophy, enthusiasm, or the passions, where the first vehicle of laws, tenets, and soft emotions.

To follow ancient music through its developments and progresses, in a nation whose heart and organs were open to every object of sensibility, does not belong to my subject: besides nothing can be added to the several details on this head given by M. Burette. Let me only be permitted to desire, that some capable person, equally conversant with Greek, and the theory of music, would, from the lights scattered in the memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, in the didactic treatises of Greek musicians, and in the learned Meibomius's commentaries on those treatises, compose a connected history of ancient music: such a work would be highly acceptable to the scholar and the harmonist, as it may open fresh views; and though it be, partly, no more than picking from the above monuments, yet it is a picking which requires a masterly hand,

From Plutarch's Treatise, and M. Burette's comment on it, I shall produce some facts which belong to my subject, and are preparative to it.

In the country which the Greeks and their first colonies occupied, each tribe being equally enamoured with the beautiful, and the harmony from which it results, struck out different ways in the pursuit and attainment of it. Hence that difference of dialects in pronouncing one common language, which they enriched in varying it; hence that variety in the orders, the standards of architectonic beauty; hence likewise that diversity of modes, into which musical melody was modelled.

Whether this diversity be attributed to the climate, or the different conformation of the organs; whether it be accounted the mere effect of chance, or the force of habit; it must dispose us to see, without astonishment, what is doing among us and among our neighbours. Let us therefore not be surprised, that the same taste for singing does not unite nations, of an extent far beyond the narrow limits of Greece; nations speaking different languages; in a word, nations no less discordant in their manner of feeling, than in their way of seeing and thinking.

It is natural that each nation should impart to its singing and music the stamp of that national characteristic, which distinguishes
its

its genius, manners, usages, and customs: it is natural, from the analogy of relations and conformities between speaking and singing, (the latter being only pronunciation more varied, and more strongly articulated) that, the speech of these nations being different, their singing should likewise be different: lastly, it is natural, that each nation, being as jealous of its music as of its language, should have an exclusive esteem for it, preserve it with like care, and oppose any too sudden and striking innovations.

Music, which for a long time had, among the Greeks, been confined to the worship of the gods, and to education, no sooner began to step out of the circle to which the primitive artists had limited it, than a general outcry was raised against the innovators. Austere Sparta banished Therpander, for having added two strings to the lyre; the Argians imposed penalties on those who should presume to go about the like attempts; and, pursuant to the notion that music had a direct influence on the manners and the government, most of the Greek republics loudly declared against every appearance of raising it from that masculine and vigorous simplicity, to which tradition attributed its strongest impressions.

These measures failed of their effect, when Greece, inebriated with its prosperity, was carried away by a passion for shows. Music having got possession of the theatre, Poetry, by which it had before been ruled, became the musician's mercenary slave: words were sacrificed to sounds; energy, to extravagant modulations; the pleasure

of the soul, to the astonishment of the ear; in short, Music, which till then had flowed like a gentle stream between fixed banks, gradually became a torrent without banks, and without bottom.

Plato, who was himself a great musician, strenuously opposed the torrent, but in vain; and to as little effect was he seconded by Aristotle. The disciples of those two great masters, unable to do any more than lament the depravation of the musical art, confined their endeavours in its behalf, to disquisitions on the causes and the degrees of this depravation.

The theatre sided with them. We owe to Plutarch the fragment of a comedy of Pherecrates, where *Music*, all in rags, and beaten to mummy, [comes before 'the magistrates with a complaint, against one Menallippides, for beginning to enervate it; against Cynestias, the Athenian, who had disfigured it by strained prolongations of the voice, without either expression or harmony; against Phrynicus, who with his arbitrary strains, passages, and diminutions, had made it quite unnatural; lastly, against Timotheus, who, by his mincings and hashings, had reduced it to extravagant quavers. Philoxenes had escaped this censure; but that of Aristophanes fell the heavier on him, charging him with *having made music more flabby, more flexible, more rumpled than a cabbage-sprout, superseding melody with a squeaking, fit only for low-lived ears.* "All the other comic poets," added Plutarch, "joined with the general outcry."

The revolution which occasioned it, dates its era from Greece's fine age; from that age, when eloquence,

quence, poetry, and all the polite arts, had been brought to perfection, by efforts and innovations, which were justified in the consequences, gradually leading artists to the exact imitation of fair nature, whilst the fantastic efforts of the musicians threw them at a greater distance from it.

Had the general outcry, caused by the latter, been the outcry of temporary jealousy, it would not have imposed on the sagacious equity of posterity; whereas Plutarch, together with most of the Greek musicians who had reached us, and who were posterior to the age in question, form as it were a perpetual concert of praise on ancient music, of threnodies on its depravation, and of complaints against the innovators.

From whence it seems to follow, that objects of taste, as music, have a point, *quod ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum*; that the same love of novelty, which leads to it, hinders one from stopping at it, insensibly leading on to deviations; that posterity is the only competent judge of the success or miscarriage of artists; in a word, that, as to arts, every age may be compared to a passenger in a boat, who often imagines he is going forward, when in reality he is losing ground.

By the light of ancient facts, and of maxims resulting from them, we shall illustrate some particulars relating to the French and Italian music.

Long before the French name made any figure in Europe, the Gauls, our ancestors, had a national music, which, like that of the Greeks, was connected with their religion and politics; and the more intimately, being performed exclu-

sively by a class of that singular order of priests, who, having wormed themselves into the several branches of government, had insensibly got into their hands the highest prerogatives of the sovereignty. The history of the Gaulish nation throws no light on the beginning, nor consequently on the duration, of this phenomenon: all we know is, that the authority of this body, the whole force of which lay in the close union of its members, was founded on ignorance and superstition; that is, on the exclusive possession it had assumed of literature, the sciences, and religion; on an intolerance with sword in hand; lastly, on their horrid sacrifices, as the choice of the human victims was easily made to fall on those who had presumed to give the order any umbrage or offence. The Bards a class, incorporated with the Druids, were the poets and musicians of the nation. Their labours in both kinds, being subordinate to the interest, and directed by the views of the fraternity, precluded all the improvements to which the rivalry of artists, the desire of pleasing, the love of novelty, &c. gave birth.

These poetical musicians were posted at the head of armies, and, in the heat of battle, sang the prowesses of the nation's demigods. To judge of their music from the account which the Romans have left us of their martial chantings, every circumstance in it favours of barbarism: some, comparing it to the bellowing of enraged elephants, called it *barritum*: the emperor Julian compares it to the dismal cry of owls and screech-owls; παραλλήλῃα ταῖς κλαυθαῖς τῶν τρυγῶν βρωτῶν ὀρίθων: Marcellinus,

cellinus, to the noise of an agitated sea dashing against the rocks.

The conquest of the Gauls, by the Romans, the downfall of Druidism, which followed it, the forced trade of the Gauls with their new masters, had but little affected their music, at least that of the northern Gauls; for, near four hundred years after that conquest, the emperor Julian, bantering with a friend of his on a composition which he was sending to him from the farthest part of Gaul, said, comparing it to those of the musical poets of this country, *Ταῦτά σοι Γαλλικὴ καὶ Βάρβαρος Μῆσιν προσποιέται.*

Two of Theodoric's letters, written by Cassiodorus, among whose works they are to be read, inform us, that the Gaulish music continued still the same at the time of the conquest of the Gauls by Clovis. This prince, intending to retain musicians in his palace, *qui per statum suam gloriam oblectarent*, had desired Theodoric, *magno opere, magnis precibus*, to send him one of the singers belonging to his chamber-band. In the first of the above-cited letters, Theodoric orders one of his best performers to be selected *qui cum dulci sono gentiliū corda domet*; and, in the second, he acquaints Clovis with the artist's being set out.

The gravity of the Christian religion, for a long time allowed, in public worship, only a psalmody which differed but little from common speech. After the conversion of Constantine to Christianity, St. Athanasius had excluded from the church of Alexandria the chanting which was getting footing there. St. Ambrose afterwards countenanced it in the church of Milan, sancti-

fying, among the profane tunes of paganism, such as had solemn graces comporting with the dignity of divine worship.

This regulation, being justified by the tears which the ambrosial mode of singing drew from St. Augustine, soon spread throughout the church. St. Gregory devoted part of the cares of his pontificate in introducing into the Roman church the singing known by the name of the *Gregorian chant*.

The Gallican church authorized by general example, gradually adapted to public worship many of its ancient national tunes, which tradition had preserved. In the latter times of the Roman empire, the entertaining arts, with which music may unquestionably be classed, being driven out of Europe by the incursions of the barbarians, now existed only in remembrance, tradition, and a rote that could furnish nothing new to the performances which this revolution in the discipline of the church required.

Rome was the best provided: for St. Gregory collecting the remains of taste which Rome still retained under its ruins, and borrowing from the Greek, and the principal Latin churches, the airs which he thought most suitable to the office of the church, composed and pricked down, with his own hand, the antiphony, which on that account he called *Antiphonarium centonem*, and by which the singing of the Roman church is to this day regulated.

This antiphony contained only the substance of the singing, and that indicated rather for recollecting then learning it. In order to settle and perpetuate this modulation,

tion, St. Gregory founded a school of singers, as a nursery for this part of the ecclesiastical office, and of which he himself was the first master.

What St. Gregory did for Rome, Claudian Mamert, brother to the bishop of Vienne, who instituted the rogation days, had already done for part of the Gauls, at least, according to the epitaph consecrated to his memory by Sidonius Apollinaris.

*Psalmorum hic modulator et Phœnascus
Ante altare, gratulante fratre,
Instruēdas docuit sonare classis.*

History gives us no insight into the state of the Gallican singing till the eighth or ninth centuries. Abbé Lebeuf conceives, that in that early epocha it had borrowed certain modulations from the Roman singing, which likewise had borrowed from the Gallican. But some it had of its own growth, absolutely peculiar to itself, and of which not a few are transmitted down to our times: such are the *melodies, triumphes, tropes, or laudes*, still sung in some French cathedrals, before the epistle, on the great festivals. In some places they are called *laudes episcopi*, and sung by regular canons, who, we may be sure, formerly shone in this part of the singing: their gratuities for this performance are paid by the bishop.

It would be quite needless to inform the reader, that the premises relate only to plain church singing. Music in parts, if the Romans and Greeks were at all acquainted with it, had been buried with the fine arts under the ruins of the empire. Its birth or revival, call it which

you please, is of a much later date than the time we are speaking of. So early as the ninth century, the Roman singers, according to abbé Lebeuf, had taught the Gaulish singers. The multiplication of the concords, their several combinations, the organisations *in duplo, in triplo, in quadruplo*, the *fauxbourdon*, the *dechant*, and the *counter-point*, at length, after four centuries of trials, feelings, and endeavours, produced our present music. By means of the diatonic scale, invented in the twelfth century by an Italian monk, it became a particular language, independent of all national idioms, and in which harmonists could fix their ideas, revise them, communicate them to others, and transmit them to posterity.

A learned Roman prelate has proved, that the arts depending on design are indebted to the christian religion for the preservation of their manual practice, and their revival in Europe; and if we apply the same kind of proofs to music, it would be still more easy to demonstrate that it owes all it is to that same religion.

On a retrospect to the state of it in Europe, before the ninth century, we find it established in the Roman and Gallican church, but with all the different modulations naturally arising from the different genius of the two nations, the difference of language and organs, the ancient Roman urbanity, and the prejudice of a nation, which, after the most vigorous resistance against the Roman yoke, defended its music as it had defended its liberty.

The Merovingian kings, not having Clovis's taste for music, were obliged, even for their chamber,

ber, to make use of church-singing performed by priests and clerks. Gregory of Tours relates, that being, in 585, at king Gontran's court, that prince desired, at dinner, that the gradual might be repeated by the deacon, who had sung it at the mass in the morning; and that, being much delighted with it, he immediately caused the same psalm to be sung out, in a full chorus, by all the priests and clergy who had attended their bishop to court.

Under these kings of the first race, the popes had only a very remote influence, even in the church-affairs of the French nation; till mutual services connecting the first Carolingian kings with the court of Rome, the popes took advantage of these connections to extend to ecclesiastical concerns, that immediate influence which had been lately given to them in one of the most important state affairs. They endeavoured to introduce the Gregorian singing, instead of the old Gallican moods, and in this were effectually seconded by Pepin and Charlemagne, who, having been several times at Rome, were become prepossessed in favour of the Roman singing.

Towards the middle of the eighth century, Pepin had already sent to Rome some monks to be instructed in the Gregorian chant, in St. Gregory's school, under the inspection of pope Paul I. "In 787, on the celebration of Easter at Rome before Charlemagne, the singers of his chapel were for singing in the choir with the fingers of the pope's chapel; *et ecce orta est contentio!* the French affirmed they sang the best and most correctly; the Romans, on the o-

ther hand, claimed the whole advantage to be on their side, and charged the French with being utterly ignorant of the way of hitting a note, besides their rude enunciation. The dispute being laid before the emperor, and the French making themselves sure of his protection, grew more vehement in asserting their superiority. The Romans, proud of their profound knowledge and their regular studies in this kind, called the French clowns, dunces, asses. The monarch, having decided the contest in favour of the Romans, desired of the pope twelve choristers of his chapel, whom he distributed in France to teach the Roman note, or the Gregorian chant."

Whether it was malignity, or the want of skill in them, or obstinacy in the French, these instructions, far from answering the end desired, spread in several parts of France a mode of singing, so ridiculously motleyed, as to be neither Roman nor Gallican. On Charlemagne's complaints, Adrian II. recalled those choristers, punished their misbehaviour with imprisonment, and prevailed on the emperor to leave two of his singers at Rome, whose instructions he himself would take care of. When they were become masters of the Roman mood, he sent them back to Charlemagne, who kept one for his chapel, and sent the other to his son Drogon, bishop of Metz.

The instruction of these men, backed by the emperor's repeated orders, at length established the Roman chant in France: the French, whose name has since been given to this note, expressed it tolerably well,

well, especially at Metz, except the *dieſis*, the B flat, and the cadences, which the ſtiffneſs of their organs turned into a kind of braying.

This ingenuous confeſſion of a French writer, to the diſadvantage of his nation, John, deacon of the church of Rome, aggravates in unſeemly terms in his life of St. Gregory:—"Theſe ſeptentrional "throats," ſays he, "can ex-
"prefs only the exploſions of
"thunder, and the roar of ſtorms:
"when their rigour aims to bring
"itſelf to any agreeable modulation,
"inſtead of the cadences, the
"trills and diminutions, required
"in ſuch a modulation, you hear
"the rumble of heavy carts jolt-
"ing down a rugged ſlope; and
"thus, inſtead of pleaſing, they
"deafen the ear." National pre-
judice furniſhed the colourings of
this picture. John was for re-
venging his nation of the reproaches
caſt on it by the French, that they
had ſpoiled ſinging by loading it
with primneſſes and puerilities;
and his recrimination he concludes
with this reflection ſuggeſted by
the like odious principle: *Hæc re-
tulerim ne indiſcuſſam Gallorum levi-
tatem videar prætermiſſe.*

Amidſt theſe endeavours for introducing the Gregorian chant into France, Charlemagne had greatly at heart the retaining ſome pieces of the Gallic ſinging, which tradition had preſerved in old military ſongs: he was even a compoſer in this kind; and certainly no man in his whole kingdom more capable, if, as abbé Lebeuf affirms, though without quoting any authority, both the muſic and the words of *Veni Creator* are his.

Italy, in thoſe early times, had
joculatores, or poetical muſicians,

ſince known in France by the names of *Trouveres*, *Miniſtrels*, &c. Father Le Brun, and M. Du Clos (in his memoir on the ſcenic games) have collected ſeveral articles of the capitularies and canons of councils held in France in the ninth century, againſt prieſts, abbots, and clerks, countenancing by their preſence the buffooneries (*joca obſcena, verba turpia*) of the *jongleurs* (*joculatores*) or who even bore a part in them. Suppoſing theſe laws to have been general, it would follow, that the ſhows pointed at prevailed not only in France, but even in Germany, as well as Italy.

Charlemagne, coming down the Alps into Lombardy, in 774, was met by a Lombard poet, who ſang to him a copy of verſes, which he had compoſed in his praiſe.

The troubles during and ſubſequent to the reign of Lewis the Debonnaire, the wars in which both the empire and the French ſceptre were wreſted from the houſe of Charlemagne, deprived the muſes of the neceſſary leiſure and quiet for carrying on their labours with any ſucceſs. Beſides the general evils in which France and Italy became involved, the former ſuffered extremely from the inroads and depredations of the Normans. Theſe calamitous times cauſed, in the hiſtory of the muſic of the two nations, a void of between two and three centuries, in which nothing relating to muſic ſhews itſelf, but a few endeavours of the clergy and monks for preſerving the old church muſic from thoſe adulterations, which an ignorant love of novelty was introducing.

This void throws us back to the twelfth century: the cities of Italy availing themſelves of the anarchy
in

in which the public misfortunes had left the Italians and French, set up the standard of liberty, and erecting themselves into independent states, rose by agriculture, arts, trade, a numerous population, and all the advantages of which liberty, directed by good laws, is productive, to a very flourishing degree of prosperity.

The fine arts caught the ardour of these revolutions. About the beginning of the twelfth century, Guy Aretin having opened a way for carrying music to perfection, the Italians came into it in crowds, whilst the French declared for the ancient method.

Abbé Lebeuf, on the contrary, thinks that it does not appear in history, that Aretin's method met with any opposition, and that the worth of it was not perceived: but Du Cange, in the word *nota*, quotes a passage of Letald, whom he makes cotemporary with Guy Aretin, (*qui eodem seculo vixit.*) In this passage, which is taken from the life of St. Julian, bishop of Mans, Letald, the author of his life, mentions the office of that same saint, the words and music of which he had composed, and concerning which he gives to understand, that he has preferred the ancient method to the new, the first essays of which were but little agreeable to French ears (*barbaram et inexpertam*). "For my part," adds the French monk, "these novelties are my aversion, their own merit being a deviation from our ancient masters."

Instead of taking on me to settle these clashings of authorities, I shall only mention the perplexity in which their opposition leaves me.

This perplexity would be re-

moved, were the passage, in which John of Salisbury complains of the new music being introduced into the churches, applicable to the churches of England and France: that new music, according to his description of it, differs but little from the most laboured music of the present times; which looks as if he had in his eye the country where this music had but recently made its appearance; that is, Italy.

On this passage of John of Salisbury, the abbé grounds two assertions. 1. That this singing, very different from the Gregorian chant, and adapted for private use, or profane assemblies, is not admitted into the church: 2. That its admission is very late.

The former little agrees with the English writer's complaints of that singing being introduced in *conspetum Domini, in ipsis penetralibus sanctuarii*. The second, for which one may rely on the abbé Lebeuf's particular knowledge in the rites and the rubrics of the churches of France, is a direct proof that John of Salisbury in this passage meant only Italy, whither he had travelled.

From the churches it spread among the people, and soon became the soul and band of those schools and societies of the *mirthful science*, to which both the Italians and the French equally owe their language, their poetry, and their music.

Provence was the nursery of these schools for both nations: the pure air of this charming country; the fire of the men, and the soft liveliness of its females; the neighbourhood of the many polite courts in South France; an hereditary taste for arts, in a house which for a long
time

time held the sovereignty of Provence; the residence of the Popes at Avignon; the love of pleasure, which affluence had fomented among the Italians; the munificent rewards which they bestowed on the instruments of their pleasures, concurred to promote a science, in which modern Italy, and afterwards France, rivalled ancient Greece. The following ages were so far convinced of the obligation they were under to Provence, as to imagine that Charlemagne, in the division of his dominions, had given up the entire property of it to the poets, jesters, minstrels, and other members of the *mirthful science*.

The learned Muratori, in his twenty-ninth Dissertation on the Antiquities of Italy in the middle age, makes mention from contemporary monuments, of the *plenary courts* very frequently held by the princes and states of Italy, and at which there never failed to be companies of minstrels, mimes, jesters, buffoons, mountebanks, &c. Under the general name of *Court-men* (*Homini di corte*) these people, joining their talents, improved the merriments of the jocund seasons, which sometimes lasted a whole month. During all this time, they were handsomely boarded, and, agreeably to a custom of which some adumbrations are to be met with in Aristophanes, Martial, and St. Augustine, each on his dismissal had a suit of clothes given to him; and it was nothing uncommon for the top performers of each kind to be presented with chains of silver, and even of gold, horses with rich caparisons, &c. At the wedding of Antony, De la Scala, a list was taken of above two hundred of these virtuosos, *qui sin-*

guli perceperunt indumenta valoris ad minas decem ducatorum pro quoque. That of Galeazzo Visconti drew together such a number, that the gratuities amounted to *plusquam septem millia pannorum bonorum*. Lastly, above ~~six~~ *seven* hundred were present at a plenary court held by the Malatestas at Rimini.

These largesses encouraged, supported, and perpetuated the pleasurable arts, which thus amply partook of the riches with which Italy at that time abounded. They had not such a good time of it in other countries, where economy seconded the anathemas which the church used frequently to fulminate against those profane amusements: The emperor Henry II. on his marriage with Agnes des Poitiers, sent away, without the least entertainment or reward, an infinite multitude of virtuosos, whom the confident expectation of another kind of treatment had drawn to that solemnity. The princes and nobility, in order to rid themselves of such expence, and at the same time to be revenged of those fulminations which curtailed their diversions, would sometimes let loose the virtuosos on the clergy, empowering them to levy contributions for their reward; a licence which, in a council held at Ravenna, in 1286, was condemned as *importunita abusiva*.

At this very epocha the Italians had regular plays, whilst the French knew nothing beyond farces, half burlesque and half religious, such as the *Simple Mother*, the *Ass*, with exhibitions of the Passion, and the mysteries, and this only in holiday times, sottishly imagining, that thus acting the saints, the Blessed Virgin, and God himself, were acts

of exalted devotion: whereas, in Italy, the *Corti bandite*, or festive companies, who resorted to these festivals, of which public notice was given some time before the celebration, composed among themselves plays strictly conformable to the rules of drama, and animated by a judicious combination of all the several powers of poetry, music, and dancing; together with ballets relative to the main action.

"The stage-players," says an old Milanese chronicle, "used to sing the feats of Rowland and Oliver; and these songs were intermixed with, and followed by, dances accompanied with music, performed by buffoons, and mimes in various evolutions, equally grave and graceful."

Donison the monk, in the first book of his poem on the famous countess Matilda, has in a single line, not indeed very harmonious, fumm'd up the several instruments which formed the orchestras of those spectacles:

*Tympana cum cytaris, strisque ly-
risque sonant hæc.*

Spectacles of this sort had likewise their decorations and machines, which indeed were the main part in that exhibition, described in the following manner by John Villani:

"The citizens," says he, "of St. Friano's quarter at Florence, had an old custom of giving every year an exhibition, the scheme of which was always new, and strikingly singular. In the beginning of the year 1304, that jocund body gave notice, that whoever was for knowing news from the other world

(saper novelle de l'altro mondo) should repair, on the 1st of May, to the bridge which divides the city of Florence. On the day appointed, the bed of Arno was found covered with machines, representing dens and caverns of various forms, in which, amidst fire, flames, shrieks, ejaculations, and howlings, were seen the tortures which devils, under a thousand hideous forms, were busy in inflicting on the damned; when, lo! in the height of the show, the bridge being then only of wood, part of it gave way under the crowd."

In those ages of darkness I have met with only one act of hostility between Italy and France, relating to music; and that is, in a decree of the republic of Bologna, which Ghirardacci, in his history of that republic, places in the year 1288. That decree orders, *Ut cantores Francigenorum in plateis communis ad cantandum omnino morari non possent.*

I know of no monument, from which any sure judgment may be formed of the state of Italian music during those times: it may only be supposed, that the opportunities of distinguishing itself at the festivals and exhibitions, which were infinitely more frequent in Italy than in France; the kind reception which entertaining talents every where met with, together with the rewards bestowed on the *Coryphæi* of those arts, must of course have powerfully improved and stimulated the natural dispositions of those numerous companies, which devoted themselves to music, as their settled business.

I had made myself sure of find-
ing

ing some information, concerning the state and the respective claims of the Italian and the French music, in that letter of Petrarch's, where he lays before Urban V. the several reasons, which in his opinion entitled Italy and the Italians to that pontiff's preference above France and the French: whereas in this, and all the articles of mere pleasure, he seems to give the superiority to the French, but reserves the solid and essential qualities for his own countrymen: *De moribus vulgaribus*, says he, *fateor Gallos et faciles homines, et gustum verborumque levium, qui libenter ludunt, lautè cœnant crebrè bibunt, avidè convivunt: vera autem gravitas et realis moralitas apud Italos semper fuit.* Epist. Genil. lib. ix. ep. i.

As to the remaining monuments of French music under the same epochs, they have all passed through abbé Lebeuff's hands: the most ancient are of the eleventh century. He has seen some of the two following centuries: he has perused the old French ballad-makers: he has examined the count de Champaign's famous ballads, with Danz Gauthier's songs and lamentations: and in all these compositions, even those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, he could see only "tunes with little or no melody; tunes, in which many graces were left to be supplied by the fingers; tunes, which were mere Gregorian singing, and that of the *seventh mood*, of all others the most dull and disagreeable, and at the same time the most difficult: but," adds the judicious censor, "the ears of that time probably were accustomed to them, so that those tunes seemed fine, and affected them accordingly."

It must be added, that Italy, in the composition of musical dramas, was some centuries before-hand with France; and that *those awkward groups of pilgrims*, who opened the first theatre in Paris with representations of the passions, brought the first notion of them from Italy.

Indeed, we find from the ancient Italian chronicles, that such representations of the Passion and other mysteries, prevailed in Italy, so early as the thirteenth century. The grand jubilee in the following century, drawing numberless crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Europe to Rome, this put them on the design of introducing into their several countries the imitations of shows, which from their novelty, and their agreement with the taste of the times, could not fail of having a great run.

As to dramatic compositions in music, on subjects either taken from pagan mythology, or purely allegorical, the musical improvements of the Italians qualified them to shine in this kind, long before other nations were in any wise capable of such performances. The æra of them was from the year-1480. The first essay was exhibited by cardinal Riari, to the pope his uncle, and the whole Roman court, in an opera entitled *Pomponiano*. The Medicean family soon gave into this splendid kind, and displayed that taste and munificence, for which every branch of the fine arts was so highly indebted to it.

From Florence these representations quickly spread into all the Italian states that were able to support the great expences of decorations, dresses, and machines, which even then were a part of these performances.

John Antony Baif, who had been brought up among these shows, during the embassy of his father (the celebrated Lazarus Baif) at Venice, was the first who introduced the taste for them into France. He turned his house into an academy of music, which was frequented with applause both by the court and city; but this academy died with its founder.

Amidst all the fondness of Catharine de Medicis, and the Italians in her suite, for their country exhibitions, all that the annals of French music mention of this species, is only a kind of opera, acted in 1582, at the rejoicings of the famous nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse and the princess of Vaudemont.

I had hopes of finding some insight into the state and the respective claims of both musics, towards the close of the fifteenth century, in the poem by Jean le Maire de Belges, called the reconciliation of the two languages. The poet's scope in it was, to bring about a thorough peace and agreement between two nations separated by the Alps, and still more by the difference of the climate, of manners and customs, as to action; and by accents, gestures, and pronunciation, as to speech.

The author of this poem, which for the most part consists of triplets, after the Italian manner, places about Venus a music *loose and wanton like herself*; and the instrumental part of which was quite in a new taste; the old psalterions, dulcimers, and pipes, being thrown aside for harps and monochords.

Whether the poet meant to indicate the Italian improvements in instrumental music, or had his eye

on some efforts of the French in that kind, scarcely could the latter support them, even under the reign of Francis I. though that prince was eminent for munificence to the fine arts, and his wars laid open a communication between France and Italy.

The Louvre collection of ordinances has one of Charles VI. dated the 24th of April, 1407, in favour of the science of *Minstrelism*, and its practitioners, the chief of whom was stiled King. In the same collection there is even a memoir concerning a like ordinance, issued by king John, in favour of the Paris minstrels. However eminent we may suppose these hands to have been, Francis I. thought fit to bring back, and to procure from Italy, several virtuosi in this kind. One of the most distinguished was Mercer Albert. Aretin, in a letter of the 16th of June, 1538, compliments him on his excelling in an art, *di che*, says he to him, *fiete lume, e vi ha fatto sì caro a sua maestà e al mondo*, i. e. "of which you are the luminary, and which has so endeared you to his majesty, and to the world." He concludes with desiring him to deliver to the king a letter which he had written to him.

Whether these musicians had gone retrograde; whether (which is little probable) Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis had, on the decease of Francis I. sent them back to their own country; or whether, during their stay in France, the art had been prodigiously improved in Italy; Brantome, in his Life of Marshal Brisac, tells us, "that this nobleman, who was for a long time Henry the III's general in Piedmont, had the

"best

"best band of violins in all Italy, and paid them very handsomely. The late king, Henry II. and his queen, hearing great commendations of them, asked them of the marshal, to teach their band, who were good for nothing, and no more than as little Scotch rebecks in comparison of them. They were immediately sent, the head performers being Jacques Marie and Baltazarin: the latter, coming afterwards to be valet de chambre to the queen, was named M. de Beaux-joyeux."

If the state of music in the country deserves to come into account, I might mention, that in 1672, Lewis XIV., passing through the capital of a province nearest to Paris, that city, which now has regularly two concerts a week, could give the king no other musical entertainment than a concert in the manner of that in Scarron's comic opera, that is, of eight choir-boys, two of whom sang, two played on the top of a bass-viol, and the four others were hanged to four violoncellos, under the direction of the master of the choristers. This the proprietor of the house, where the king had taken up his lodgings, accounted an event fit to be transmitted to posterity in a picture; and from the very picture have I taken this description.

On the second revival of the fine arts in France, under M. Colbert's ministry, to whom it owed that of music, is well known. Some zealous Frenchmen will have it, that Lully acquired his whole skill and knowledge on this side the Alps; yet for the symphonies of his first opera he could find only *sorry rebecks*, the faintness of which for a

long time shackled a genius, whose sublimity and fire was not known till it met with instruments capable of keeping pace with it.

A writer, both cotemporary with that renovation, and an excellent judge, has spoken of it with equal truth and impartiality. "M. Lully," says he, "has enriched our musical representations with the most happy productions of art, knowledge, genius, and experience combined. Born in the country of fine productions, and on the other hand, habituated to our ways, by living long in France, he has, from the disposition of his nation blended with ours, made that masterly mixture of one and the other, which pleases, which affects, which ravishes, and, in a word, instead of leaving any thing in Italy for us to envy, enables us to set it copies."

The Italians, who are most able to form an estimate, have the same thoughts of Lully, and likewise of Rameau and Mondonville; nay, the standard by which they judge of their own music, is the melody which these French harmonists have hit on, and which, they complain, is often wanting in the productions of their modern composers.

Persevering in the contrast between them and the French, they have retained the ancient simplicity in the accompaniments, and still more strictly in their touch of the organ. Every note is distinctly heard, and the masculine gravity of their play answers to the majesty of the places, where this instrument is peculiarly admitted. It commonly executes the thorough-bass of the psalmody, and afterwards performs its part *piano*, with-

out lengthening or setting it off with futile trills, even in those pieces where it is left to its own liberty. They who have heard, at Rome and Naples, some of the pieces which the organ plays at the *Elevation*, mention them as pieces composed and executed in that noble simplicity, which characterises and ever accompanies the sublime.

In all other compositions, the present Italian music is a continual struggle against difficulties arising one from the other. When no more difficulties shall remain to overcome, when the glory of getting the better of them shall cease, when they shall be smoothed to all symphonists, the love of change will necessarily bring back music to simplicity; and a melody, disincumbered from the noise which drowns it, will be felt by every ear.

This revolution perhaps is not far off; all instruments are carried in Italy to a point, which seems a *ne plus ultra*; but the most brilliant execution there cannot deceive the ears of eminent connoisseurs; with them, the noise which astonishes the sensitive organs, is very different from the melody which should speak to the soul.

Naples has, for a long time, been the school and seminary of the best violins; yet they question their skill till they have been tried by the renowned Tartini, so that they flock to Padua purely to court his approbation. Tartini coolly hears them; and, after very attentively listening to what they propose to execute, "That's fine," says he, or "that is very difficult; that is brilliantly executed; but," adds he, putting his finger to his breast, "*it did not reach hither.*"

Father Martini Valotti of Padua,

an intimate friend of Tartini, and of the same taste in music, has formed a scheme for bringing the art and artists to true principles; and it is carried on by himself, Tartini, monsignori Giustiniani, and Marcello, Venetian nobles. This scheme comprehends the book of Psalms translated into Italian verse, as literally as could be, without injuring the poetry, and set to a music as simple as Lully's plainest composition. I have seen the first production of this scheme, in two volumes, excellently engraved. This music, at first sight, appears to be common church music.

Whilst the Italians are closely furling the sails of music, France spreads them all, and improves every wind to forward its course through the rocks, sands, and dangers, of a sea noted for wrecks. That which it seems to defy, would perhaps be rather advantageous than hurtful to it; as thereby it would only lose the refuse of the Italian warehouses, of which it has hitherto made up its cargo.

To speak plainly, when the revolution in Italy, of which the endeavours above-mentioned seem a commencement, shall be accomplished; when Italy, excluding from music those *concerti*, which its present poets and orators are no less careful to avoid than those of the last century were studious to affect; the French, notwithstanding their language, will be found hampered in all the bellowsings of which the Italians have rid themselves, and which France will likewise lay aside in time, either from reflection or satiety.

Of this the consequence will be, that two nations, so like one another in so many amiable qualities, will

will for a long time greatly differ with regard to music; that the endeavours of the French to close with the Italians may only widen the difference; and lastly, that those two nations, though running the same race, may perhaps never meet at the goal.

An Account of the Fair of Sinigaglia; from Grosley's Observations on Italy.

SINIGAGLIA has retained the name of the Senonesse, settled in this part of ancient Umbria. *Senonum de nomine Senon*, says *Silius Italicus*. It belonged to the dukes of Urbino, who had sheltered it from the insults of Turks and pirates by some fortifications still subsisting. In 1758 its circuit was enlarging, in order to which its works on the west side were raised, and new ramparts built like the former, which the labour of pulling them down shewed to be of a very strong construction.

The enlargement of this city, on account of the vast concourse of people at the fair time, and the foreigners, whom the great business done at this fair might induce to settle here, had long been necessary, so that we must suppose there were some political reasons against it. The difference between pope Benedict and Venice having diminished the weight of these reasons, the apostolic chamber made choice of that juncture to take the works in hand, and very briskly were they carrying on under Monsignor Merlini, president of Urbino, who had signified himself by an expedition against the smugglers; an expedition which had determined Pope Benedict to

suppress the farming of tobacco in his dominions, and bring this article again into the common course of trade.

The air of this city, however, cannot boast of more salubrity than that of all this coast of the Adriatic. Boccace, speaking of a young woman, *che non mai era senza mal d'occhi, con un color verde e giallo*, adds, *che pareva che non à Fiesole mà à Sinigaglia haveffe fatta la state*, Nov. 4. giorn. 8. i. e. "Who" "was continually troubled with" "fore eyes, and her complexion" "green and yellow," adds, "that" "she looked as if she had spent" "the summer at Sinigaglia, and not" "at Fiesole."

Sinigaglia affords nothing remarkable either in its public or private edifices. We indeed saw some paintings by Barocci, and, in a small church in the high street, a picture quite new, which struck us extremely, by the exact resemblance of St. Charles, the person it represented, to a French prelate, whom we had heard preach at Paris before the assembly of the clergy.

We reached Sinigaglia time enough for the opening of the fair, which holds the eight last days of July. The shore, along which we had come from Fano, was lined with culverines, cannon, loop-holes, old arquebuses, all pointed towards the sea; likewise with parties of soldiers in barracks at regular distances, besides some ships of the pope, lying in the offing. In short, nothing had the apostolic chamber omitted for the safety of the fair.

Mr. Merlini was there in person, and kept open house for the neighbouring nobility. All this nobility, men, women, and children,

dren, for whom this fair is a party of pleasure, throws a pleasing variety and a kind of tranquillity amidst the perpetual bustle of crowds of people of all nations, eagerly looking out for one another, or hurried in removing goods from the harbour or road to the city, from the city to the harbour or road; in unpacking or packing up, in embarking or landing: not a single beast of carriage or draught is made use of for this business; the whole is done by *fachini*, or porters, who, with equal dexterity and strength, carry the greatest burdens whether in weight or bulk. This sight puts one in mind of a fire, with multitudes got together, some quenching the flames, and others clearing the houses. The streets are all shaded by tents hung across, and wetted from time to time; and, for the convenience of carriage, the ground is boarded. Palaces, houses, the whole city is a warehouse; the harbour, the quays, the streets, are one continued shop, and, in the midst of them, a thousand little ambulatory shops moving backwards and forwards. What sweating the heat of the dog-days, amidst such bustle and such a crowd, and in such a climate, must occasion, may easily be imagined. The ditches, the glacis, and the outworks of the city, are covered with tents, huts, kitchens, and horses standing at pickets; and in every little cottage are stowed several families. The people of fashion shelter themselves in the coffee-houses, where abbess are always gallanting the ladies, and these tricked up in all their finery in the French mode.

The basis of this fair is formed by the islands and all the coasts of

the Adriatic, Sicily, and a part of the Archipelago. The Albanians and Archipelago Greeks bring light jackets, waistcoats, shirts, caps, babouches, or large puppets, wax, honey, &c. An Albanian vessel had a lading of tar in goat-skins, the greater part of which, whether ill made or rotten, burst in bringing them from the harbour to the road; so that this part of the fair was all over tar, and crowded with people scrambling for it.

Nigrior Illyrica tunc pice portus erat.

The Greeks speak Italian, or make use of the *Lingua Franca*: a harsh compound of Greek, Italian, and Provençal, the three smoothest languages now in being. By their air and countenance they appear as good people as one would wish to deal with: every one lay dozing on the pavement, his body being a kind of fence to his little shop, and thus fold away, without changing his situation. In all other dealers the national air might be distinguished at first sight. The Lombard, the Swiss, and the Lyonesse, called to every one that passed by to see what they liked, eagerly displayed all his shop, exacted beyond all reason, but very complaisantly thanked the least customer. The Hollander was wholly taken up with the disposition of his shop, placing, and brushing, and cleaning every piece. The Romanese and Sicilian, leaning with his belly against his counter, with his hat thrust down to his eyes, and his hands across in the sleeves of the opposite arm, was ruminating on his accounts. The sulken and haughty Englishman shewed

viewed what goods were asked him; at the same time naming the price, and, on any appearance of haggling, hastily put them up again, and took t'other turn in his shop. I saw two Frenchmen there, one an abbe, taken up, like us, with viewing the fair; the other having bought a fillet of a pretty Grecian woman, was for adding to it two small ribbons, and desired her to favour him so far as to sew them to the two ends of the large ribbon. These words were no sooner out of his mouth, than out came, over the Grecian beauty's shoulder, a brawny arm naked to the elbow, holding up to the abbe's nose a fist, with the fore-finger erect, and at the same time accompanied with a fierce voice, *Signor no*, from her indignant husband, to whom that ugly arm belonged.

On the third day of the fair the Venetian commander of the gulph appeared off Sinigaglia in his proper ship, accompanied with some smaller gallees. Every year he makes this appearance, under pretence of protecting the fair, but rather to receive a settled fee paid him by the apostolic chamber, and which by Venice is looked on as an acknowledgement from the pope of its sovereignty over the gulph. In a pretty keen expostulation about this fee, a pope asking the Venetian ambassador where were the republic's vouchers for the sovereignty of the gulph; they are to be found, holy father, answered he, on the back of Constantine's grant. Formerly the commander of the gulph came ashore at Sinigaglia with a numerous retinue, and spent two or three days there, during which the governor was to enter-

tain him as a sovereign. By a new agreement, the governor goes aboard of the commander, and settles with him there: by this agreement every body is a gainer; the Venetians sit out but a very slight squadron, and it only shows itself at a distance; and the governor is rid of the incumbrance and expence of entertaining the commander and his train at Sinigaglia. If any are losers, it is the mere spectators, this agreement having made a considerable diminution in the variety of the show,

Mortifying Ceremony to which the Jews are subject in Rome.

THE censor of books printed at Rome, and in the ecclesiastical state, forms the department of the master of the sacred palace. This post is annexed to the Dominican order. The person who filled it while we were at Rome was father Orsi, eminent for his birth, talents, and works, among which it is sufficient to name his Ecclesiastical History. In his appearance, and in every thing about him, there was a simplicity, modesty, and candour, which would have surpris'd even a novice. At his house I was a spectator of a scene which, for its singularity, deserves relating.

At the time of the *passio* the Jews in Rome are subject to a very mortifying ceremony, but strictly kept up. Near Titus's triumphal arch, the rabbis and elders of the *Ghetto* stand in a place fitted up at their expence. As the pope is on his solemn procession to St. John de Lateran, they step forth, and on their knees offer to him the Pen-
tateuch

tateuch in a bason full of gold and silver coins. The pope, making a stop, touches the bason with a wand, and performs the like ceremony on the head or shoulders of the chief rabbi, in token that he accepts of the Jews homage, and allows them to remain in Rome during his pontificate. The Jews, that their homage to Clement XIII. might be the more taken notice of, had purchased some original sonnets, and printed them in a large letter and paper, like proclamations, and hung part of their station with these testimonies of their allegiance. The author of these sonnets, in expectation of farther gain, digested them into a collection, to be sold on his account. The rabbi, who had paid for them, estimating their merit by the poet's expectation, seized the edition, as having originally purchased the pieces of which it consisted. The matter being brought before the master of the sacred palace, he summoned the parties; and I had the pleasure of hearing them dispute their claims, with all the vehemency of elocution and gesture to which the hope of gain could rouse a rabbi and an Italian poet, to whom the point in dispute was no small matter. Both parties being heard, P. Orsi adjudged the edition, paying the expence of it, to the rabbi, who exulted at the decision, whilst the poet hung his head. When they were withdrawn, I took the liberty to espouse the poet's cause, as connected with that of religion; "Why," says P. Orsi, smiling, "I have given it on the side of religion. All the money that the poet had got from the rabbi he has laid out in printing this collection, of which he would, not

"have sold half a dozen copies: "he would have been just like the "dog in the fable, losing its prey "in running after the reflexion of "the moon. My verdict against "him was in fact for him."

*Translation of a Letter from Aretin
to Michael Angelo, on painting
the Last Judgment.*

OUR author, Mr. Grolley, introduces this remarkable letter with the following observations. — To conclude the article of painting in a manner agreeable to the connoisseurs, and useful to the artists, I shall insert a letter written by the famous Aretin to Michael Angelo on the report, at Venice, that he was going to paint the Last Judgment in Sixtus the IVth's chapel at the Vatican. This great piece was finished by the time Michael Angelo received the letter; for which he thanked Aretin, acknowledging that the ideas which he suggested of that grand subject were superior to those of his own growth. Let artists and connoisseurs judge whether there was more truth than politeness in this declaration of Michael Angelo, who accompanied it with several designs by his own hand, of which Aretin returned him thanks in a letter of the 20th of January, 1538. The letter in question is of the 15th of September, of the foregoing year. What Aretin says of painting in the beginning of this letter, he unquestionably wrote as dictated by the celebrated Titian, his godfather and intimate friend. It may be accounted a masterly commentary on the 6th chapter of the 35th book of Pliny.

To the Divine MICHAEL ANGELO.

" As not to be mindful of God,
" is a stain to reputation, and a
" guilt in the soul; so, O respect-
" able man, is it a slur to skill,
" and a disgrace to the judgment
" of any one who has any skill and
" judgment, not to reverence you,
" in whose hand lies concealed the
" idea of a new nature! Hence
" the difficulty of the out-lines (in
" which painting shews its utmost
" art and delicacy) to you is so
" easy, that in the extremities of
" the bodies you exhibit the ut-
" most extent of the art: though
" perfection herein be what the
" art itself owns impracticable;
" for the extremity (as you know)
" ought to surround itself, then
" be finished in such a manner,
" that, expressing what it does not
" shew, it may give to understand
" what they, who can rather judge
" than admire, may expect to see
" performed in the chapel. Now
" I, who either by praise or abuse,
" have employed myself on the
" greater part of the merits and
" demerits of others, that I may
" not reduce to mere nothing my
" insignificancy, do pay you my
" respects; nor should I presume
" thus far, had not my name,
" which has reached the ear of
" every prince, greatly diminished
" its original unworthiness: and
" it becomes me to respect you
" very highly; for, if there be
" many monarchs in the world;
" there is but one Michael Angelo.
" What a wonder, that nature
" cannot place any thing at such
" a height but your skill can reach
" it, nor stamp on its works that
" majesty which resides in your

" chisel and burin! so that he
" who sees you is very easy about
" not having seen Phidias, Appelles,
" and Vitruvius, whose genuises
" were only the shadow of yours.
" But I look upon it as a happy
" circumstance for Parrhasius, and
" the other painters of antiquity,
" that time has not allowed their
" works to be seen in our days;
" and, therefore, as I give credit
" to the records of the ancients, I
" must defer giving you that palm
" which they would confer on
" you, were they to judge with
" our eyes, declaring you the only
" sculptor, the only painter, and
" the only architect. But, it be-
" ing so, why not content yourself
" with the glory you have already
" acquired? Ought you not to rest
" satisfied in having surpassed o-
" thers in other performances?
" But I perceive you intend, that
" the End of the World, which
" you are at present painting,
" shall exceed its beginning, which
" you have already painted; so
" that, your performances, being
" outdone by themselves, you shew
" yourself superior to your own-
" self.
" Farther, who would not dread
" employing his pencil on such
" a tremendous subject? I see,
" amidst the multitude, Anti-
" christ with a visage which none
" but you could have imagined:
" I see the countenances of the liv-
" ing convulsed with terror: in
" the sun, moon, and stars, I see
" the symptoms of approaching
" extinction: I see fire, air, and
" water expire: I see effete Nature
" apart, her contracted posture the
" emblem of her decrepitude: I
" see Time, withered and trem-
" bling, sitting on a dry stump of
" a

" a tree, as being come to its pe-
 " riod : and while I perceive every
 " one shuddering at the clangor of
 " the angels trumpets, I see Life
 " and Death labouring with dread-
 " ful opposition : I see the former
 " straining every nerve to raise up
 " the dead, and the latter no less
 " eager in destroying the living :
 " I see Hope conducting the hand
 " of the blessed, and Despair at
 " the head of the guilty : I see the
 " clouds fulged with rays issuing
 " from the heavenly fires, on
 " which Christ sits environed with
 " glories and terrors amidst his
 " blessed hosts : I see his counte-
 " nance, which, emitting corrup-
 " tions of a benign and terrible
 " light, fills the virtuous with joy,
 " and the profligate with terror :
 " in the mean time, I also see the
 " ministers of the abyss with
 " frightful countenances, inslating
 " such as Cæsar and Alexander,
 " pointing to the glory of martyrs
 " and saints ; to overcome one's
 " self being quite a different thing
 " from conquering the world : I
 " see Fajne with her crowns
 " and palms trodden under foot,
 " and she herself lying among the
 " wheels of her shattered car :
 " lastly, I see the final sentence is-
 " suing from the divine mouth : I
 " see it like two arrows, one of
 " salvation, the other of damna-
 " tion, rapidly flying downwards
 " in its vindictive wrath, darting
 " on the elemental machine, and,
 " with loud claps of thunder,
 " striking creation to ruins : I see
 " the lights of paradise, and the
 " furnaces of the abyss, glaring
 " amidst the palpable darkness
 " which involves the ætherial ex-
 " panses. So that the thoughts
 " raised in me by the imagery of

" the destruction attending the last
 " day, intimate to me, " If thou
 " fearest and tremblest thus whilst
 " only beholding Buonarroti's
 " works, how wilt thou shudder
 " and fear when thou shalt see
 " the Omnipotent Being himself
 " sit in judgment ?"

" But do you think, Sir, that
 " though I have made a vow never
 " to see Rome again, my strong
 " desire of seeing such a picture
 " will not break that vow ? Yes,
 " sooner than thus affront your in-
 " comparable skill, I will give the
 " lye to my resolution ; and I beg
 " your kind approbation of my
 " desire to celebrate your talents,

" Venice, the 19th of
 " September, 1537."

*Comparison between The Persians, a
 Tragedy, by Æschylus, and Ham-
 let ; from an ingenious Essay lately
 published, on the Writings and Ge-
 nius of Shakespear.*

IT has been just now observed,
 that Shakespear has an advan-
 tage over the Greek poets, in the
 more solemn, gloomy, and myste-
 rious air of his national supersti-
 tions ; but this avails him only
 with critics of deep penetration
 and true taste, and with whom
 sentiment has more sway than au-
 thority. The learned have received
 the popular tales of Greece from
 their poets ; ours are derived to
 them from the illiterate vulgar.
 The phantom of Darius, in the
 tragedy of the Persians, evoked by
 ancient rites, is beheld with reve-
 rence by the scholar, and endured
 by the bel esprit. To these the
 ghost of Hamlet is an object of
 con-

contempt or ridicule. Let us candidly examine these royal shades, as exhibited to us by those great masters in the art of exciting pity and terror, Æschylus and Shakspeare; and impartially decide which poet throws most of the sublime into the præternatural character; and, also, which has the art to render it most efficient in the drama. This enquiry may be more interesting, as the French wits have often mentioned Hamlet's ghost as an instance of the barbarism of our theatre. The Persians, of Æschylus, is certainly one of the most august spectacles that ever was represented on a theatre; nobly imagined, happily sustained, regularly conducted, deeply interesting to the Athenian people, and favourable to their great scheme of resisting the power of the Persian monarch. It would be absurd to depreciate this excellent piece, or to bring into a general comparison with it, a drama of so different a kind as the tragedy of Hamlet. But it is surely allowable to compare the Persian phantom with the Danish ghost; and to examine, whether any thing but prejudice, in favour of the ancients, protects the superstitious circumstances relative to the one, from the ridicule with which those accompanying the other are treated. Atossa, the widow of Darius, relates to the sages of the Persian council, a dream and an omen; they advise her to consult the shade of her dead lord, upon what is to be done in the unfortunate situation of Xerxes just defeated by the Greeks. In the third act she enters offering to the maids a libation composed of milk, honey, wine, oil, &c. upon this Darius issues

from his tomb. Let the wits, who are so smart on our ghost's disappearing at the cock's crowing, explain why, in reason, a ghost in Persia, or in Greece, should be more fond of milk and honey, than averse, in Denmark, to the crowing of a cock. Each poet adopted, in his work, the superstition relative to his subject; and the poet who does so, understands his business much better than the critic, who, in judging of that work, refuses it his attention. The phantom of Darius comes forth in his regal robes to Atossa and the Satraps in council, who, in the eastern manner, pay their silent adorations to their emperor. His quality of ghost does not appear to make any impression upon them; and the Satraps so exactly preserve the characters of courtiers, that they do not venture to tell him the true state of the affairs of his kingdom, and its recent disgraces: finding he cannot get any information from them, he addresses himself to Atossa, who does not break forth with that passion and tenderness one should suppose she would do on the sight of her long lost husband; but very calmly informs him, after some flattery on the constant prosperity of his reign, of the calamitous state of Persia under Xerxes, who has been stimulated by his courtiers to make war upon Greece. The phantom, who was to appear ignorant of what was past, that the Athenian ear might be soothed and flattered with the detail of their victory at Salamis, is allowed, for the same reason, such prescience as to foretell their future triumph at Platea. Whatever else he adds by way of council or reproof, either in itself, or

or in the mode of delivering it, is nothing more than might be expected from any old counsellor of state. Darius gives his advice to the old men, to enjoy whatever they can, because riches are of no use in the grave. As this touches the most absurd and ridiculous foible in human nature, the increase of a greedy and solicitous desire of wealth, as the period of enjoyment of it becomes more precarious and short, the admonition has something of a comic and satirical turn, unbecoming the solemn character of the speaker, and the sad exigency upon which he was called. The intervention of this præternatural being gives nothing of the marvellous or the sublime to the piece, nor adds to, or is connected with its interests. The supernatural, divested of *the awful and the terrible*, make but a poor figure in any species of poetry; useless and unconnected with the fable, it wants propriety in dramatic poetry. Shakespeare had so just a taste, that he never introduced any præternatural character on the stage that did not assist in the conduct of the drama. Indeed he had such a prodigious force of talents, he could make every being his fancy created subservient to his designs. The uncouth, ungainly monster, Caliban, is so subject to his genius, as to assist in bringing things to the proposed end and perfection. And the slight fairies, *weak masters though they be*, even in their wanton gambols, and idle sports, perform great tasks by *his so potent art*.

But to return to the intended comparison between the Grecian shade and the Danish ghost. The first propriety in the conduct of this

kind of machinery, seems to be, that the præternatural person be intimately connected with the fable; that he increase the interest, add to the solemnity of it, and that his efficiency, in bringing on the catastrophe, be in some measure adequate to the violence done to the ordinary course of things in his visible interposition. These are points peculiarly important in dramatic poetry, as has been before observed. To these ends it is necessary this being should be acknowledged and revered by the national superstition, and every operation that develops the attributes, which the vulgar opinion, or nurse's legend, taught us to ascribe to him, will augment our pleasure; whether we give the reins to imagination, and, as spectators, willingly yield ourselves up to pleasing delusion, or, as critics, examine the merit of the composition. I hope it is not difficult to shew, that in all these capital points our author has excelled. At the solemn midnight hour, Horatio and Marcellus, the school-fellows of young Hamlet, come to the centinels upon guard, excited by a report that the ghost of their late monarch had some preceding nights appeared to them. Horatio, not being of the credulous vulgar, gives little credit to the story, but bids Bernardo proceed in his relation.

BERNARDO.

Last night of all,
When yon same star, that's west-
ward from the pole,
Had made his course t'illumine that
part of heav'n,
Where now it burns, Marcellus and
myself,
The bell then beating one——

Here

Here enters the ghost, after you are thus prepared. There is something solemn and sublime in thus regulating the walking of the spirit, by the course of the star: it intimates a connection and correspondence between things beyond our ken, and above the visible diurnal sphere. Horatio is affected with that kind of fear which such an appearance would naturally excite. He trembles and turns pale. When the violence of the motion subsides, he reflects, that probably this supernatural event portends some danger lurking in the state. This suggestion gives importance to the phenomenon, and engages our attention. Horatio's relation of the king's combat with the Norwegians, and of the forces the young Fortinbras is assembling in order to attack Denmark, seems to point out from what quarter the apprehended peril is to arise. Such appearances, says he, preceded the fall of mighty Julius, and the ruin of the great commonwealth; and he adds, such have often been the omens of disasters in our own state. There is great art in this conduct. The true cause of the royal Dane's discontent could not be guessed at: it was a secret which could be only revealed by himself. In the mean time, it was necessary to captivate our attention, by demonstrating, that the poet was not going to exhibit such idle and frivolous gambols as ghosts are by the vulgar often represented to perform. The historical testimony, that, antecedent to the death of Cæsar,

"The graves stood tenantless, and the sheeted dead

"Did squeak and gibber in the
"Roman streets,

gives credibility and importance to this phenomenon. Horatio's address to the ghost is brief and pertinent, and the whole purport of it agreeable to the vulgar conception of these matters.

HORATIO.

Stay, illusion!

If thou hast any sound, or use of voice,
Speak to me.

If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee do ease, and grace
to me,

Speak to me.

If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which happily foreknowing may
avoid,

Oh speak!

Or, if thou hast uphoarded in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of
earth,

For which, they say, you spirits oft
walk in death,

Speak of it.

Its vanishing at the crowing of the cock is another circumstance of the established superstition.

Young Hamlet's indignation at his mother's hasty and incestuous marriage, his sorrow for his father's death, his character of that prince, prepare the spectator to sympathize with his wrongs and sufferings. The son, as is natural, with much more vehement emotion than Horatio did, addresses his father's shade. Hamlet's terror, his astonishment, his vehement desire to know the cause of this visitation, are irresistibly communicated to the spectator by the following speech.

HAMLET.

HAMLET.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
 Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
 Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell,
 Be thy intents wicked or charitable,
 Thou com'st in such a questionable shape,
 That I will speak to thee. I'll call thee Hamlet,
 King, father, royal Dane: oh! answer me;
 Let me not burst in ignorance; but tell,
 Why thy canonized bones, hear'd in death,
 Have burst their cearments? Why the sepulchre,
 Wherein we saw the quietly in-urn'd,
 Hath op'd his ponderous and marble jaws,
 To cast thee up again? What may this mean,
 That thou, dead corse, again, in compleat steel,
 Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,
 Making night hideous?

Never did the Grecian muse of tragedy relate a tale so full of pity and terror as is imparted by the ghost. Every circumstance melts us with compassion; and with what horror do we hear him say!

GHOST.

But that I am forbid
 To tell the secrets of my prison-house,
 I could a tale unfold; whose lightest word
 Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,
 Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
 And each particular hair to stand on end
 Like quills upon the fretful porcupine;
 But this eternal blazon must not be
 To ears of flesh and blood.

All that follows is solemn, sad, and deeply affecting.

Whatever in Hamlet belongs to the præternatural is perfectly fine; the rest of the play does not come within the subject of this chapter.

An Account of the unfortunate young Lady, celebrated by Mr. Pope; from Ruffhead's Life of that Writer.

THIS lady is supposed to have been the same person, to whom the duke of Buckingham address'd some lines on her intentions of retiring into a monastery, which design is also hinted at in one of Mr. Pope's letters, where he says, addressing himself, as it is presumed, to this very person: "If you are resolved, in revenge, to rob the world of so much example as you may afford it, I believe your design will be vain: for even in a monastery, your devotions cannot carry you so far towards the next world, as to make this lose sight of you: but you will be like a star, that, while it is fixed in heaven, shines over all the earth. Wherefore ever providence shall dispose of the most valuable thing I know, I shall ever follow you with my sincerest wishes; and my best thoughts

"thoughts will be perpetually waiting upon you, when you never hear of me or them. Your own guardian angels cannot be more constant or more silent."

This unfortunate lady, as Mr. Pope very properly calls her, was distinguished by her rank, fortune, and beauty, and was committed to the guardianship of an uncle, who gave her an education suitable to her expectations; but while she was yet very young, she was supposed to have entertained a partiality for a young gentleman of inferior degree, which occasioned her to refuse a match which her guardian proposed to her.

It was not long before her correspondence with this gentleman was discovered by means of spies, whom her guardian had employed to watch over her conduct, and when he upbraided her with this secret intercourse, she had too much truth and honour to deny the charge.

The uncle, finding her affections so rooted, that she had not power to withdraw them, forced her abroad, where she was received with the respect due to her quality, but confined from the sight of every one but the dependants of this rigid guardian.

Her dispondent lover transmitted several letters on the faith of repeated assurances, that they would be privately delivered to her; but his hopes were betrayed, and his letters, instead of being presented to the object of his affections, were sent to England, and only served to render her confinement more strict and severe.

In this miserable and hopeless condition, she languished a considerable time in sickness and sorrow, till at length she put an end to her

life with a sword which she bribed a woman servant to procure her, and was found yet warm upon the ground.

Being, by the laws of the place, denied christian sepulture, she was interred without the least solemnity, being cast into the common earth, without any mournful attendants to perform the last duties of affection, and only followed by some young people in the neighbourhood, who bestrewed her grave with flowers.

Such a moving catastrophe might have inspired a savage with sensibility; but in Mr. Pope it awakened all the power of the pathos.

Plan of an Epic Poem, designed by Mr. Pope; from the same.

IT has been before intimated, that our author had formed a design of writing an epic poem on a story related in the old annalist, Geoffrey of Monmouth, concerning the arrival of Brutus, the supposed grandson of Eneas, into our island, and the settlement of the first foundations of the British monarchy.

A sketch of this intended piece, now lies before the writer of these sheets; and as the plan seems to be noble, extensive, and edifying, he trusts that an account of it will not only be entertaining, but instructive: as the design may serve as a model to employ some genius, if any there be, or shall hereafter arise, equal to the execution of such an arduous task.

The poem, as has been observed, was to have been entitled *Brutus*. As Eneas was famed for his piety, so his grandson's characteristic was

N

bene-

benevolence, the first predominant principle of his character, which prompted his endeavours to redeem the remains of his countrymen, the descendants from Troy, then captives in Greece, and to establish their freedom and felicity in a just form of government.

He goes to Epirus, from thence he travels all over Greece; collects all the scattered Trojans; and redeems them with the treasures he brought from Italy.

Having collected his scattered countrymen, he consults the oracle of Dodona, and is promised a settlement in an island, which, from the description, appears to have been Britain. He then puts to sea, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

The first book was intended to open with the appearance of Brutus at the straits of Calpe, in sight of the pillars of Hercules, (the *ne plus ultra*.) He was to have been introduced debating in council with his captains, whether it was advisable to launch into the great ocean, on an enterprize bold and hazardous as that of the great Columbus.

One reason, among others, assigned by Brutus, for attempting the great ocean in search of a new country, was, that he entertained no prospect of introducing pure manners in any part of the then known world; but that he might do it among a people uncorrupt in their manners, worthy to be made happy; and wanting only arts and laws to that purpose.

A debate ensues. Pisander, an old Trojan, is rather for settling in Betica, a rich country, near the straits, within the Mediterranean, of whose wealth they had heard great fame at Carthage. Brutus

apprehends that the softness of the climate, and the gold found there, would corrupt their manners; besides, that the Tyrians, who had established great commerce there, had introduced their superstitions among the natives, and made them unapt to receive the instructions he was desirous to give.

Cloanthus, one of his captains, out of avarice and effeminacy, nevertheless desires to settle in a rich and fertile country, rather than to tempt the dangers of the ocean, out of a romantic notion of heroism.

This has such an effect, that the whole council being dismayed, are unwilling to pass the straits, and venture into the great ocean; pleading the example of Hercules for not advancing farther, and urging the presumption of going beyond a god. To which Brutus, rising with emotion, answers, that Hercules was but a mortal like them; and that if their virtue was superior to his, they would have the same claim to divinity: for that the path of virtue was the only way which lay open to heaven.

At length he resolves to go in a single ship, and to reject all such daftards, as dared not accompany him.

Upon this, Orontes takes fire, declares he will attend him through any dangers; that he wants no oracle but his own courage, and the love of glory. That it was for merchants like the Tyrians, not for heroes like them, to make trading settlements in a country, for the sake of its wealth.

All the younger part of the council agree to the sentiments of Orontes; and, from the love they bear to Brutus, determine to be the companions of his enterprize, and it

is resolved to set sail the next day. That night Hercules appears to him in a vision, applauding and confirming the sentiments he had that day delivered in council, and encouraging him to persevere in the pursuit of the intended enterprize.

The second book opens with a picture of the supreme God in all his majesty, sitting on his throne in the highest heaven. The superintending angel of the Trojans empire (the *Regnum Priami vetus*) falls down before the throne, and confesses his justice in having overturned that kingdom, for the sins of the princes, and of the people themselves. But adds, that after having chastised and humbled them, it would now be agreeable to his mercy and goodness, to raise up a new state from their ruins, and form a people who might serve him better. That, in Brutus, his providence had a fit instrument for such a gracious design.

This prostrate angel is raised by the Almighty, and permitted to attend upon Brutus in his voyage to Britain, in order to assist him in the reduction of that island.

The guardian angel, in pursuance of this commission, flies from heaven to the high mountain of Calpe; and from thence causes an east wind to blow, which carries the fleet out of the streights westward to the Canary islands, where he lands.

Here was to have been a description of Teneriffe, and of the volcanicous, as likewise of a most delicious island, which is described to be without inhabitants. A great part of his followers are disposed to settle here. What more, say they, can we wish for ourselves, than such a pleasing end of all our

labours. In an inhabited country we must, perhaps, be forced to fight, and destroy the natives; here, without encroaching upon others, without the guilt of a conquest, we may have a land that will supply us with all the necessaries of life. Why then should we go farther? Let us thank the gods, and rest here in peace. This affords room for a beautiful description of the land of laziness.

Brutus, however, rejects this narrow and selfish proposition, as incompatible with his generous plan of extending benevolence, by instructing and polishing uncultivated minds. He despises the mean thought of providing for the happiness of themselves alone, and sets the great promises of heaven before them.

His persuasions being seconded by good omens, prevail; nevertheless they leave behind them the old men and the women, together with such as are timid and unfit for service, to enjoy their ease there, and erect a city. Over this colony, consisting however of about three thousand persons, he proposes to make Pisander king, under such limitations as appear to him wisest and best.

To this proposal they all assent with great satisfaction; only Pisander absolutely refuses to be king, and begs, notwithstanding his age, that he may attend Brutus in his enterprize. He urges that his experience and councils may be of use, though his strength is gone; and that he shall die unhappy, if he does not die in the arms of his friend.

Brutus accepts his company, with great expressions of gratitude; and having left his colony a form of

pure worship, and a short and simple body of laws, orders them to chuse a government for themselves, and then set sail with none but resolute and noble associates.

Here the poet, by way of episode, meant to have introduced the passion of some friend, or the fondness of some female, who refused to stay behind, and determined to brave all hardships and perils, rather than quit the object of their affections.

Providence is now supposed to send his spirit to raise the wind, and direct it to the northward. The vessel at length touches at Lisbon, or Ulyssipont, where he meets with the son of a Trojan, captive of Ulysses. This gives occasion for an episode; and, among other things, furnishes an account of Ulysses settling there, and building of Lisbon; with a detail of the wicked principles of policy and superstition he had established, and of his being at length driven away by the discontented people he had enslaved.

Brutus is afterwards driven by a storm, raised by an evil spirit, as far as Norway. He prays to the Supreme God. His guardian angel calms the seas, and conducts the fleet safe into a port; but the evil spirit excites the barbarian people to attack them at their landing.

Brutus however repulses them, lands, and encamps on the sea shore. In the night an *aurora borealis* astonishes his men, such a phenomenon having never been seen by them before.

He endeavours to keep up their spirits, by telling them that what they look upon as a prodigy, may be a phenomenon of nature usual in those countries, though unknown

to them and him; but that if it be any thing supernatural, they ought to interpret it in their own favour, because heaven never works miracles, but for the good. About midnight they are attacked again by the barbarians, and the light of the *aurora* is of great use to them for their defence.

Brutus kills their chief leader, and Orontes the three next in command. This discourages them, and they fly up into the country. He makes prisoners of some of the natives, who had been used to those seas, and enquires of them concerning a great island to the south-west of their country: they tell him they had been in such an island upon piratical voyages, and had carried some of the natives into captivity. He obtains some of these captives, whom he finds to be Britons; they describe their country to him, and undertake to pilot him.

In the next book, Brutus touches at the Orcades, and a picture is given of the manners of the savages. The North Britons he brought with him from Norway, relate strange stories concerning one of the greatest of their islands, supposed to be inhabited by dæmons, who forbid all access to it by thunders, earthquakes, &c. Eudemon relates a tradition in Greece, that in one of the northern islands of the ocean, some of the Titans were confined after their overthrow by Jupiter. Brutus, to confound their superstition, resolves to land in that island.

Brutus sails thither in a small vessel of six oars, attended only by Orontes, who insists on sharing with him in this adventure. When the boat approaches the shore, a violent hurricane rises, which dashes it against the rocks, and beats it

to pieces. All the men are drowned but Brutus and Orontes, who swim to land. They find a thick forest dark and impenetrable, out of which proceeds a dreadful noise.

All at once the sun was darkened, a thick night comes over them; thundering noises and bellowings are heard in the air, and under ground. A terrible eruption of fire breaks out from the top of a mountain, the earth shakes beneath their feet. Orontes flies back into the wood, but Brutus remains undaunted, though in great danger of being swallowed up, or burnt by the fire. In this extremity he calls upon God; the eruption ceases, and his guardian angel appears to Brutus, telling him God had permitted the evil spirit to work seeming miracles by natural means, in order to try his virtue, and to humble the pride of Orontes, who was too confident in his courage, and too little regardful of providence. That the hill before them was a volcano; that the effects of it dreadful, though natural, had made the ignorant savages believe the island to be an habitation of fiends. That the hurricane, which had wrecked his boat, was a usual symptom preceding an eruption. That he might have perished in the eruption, if God had not sent him his good angel to be his preserver.

He then directs him to seek the south-west parts of Great Britain, because the northern parts were infested by men not yet disposed to receive religion, arts, and good government; the subduing and civilizing of whom was reserved by providence for a son, that should be born of him after his conquest of England.

Brutus promises to obey; the

angel vanishes. Brutus finds Orontes in a cave of the wood; he is so alarmed of his fear, that he attempts to kill himself. Brutus comforts him, ascribes it to a supernatural terror, and tells him what he had heard from the angel. They go down to the coast, where they find Hanno, with a ship to carry them off.

The ensuing book describes the joy of Brutus, at sight of the white rocks of Albion. He lands at Torbay, and, in the western part of the island, meets with a kind reception.

The climate is described to be equally free from the effeminacy and softness of the southern climes, and the ferocity and savageness of the northern. The natural genius of the natives being thus in the medium between these extremes, was well adapted to receive the improvements in virtue, he meditated to introduce. They are represented worshippers of the sun and fire, but of good and gentle dispositions, having no bloody sacrifices among them. Here he meets the Druids, at an altar of turf, in an open place, offering fruits and flowers to heaven.

Then follows a picture of the haven, which is succeeded by an account of the northern parts, supposed to be infested by tyrants of whom the Britons tell strange stories, representing them as giants, whom he undertakes to assist them in conquering.

Among these islands, our poet takes notice of the Island Mona, groaning under the lash of superstition, being governed by priests.

Likewise of another distracted by *dismal anarchy*, the neighbours eating their captives, and carrying away virgins; which affords room

for a beautiful episode, describing the feelings of a passionate lover, who prevailed on Brutus to fly to the rescue of a favourite fair one, whom, by his aid, he recovered from the arms of her brutal ravisher.

Our poet also speaks of a third under the dominion of *tyranny*, which was stronger than the rest, and defended by giants living in castles, high rocks, &c. some of these giants our poet names, as Corinæus, Gogmagog, &c. Here he proposed to moralize the old fables concerning Brutus, Gogmagog, &c.

Brutus, however, is opposed in his attempt by the priests, conjurers, and magicians; and the priests are supposed to have had secrets, which pass for supernatural, such as the use of gunpowder, &c. He meets with many difficulties likewise from his own people, which interrupt his designs; particularly from one of his kinsmen, who is young, fierce, and ambitious. He is earnest for conquering all by force, and treating the people who submitted to him as slaves.

But Brutus gives it as his opinion, not to conquer and destroy the natives of the new-discovered land, but to polish and refine them, by introducing true religion, void of superstition and all false notions of the Deity, which only leads to vice and misery, among people who are uncorrupted in their manners, and only want the introduction of useful arts, under the sanction of a good government, to establish and ensure their felicity.

This turbulent kinsman likewise endangers a revolt, by taking away a woman betrothed to a Briton.

Some of Brutus's followers take part with him, and raise a faction, which, by his wisdom and firmness, he suppresses; and brings the discontented back to their duty, who at length unite with him against the giants, their common enemy. It must not be omitted, that the kinsman is represented as repenting of his secession, and much ashamed that Brutus, having left him a victim to female blandishments, went to war without him.

Brutus, in the end, succeeded in his enterprize against the giants, and enchantment vanished before him: having reduced the fortresses of superstition, anarchy, and tyranny, the whole island submits to good government, and with this the poem was intended to close.

Such are the outlines of the plan, which have been extracted from the sheets before me; and that nothing might be wanting to perfect it as an epic composition, our poet had prepared his machinery, and given names to his good and evil spirits. He observes, that both scripture and common opinion agree in authorizing the operation of such spirits, as these employed for good ends, to advance the worship of the Deity and virtue; and those for evil, to promote superstition and vice: and he adds, that they may be equally admitted under any dispensation, either ethic or christian.

Nor has our poet forgotten the *Dramatis Personæ*, of which some are taken notice of in this sketch, particularly that of Brutus, whose character is as perfect as human nature will admit. A most wise legislator, an undaunted soldier, a just, moderate, beneficent prince; the example and pattern of kings, and true heroes.

That

That of Orontes, a young man next in command under him, of an impetuous nature, such as Achilles, Rinaldo, Alexander; valiant, ungovernable, licentious, but generous; and, when free from passion, good and humane.

That of Pisander, to contrast with Orontes, a very old man, the Nestor of Troy, who had seen three generations, being born before the rape of Helen, in the flourishing days of king Priam. Wise, cautious, eloquent; of great authority in Brutus's army, employed to tame the savages in Britain, and to unite the different clans of the good Britons, &c.

Hipomedon, a bloody, cruel soldier, always for violent measures; killed by the giants.

Cloanthus, a foldier seeking only plunder and lust, destroyed by a woman.

Eudemon, a physician, carried away captive, while yet a boy, at the taking of Troy, by Machaon, the son of Esculapius, who instructed him in his art, and afterwards enfranchised him. After the death of Machaon, he became highly honoured all over Greece; nevertheless, he leaves the court of Orestes, whose physician he was, out of love to his country, to follow Brutus. A character of uncommon philanthropy, learning and virtue, but devoted to the worship of Esculapius, out of gratitude to the memory of his son.

Goffarius, an artful politic prince, without virtue, trusting more to stratagem in war, than to force.

Magog, another Mexentius, a defpiser of the gods; brutal, trusting to his great strength, without fear, conscience, or prudence.

Corineus, valiant, proud, bloody,

but subtle, avaricious, and dissimbling.

Sagibert, favourite to Goffarius, a gay agreeable young man; vicious, spirited and brave, such as the duc de Joyeuse, killed in the wars against the king of Navarre.

Hanno, a man of a severe republican virtue, high spirit, and great knowledge of men and manners, from having been much abroad in his different commands.

Our author had actually begun this poem; and part of the manuscript, in blank verse, now lies before me. But various accidents concurred, to prevent his making any farther progress in it.

He had likewise planned two odes, or moral poems, on the *Mischiefs of arbitrary Power*, and the *Folly of Ambition*. The first was to open with a view and description of Mount Etna or Vesuvius, after a long intermission from eruptions; in which was given a picture of all rural felicity, in the most enchanting scenes of vineyards and oliveyards in one place, the products of Ceres in another, and flowery pastures, overspread with flocks and herds, in a third, while the shepherds were indulging themselves in their rural dances, songs, and music; and the husbandmen in feats of activity. In the heat of these amusements, is heard the rumbling in the bowels of the mountain, the day is over-cast, and after other dreadful symptoms of approaching desolation, a torrent of liquid fire breaks out from the mouth, and running down the declivity, carries away every thing in its passage; and, as Milton says,

"All the flourishing works of
"peace destroy."

That on the *folly of ambition and a name*, was to open with the view of a large champaign desert country; in the midst of which was a large heap of shapeless and deformed ruins, under the shadow of which was seen a shepherd's shed, who at his door was tending a few sheep and goats. The ruins attract the eye of a traveller passing by, who, curious to be informed of what he saw, addresses himself to the shepherd, to know to what superb structures these ruins belonged. The shepherd entertains him with an absurd and fabulous account of ancient times, in which there were such traces of true history, that the traveller at length discovers, by the aid of the fabulous narrator, joined to certain marks in the ruins themselves, that this was the famous Blenheim, built at the public expence, by a warlike nation, for the deliverer of Europe, &c.

The following Extract of a Letter written to Lord Burghlye, containing a particular account of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, is taken from an old manuscript, which has been communicated to the Public by the Honourable Charles Howard, of Greystock, Esq.

To the Right Honourable Sir William Cecil, Knight, Lord Burghlye, and Lord High Treasurer of England.

IT maye please your good Lordshipp to be advertised, that accordinge as your honour gave me in commandment, I have here set downe in writtinge the true order and

manner of the execution of Mary late Queene of Scotts, the eight of Febrewary 1587, in the great hall in the castell of Fotheringay, together with relation of all such speches spoken, actes, and circumstances preceedinge and concerninge the same from and after the delivery of the said Scottish Queene to Thomas Andrewes, Esquier, High Shriffe of her Majestie's county of Northampton, unto the end of the said execution, as followeth:

It beinge certified to the said Queene the sixt of Febrewary, by the right honorable the earle of Kent, the earle of Shrowsburie, and also by Sir Amyas Pawlett, and Sir Drewe DREWREY, hir governors, that she was to prepare herself to dye the eight of Febrewary next, she seemed not to be in any terror for ought that appeared, by any hir outward gestures, or behavours, other than marvelinge she should dye, but rather with smyling cheere, and pleasant countynance dysgested and accepted the said admonitions and preparations, as to hir said unexpected execution, said that hir death should be wellcome to hir seinge hir majestie was so resolved, and that hir foule were too farre unworthey the fruition of the joye of heaven for ever, whose bodye would not in this world be content to indewer the stroke of execution for a moment, and that spoken, she wept most bitterly and became sylent.

The said eight of Febrewary beinge come, and the tyme and place appointed for the execution as aforesaid; the said queene of Scotts, being of stature tall, of bodie corpulent, round shoulderd, her face fatt and brod, duple chenned, and haffe eyed, hir borrowed heare—
borne

borne her attyre on hir head, was on this manner: she had a dressing of lawne edged with bone-lace, a pomander chaine, with an Agnus Die about her neck, a crucifixe in her hand, a payer of beades at her girdle, with a goulding crosse at th'end of it, a vaile of lawn fastened to hir cawle with a bowed out wyre and edged round about with a bone-lace, hir gowne of black satten prynted, with a trayne and long sleffes to the gownd set with a range of buttons of jett trimed with pearle and short sleffes of black satten, cut with a payer of sleffes of purple velvet hole, under them, hir kirtle hole of figured satten black, hir petycote uper bodie unlaced in the back of crymsen satten, hir petycote scirtes of crymsen velvet, her shooes of Spanysh lether, with the rowgh side outward, a payer of green silke garters, hir netheir stockings wosted colured water set clocked with sylver, and next hir legg a payer of Jarsey hose with. This Queene thus appered in a kind of joye, without any desire of deferringe of matters or time, departed hir chamber, and very willingly bended hir stepps towards the place of execution, beinge gently carryed, and supported out of hir chamber into an enttery next the said great hall, by twoe of Sir Amyas Pawlett's cheefe gentlemen, Mr. Andrewes, the high shriffe goeing before hir, in which enttery the honorable earle of Kent, and the earle of Shrowsbury comytioners appointed by hir majestie for the sayd execution, together with hir twoe governors of hir person, Sir Amyas Pawlett, and Sir Drewe Drewrey, and diveres knights and gentlemen of good accompt, did mete hir, where they found one of

the sayd queen's servants, named Melvin, kneeling on his knees to the sayd Queene his mistris, who wringing his hands, and shedding of teares, used then and there these woords unto hir.

Ah, madam, unhappie me! what man on earth was ever before the messenger of such importunate sorrowe and heavines as I shall be when I shall report that my good and gracious Queene and Mistris is beheaded in England? This being said, teares prevented him of further speakinge, whereupon the sayd Queene poweringe out hir dyeinge teares, answered thus: My good servant, cease to lament, for thou hast cause rayther to joie then to morne, for now shalt thou see Mary Steward's troubles receive their longe expected end, and determination: for knowe, said she, good servant, that all this world is but vanytie, and subiect still to more sorrowe then a whole ocan of teares can bewayle. But I pray thee, said she, report this from me, that I dye a true wooman to my religion, and like a true woman to Scotland and France, but God forgive them, said she, that have longe desired my end, and thirsted for my blood, as the hart doth for the watter brookes. O God, said she, Thou that art the author of truth, and truth it selfe, thou knowest the inward chambers of my thoughts, and howe that I was never willing that England and Scotland should be united together. Well, said she, then, commend me to my sonne, and tell him that I have not done any thinge prejudicial to the state and kingdom of Scotland, and so resolving hirselfe againe into teares, said, good Melvin, farewell, and with weeping eyes, and
 hir

hir cheekes all so besprinkled with teares as they were, she kissed him, saing, once againe, Melvin, far well, and pray for thy mistris and queene: and then she turned herselfe to the lords, and towld them, that she had certeyne requestes to make unto them, one was for a some of money which was knowne to Amyas Pawlett, to be paid to one Charles hir servante; next that hir servantes myght have and injoye that which she had given in hir last will and testament, and that they myght be favourablye intreated and sent sassly into their countreyes, and this to doe, my very good lords, I doe conjur you. Answer was made by Sir Amyas Pawlett to this effect; I am not forgitfull of the money your Grace doth speake of, and therefore your Grace shall not nede to rest in suspicion of the not performing of your requestes. Then she said, ther rested yet one request more which she would make unto the lords, and that was this, that it would please them to permit hir pore distressed servants to be present about hir at hir death, that ther eyes myght behould, and ther hartes beare witnes, how patiently ther queene and mris. should indewer hir execution, that therby they myght be able to make relation when they should come into ther owne countreyes, how that she dyed a true constant catholick to hir relidgion. Then the earle of Kent did answer thus unto hir, Madam, that which you have desired cannot conveniently be granted, for if it should be, it were to be feared, lest some of them, with spiches, or other behaviour, would both be greefous to your Grace, and trublesome and unpleasinge unto us, and to our compeney,

wherof wee have had some experience, for if such an accesse myght be allowed, they would not sticke to put some superstitious trumperye in practise, and it were but dippinge ther handkerchers in your Grace's blood, wherof it were unmete to give allowance. My Lords, said the queene of Scotts, I will give my word for them, dead though it be, they shall deserve no blame in any the accions you have named, but alas! pore sawles, it would doe them good to bid ther mris. farwell; and I hope, said she further to the earle of Kent, your mris. meanyng the queene's majestie, beinge a maiden queene, will voutsaffe in regard of wooman-hode, that I shall have some of my owne people about me at my death, and now, said she, her majestie hath not given any such comysion but that you myght grant a request of fare greater curtesie, then this, if I were a wooman of fare meaner calling then the queen of Scotts. And then perseyving that she could not obteyne hir request without some difficultie, for mere greefe she burst out into teares, saying, I am cossen to your queene, and descended from the bloodyall of Henry the seaventh, and married queene of France, th'anoyned queene of Scotland. After this, upon great consultation had betweene the twoe earles and other in comysion, it was permitted that she should have some of hir servants about hir, accordinge as she had before instantly intreated, and which all desired hir to make choyce of six of hir best beloved men and wymen: and them of hir men weare Melvin, hir potticary, and surgeon, and one ould man befids; and of hir wymen she chose those twoe that did use to ly in hir cham.

chamber. After this, the said queene beinge supported by twoe of Sir Amyas Pawlett's gent. as aforesaid, and Melvin carried up her trayne, beinge accompinied with the Earl of Kent and Shrewsbury's gentlemen; and the shrieffe goinge before as aforesaid, passed out of the enterrye into the hall, in the said castell of Fotheringaye before mentioned, with an unappauled countenance without terror of the place, the persons or preparations then and there made for hir execution; stept upon the scaffold in the said hall, beinge twoe fote high, and vii. fote brodd, with rayles rownd about, hanged and covered with black rownd about, with a lowe stoole and a longe faire coushinge, and a block covered with black. Then haueing the stoole brought to hir, she satt downe, and on the right hand of hir stood the earle of Kent, and the earle of Shrewsbury, and on hir left hand, Mr. Andrewes the shreiffe, and right opposyte before hir stood the twoe executioners, and round about the rayles of the scaffould stood knights, gentlemen, and others. Then sylence beinge made, the queene's majestie's comyssion for the execution was openly redd by Mr. Beale, clarke of the councell, which done, the people, with a loud voice, said, God save the Queene: duringe the readinge of which comyssion the said Queene was very sylente, lysteninge unto it with so carless a regard, as if it had not concerned hir death at all, nay, rather with so merry and chereful a countenance as if it had been a pardon from hir majestie for hir life; and withall used such a strangnes in hir words and deeds as though she had knowne none of the assembly, nor beinge any thing

scene in the English language. Then Mr. Doctor Fletcher, Deane of Petterborough standinge directly before hir without the rayle, bendinge his boddye with great reverence, uttered these exortations followinge.

[We pass over the Deane's exhortation, as it is of a greater length than our limits will admit.]

All the assembly, saveing the queene and hir servants, said this prayer after Mr. Deane; duringe the sayinge of which prayer, the queene hirselfe satt upon a stoole, havinge about hir neck an Agnus Dei, in one of hir hands a crucifexe, and att hir girdle a payer of beads, with a goulden crosse at th' end of them, with a Latten booke of prayers in the other hand. Thus furnyshed with hir superstitious trumpery, without any regarde to that which Mr. Deane said, she began verie softly, with teares and a loud voyce, to praye in Latten, and in the mydest of hir prayers, by reason of hir earnest weeping and mourninge as it seemed, she began to slid from hir stoole: at which tyme, kneelinge againe, she said divers other prayers in Lattine, an soe she left prayeing before Mr. Deane; when Mr. Deane had done, she kneeled downe againe, and prayed in English for Christ's afflicted church, and for an end of hir troubles; for hir sonne, and for the queene's majestie, and desired God she might prosper and serve God aright. That spoken, she said, she hoped to be saved by, and in the blood of Jesus Christ, at the fote of which crucifexe, houldinge that up in hir hand, she would shed her blood. Then said the earle of Kent, Maddam, I beseech you, settle Jesus Christ in your harte, as you did before, and leave

leave the adoration of those popish trumperies to themselves; but she seamyng little or nothing at all to regard the good counsell of the earle, but went forward in hir prayers, and in the conclusion thereof, in English, desired God, that it would please him to avert his wrath from this island, and that he would give it grace and forgiveness of finnes: then she said, she forgave hir enemyes with all hir harte, who had longe sought her bloud, and desired God to convert them to his truth. This done, she desired all saintes to make intercession for hir to the Savvoure of the world, Jesus Christ. Then she begane to kisse hir crucifixe, and to crosse herselfe, sayeing these words, Even as the armes of Jesus Christ was spread here upon the crosse, so receive me I beseech the into the armes of mercye, and forgive me all my finnes. Then the two executioners kneeled downe unto hir, and desired her to forgive them her death, she answered, I forgive you with all my harte, for I hope this death shall give an end to all my troubles. Then they, with her two gentlewomen helping of her up, begane to disrobe her, then she laid her crucifixe on her stoole, and one of her executioners tooke of from her neck, the Agnus Dei, which she begane to withhold, sayeing, she would give it to one of hir women, and, withall, told the executioners they should have the worth of it in money; then she suffered them with hir two women to take off hir cheanne of pomander beades, and all hir other apparell, and that with a kind of gladnes; and, smyling, she began to make herselfe unryddie, putting on a payer of

fleeves, with hir owne hands, which the two executioners before had rudlye put off, and that with such speed, as if she longed to have beine gone out of the world. During all which accions of disrobinge hir, she never altered countenance, but smyling as it were, said, she never had such groomes before, to make her unreddye, nor ever did put off hir clothes before such a compeney; at length, shee being unttyred and unapparelled, of such and so much as was convenient, saveing her pettycote and kirtle: hir two women, looking upon her, burst out into a pittiful skryching and lamentinge, and when the skryching and lamentinge begane to declayne, they crossed themselves and prayed in Lattine; then the said queene turnynge herselfe to them, and seeing them in such a mornefull and lamentable plight, embraced them, and said, do not crye for me, but rejoyce and praye for me, and so crossed them and kessed them, and bad them praye for hir, and not to be so mornefull, for, said she, this day, I trust, shall end your mistris troubles: then with a smylinge countynance, she turned to hir men servants, Melvin, and the rest standinge upon a benche nere unto the scaffould, who were some tyme weeping and some tyme cryeing out aloud, and contynewally crosseing themselves, and prayeing in Lattine, and the said queene thus turned unto them, bad them farewell, and prayed them to praye for hir to the last hower. That done, one of hir women, haveinge a Corpus Christi cloth, laped it up three corner wise, and kisted it, and put it over the face of the said queene hir mis, and pinned it fast upon
hir

hir calle that was on hir head. Then hir twoe women mornfully departed from hir, and the said queene kneelinge upon the cushione, at which tyme, verrey resolutely and withoute anye token of feare of death, she spake aloude in Lattyne—*In te Domine confido, ne confundar in aeternum*. Then groping for the blocke, she layd downe hir head, putting hir haire over the blocke, with both hir hands, which houlding there still had bine cut off, had they not bine espied. Then she layd hirselfe upon the block most quietly, and strecheinge out hir hands and leggs, cryed out—*In manus tuas Domine*, three or four tymes. At last, while one of the executioners held hir, slyghtly with one of his hands, and th'other gave twoe strokes with an axe before he did cut off hir head, and yet left a litle greffell behinde, at which tyme she made a smale groane, and soe dyed.

height of all dispeasures. After I had been there, but an hour, I was threatened with the Fleet; I answered poetically, that coming so late from the land-service, I hoped that I should not be prest to serve in her majesty's Fleet in Fleet-Street. After three days every man wondered to see me at liberty: but though in conscience there was neither rhyme nor reason to punish me for going to see Tyrone; yet, if my rhyme had not been better liked of than my reason, (I mean when I gave the young Baron of Dungannon an Ariosto) I think I had lain by the heels for it. But I had this good fortune, that, after four or five days, the queen had talked of me, and twice talked to me, though very briefly. At last she gave me a full and gracious audience in the withdrawing chamber, at Whitehall, where herself being accuser, judge, and witness, I was cleared, and graciously dismissed. What should I say! I seemed to myself for the time, like St. Paul rapt into the third heaven, where he heard words not to be uttered by men; for neither must I utter what I then heard; until I come to heaven, I shall never come before a statelier judge again, nor one that can temper majesty, wisdom, learning, choler, and favour, better than her highness did at that time. In the discourse you were not unpoken of her. You shall hear 'ers long, but not by writing, for I will send a man. Thus much I adventure to write by this boy, but I trust him with no messages. I omitted no opportunity of mentioning, and gracing the best I could, all my friends while I staid at London: But in December I came hither, but since I hear little, and do nothing

A Letter from Sir John Harington to Sir Anthony Standen, written soon after his return from Ireland, where he had accompanied the Earl of Essex in his unfortunate Expedition.

To Sir Anthony Standen, Knight.

S I R,

IT is not a lake of Lethe, that makes us forget our friends, but it is the lack of good messengers; for who will write, when his letters shall be opened by the way, and construed at pleasure, or rather displeasure?—Some used this in Ireland, that perhaps have repented it since in England. I came to court in the very heat and

tues of your person, and the strength of that place, which you may think yourself bound and able to maintain. Sir, the crown of England is and will be where it ought to be. We fight to maintain it there! but the king, misled by evil counsellors, or through a seduced heart, has left his parliament and people (under God the best assurance of his crown and family :) the maintaining this schism is the ground of this unhappy war on your part; and what sad effects it hath produced in the kingdom is visible to all men. To maintain the right of the crown and kingdom jointly, the principle part is, that the king, in supreme acts concerning the whole state, is not to be advised by men of whom the law takes no notice, but by the parliament, the great council of the nation; in whom, as much as man is capable of, he hears all his people as it were at once advising him, and in which multitude of counsellors lies his safety and his peoples interest. To set him right in this hath been the constant and faithful endeavour of the parliament; and to bring those wicked instruments to justice that have misled him is a principle ground of our fighting. Sir, if God make this clear to you, as he hath to us, I doubt not but he will give you an heart to deliver it, notwithstanding all the considerations of honour, courage, and fidelity; because their consistency and use depends upon the right or wrongfulness of what has been said. And, if upon such consideration you should surrender the city, and save the loss of blood, and hazard the spoiling such a place, it would be an act glorious in itself, and joyful to us, for the restoring you

to the endeared affections of the parliament and people of England, the truest friends to your family it hath in the world. But if this be hid from your eyes, and so great, so famous, and so ancient a city be exposed, through your wilfulness, to the ruin and extremity of war, (which yet we shall in that case, as much as possible, endeavour to prevent) then I appeal to the righteous God to judge between you and us, and to requite the wrong; and let all England judge whether to burn its towns, and ruin its cities, and destroy its people, be a good requital from a person of your family, which have had the prayers, tears, money, and blood of this parliament; and, if you look on either as divided, both ever had the same party in parliament, and among the people most zealous for their assistance and restitution, which you oppose and seek to destroy: and whose constant grief has been that their desire to serve your family hath been hindered, and made fruitless by that same party about his majesty. I expect your speedy answer to this summons by the return of this bearer this evening, and am,

Your highness's humble servant,
Sept. 4. THO. FAIRFAX.

ANSWER.

S I R,

I Received yours by your trumpet, and desire to know if you will give me leave to send a messenger to the king to know his pleasure therein. I am,

Your servant,

RUFERT.
REPLY.

REPLY.

SIR,

YOUR overture of sending to his majesty, to know his pleasure, I cannot give way to, nor admit of so much delay as that would require: wherefore thereby I cannot but understand your intention intimated not to surrender without his majesty's consent; yet, because it is but implicit, I send again to know more clearly, if you have any more positive answer to give from yourself, which I desire to receive before it be too late.

Your highness's humble servant,
Sept. 5. THO. FAIRFAX.

Mr. Rousseau having quarrelled with the Magistrates of Bourgoins, lest that City; after his Departure a Paper was found on his Table, of which the following is a Translation.

KINGS and great personages speak not what they think; but they will always treat me generously.

The true nobility, who love honour, and who know that I am acquainted with it, honour me, and are silent.

The magistrates hate me, on account of the wrongs they have done me.

The philosophers, whom I have unmasked, are desirous, at any rate, to destroy me, and they will succeed.

The bishops, proud of their birth and rank, esteem me without fearing me, and do honour to themselves by distinguishing me with respect.

Vol. XII.

The priests, slaves to the philosophers, bark at me to make their court.

The people, whom I idolized, look on me as a sloven and an ill-fated man.

The men of genius revenge themselves by insulting me, because they feel my superiority.

The women, dupes of two men who despise them, hate him who merits most from them.

The Swiss will never pardon me the evil they have done me.

The magistrate of Geneva is sensible of his faults, knows that I pardon him for them, and he would repair them if he durst.

The chiefs of the people, elevated on my shoulders, would conceal me so effectually, that none but themselves should be seen.

Authors pillage me, and censure me; knaves curse me; and the mob hoot at me.

Good men, if there are any, yet silently lament my fate; and I bless it, if haply it may one day instruct mankind.

Voltaire, whom I prevent from sleeping, will parody these lines; his gross injuries are an homage which he is forced to render me, in spite of himself.

The ridiculous Misapplication of Surnames exposed.

NOTHING can be more preposterously absurd than the practice of inheriting *cognomina*, which ought never to be purely personal. I would ask thee, for example, what propriety there was in giving the name Zenophon, which signifies one that speaks a foreign language, to the celebrated Greek who distinguished

guished himself not only as a consummate captain, but also as an elegant writer in his mother tongue? What could be more ridiculous than to denominate the great philosopher of Crotona Pythagoras, which implies a stinking speech? or what could be more misapplied than the name of the weeping philosopher Heraclitus, signifying military glory? The inheritance of surnames, among the Romans, produced still more ridiculous consequences. The best and noblest families in Rome derived their names from the coarsest employments, or else from the corporeal blemishes of their ancestors. The Pisones were millers: the Cicerones and the Lentuli were so called from the vetches and the lentils which their forefathers dealt in. The Fabij were so denominated from a dung-pit, in which the first of the family was begot by stealth in the way of fornication. A ploughman gave rise to the great family of the Serrani, the ladies of which always went without smocks. The Suilli, the Bubulci, and the Porci, were descended from a swine-herd, a cow-herd, and a hog-butcher.—What could be more disgraceful than to call the senator Strabo, Squintum; or a fine young lady of the house of Pesti, Pigmes? or to distinguish a matron of the Limi by the appellation of Sheep's-eye?—What could be more dishonourable than to give the surname of Snub-nose to P. Silius, the prætor, because his great-great-grandfather had a nose of that make? Ovid, indeed, had a long nose, and therefore was justly denominated Naso; but why should Horace be called Flaccus, as if his ears had been stretched in the pil-

lory: I need not mention the Barbi, Nigri, Rufi, Aquilij, and Rutilij, because we have the same foolish surnames in England; and even the Lappa; for I myself know a very pretty miss called Rough-head, though, in fact, there is not a young lady in the bills of mortality, who takes more pains to dress her hair to the best advantage. The famous dictator, whom the deputies of Rome found at the plough, was known by the name of Cincinnatus, or Ragged-head. Now I leave you to judge how it would sound in these days, if a footman at the play-house should call out, "My lady Ragged-head's coach." Room "for my lady Ragged-head." I am doubtful whether the English name of Hale does not come from the Roman cognomen Hala, which signified stinking breath. What need I mention the Plauti, Panci, Valgi, Vari, Vatii, and Sauri; the Tudritani, the Malici, Ceneftellæ, and Leccæ; in other words, the Splay-foots, Bandy-legs, Shamble-shins, Baker-knees, Club-foots, Hammer-heads, Chubby-cheeks, Bald-heads, and Letchers.—I shall not say a word of the Buteo, or Buzzard, that I may not be obliged to explain the meaning of the word Triorchis, from whence it takes its denominations; yet all those were great families in Rome. But I cannot help taking notice of some of the same improprieties, which have crept into the language and customs of this country. Let us suppose, for example, a foreigner reading an English news-paper in these terms: "Last Tuesday the right honourable Timothy Sillyman, secretary of state for the southern department, gave a grand entertainment to the nobility and gen-

ty at his house in Knaves-aere. The evening was concluded with a ball, which was opened by Sir Samuel Hog and lady Diana Rough-head. By the last mail from Germany we have certain advice of a complete victory which General Coward has obtained over the enemy. On this occasion the general displayed all the intrepidity of the most renowned hero:—by the same channel we are informed that Lieutenant Little-fear has been broke by a court-martial for cowardice.—We hear that Edward West, Esq; will be elected president of the directors of the East-India company for the ensuing year. It is reported that commodore North will be sent with a squadron into the South sea.—Captains East and South are appointed by the lords of the admiralty, commanders of two frigates to sail on the discovery of the North-West passage.—Yesterday morning Sir John Summer, bart. lay dangerously ill at his house in Spring-gardens: he is attended by Dr. Winter: but there are no hopes of his recovery.—Saturday last Philip Frost, a dealer in gunpowder, died at his house on Snow-hill, of a high fever caught by overheating himself in walking for a wager from No Man's Land to the World's End.—Last week Mr. John Fog, teacher of Astronomy in Rother-hite, was married to the widow Fairweather, of Puddledock.—We hear from Bath, that on Thursday last a duel was fought on Landf-down, by captain Sparrow and Richard Hawke, Esq; in which the latter was mortally wounded.—Friday last ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when the following persons received sentence of death: Leonard Lamb, for the murder of

Julius Wolf; and Henry Grave, for robbing and assaulting Dr. Death, whereby the said Death was put in fear of his life; Giles Gosling, for defrauding Simon Fox of four guineas and his watch by subtle craft, was transported for seven years; and David Drink-water was ordered to be set in the stocks, as an habitual drunkard. The trial of Thomas Green, whistler, at Fulham, for a rape on the body of Flora White, a mulatto, was put off till next sessions, on account of the absence of two material evidences; viz. Sarah Brown, cleat-starcher, of Pimlico, and Anthony Black, scarlet-dyer of Wandsworth." I ask thee, Peacock, whether a sensible foreigner, who understood the literal meaning of these names, which are all truly British, would not think ye were a nation of humorists, who delighted in cross-purposes and ludicrous singularity? But, indeed, ye are not more absurd in this particular, than some of your neighbours.—I know a Frenchman of the name of Bouvier, which signifies Cow-keeper, pique himself upon his noblesse; and a general called Valavoir, is said to have lost his life by the whimsical impropriety of his surname, which signifies go and see.—You may remember an Italian minister, called Grossa-testa, or Great-head, though, in fact, he had scarce any head at all. That nation has, likewise, its Sforzas, Malatestas, Boccainigras, Porcinas, Guidices; its Colonnas, Muratorios, Medices, and Gozzi; Endeavours, Chuckle-heads, Black Muzzels, Hogs, Judges, Pillars, Masons, Leeches, and Chubby-chops. Spain has its Almohadas, Girones, Utreras, Urfinas, and Zapatas;

signifying Cushions, Gores, Bullocks, Bears, and Shippers. The Turks, in other respects a sensible people, fall into the same extravagance, with respect to the inheritance of surnames. An Armenian merchant at Aleppo, used to dine at the house of a cook whose name was Clock-maker; and the handsome Ichoglan in the Bashaw's seraglio was surnamed Crook-back.

Character of the Sentimental Journey. From the Bibliotheque des Beaux Arts pour les mois de Janvier, Fevr. Mars; 1768. p. 214.

IT is well known that Mr. Yorick is the Doctor Sterne already celebrated as well on account of his sermons, as for the life of Tristram Shandy. This singular man, this truly original author, is lately dead, after having just published the Journey which we now introduce to the public. Many will esteem it his best production. It is true we find in it, as in Tristram Shandy, some passages rather too free, and some false attempts at pleasantry; but at the same time what a fund of wit, what marks of originality, what gaiety, what humour, what knowledge of the human heart, what elegant and just reflections on the character, manners, and sentiments of the nations he has seen! But the most peculiar characteristic of this ingenious work is its being a work of sentiment, as

its title imports. The bad use Dr. Sterne has sometimes made of his talents, has occasioned too great a prejudice against him. He has had great injustice done him in being esteemed merely a comic writer, the Rabelais of England.—He was not only one of the first Beaux Esprits of the present age, he was a man full of sentiment, a pathetic writer, who possessed in a superior degree the power of moving and affecting the soul. We believe it impossible for any possessed of sensible hearts, to read some parts of this Journey, without being affected to the highest degree, without loving and regretting the author.

Account of the Natural and Artificial Curiosities in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, the Capital of Denmark.

THE Royal Museum at Copenhagen contains a noble collection of curiosities, both natural and artificial. Dr. Oliver informs us, that this fine collection is preserved in eight chambers, built over the royal library, which is large and well furnished. One of these rooms is wholly taken up with medals, antique and modern, each sort being kept by themselves, and very judiciously arranged; and in a separate case are contained the Paduans*, and other counterfeit medals, which in workmanship so nearly resemble the true Grecian and

* A Paduan, amongst medallists, is a modern medal struck with all the marks and characters of antiquity. The name is taken from a famous Italian painter, called the Paduan, from Padua, the place of his birth, who succeeded so well in the cheat, that the best judges are at a loss to distinguish his medals from those which are really antique. His son Octavian, born at Rome, was called the Paduan. Laurentius Parmesanus and Bellus Vicentinus in Italy, and Carteron in Holland, had likewise the art of imitating medals in great perfection.

and Roman antiques, that a good judge can scarce distinguish them from originals. The series of the modern medals of European nations are absolutely complete, and those of each nation kept distinct.

Amongst the natural curiosities preserved in the chambers, one of the most remarkable is a petrified child, the history whereof has been given us at large by Bartholine Licetus, and other authors. This child was cut out of the mother's belly at Sens in Champagne, in the year 1582, after having lain there between twenty and thirty years; and that it is a human foetus, and not artificial, is evident beyond all dispute. Its head, shoulders, and belly, are of a whitish colour, and very much resemble alabaster; the back and loins are somewhat brown and harder; but from the hips downwards it is of a red colour, and as hard as perfect stone can be, exactly resembling the hard sort of stones generated in the bladder. This foetus, after it was taken from the mother, was first carried to Paris, where it was sold to a jeweller of Venice, who happened to be there, for about twenty pounds sterling; of whom it was afterwards purchased by Frederick the third, king of Denmark, for sixty pounds, and added to this collection.

In one of the chambers are to be seen two elephants teeth, each weighing a hundred and fifty pounds, which were dug out of a stone quarry in Saxony.

Here is also an egg laid by a woman, about the size of a common pullet's egg, which Olaus Wormius tells us was sent him by very good hands, and the truth of the fact confirmed by people of credit. The woman, he says, brought forth

two eggs, with the usual child-birth pains; but the neighbours, who were called in to her assistance, broke the first, wherein they found a yolk and a white, as in that of a hen.

We likewise see here an unicorn's horn, as it is called, white as ivory, and spirally twisted. This, however, is not the horn of any land animal, but belongs to a kind of fish called a Narval.

In this fine collection there are several large pieces of silver ore, dug out of the mines of Norway in 1666, one, of which weighs five hundred and sixty pounds, and is valued at five thousand crowns. Another piece, somewhat less, is valued at more than three thousand; both being so rich, that they are reckoned to contain at least three parts silver. They are composed of a whitish stone, the cracks or cavities whereof seem to be filled with pure virgin silver, which in some places lies in broad flat plates, and in others like pieces of fine silver lace: but what is most admired in these pieces of ore are the threads or branches of silver, which shoot out an inch or two beyond the surface of the stone, appearing in the form of small shrubs or bushes; and several other ramifications of this kind are to be seen among the silver ores preserved in this Museum.

Here we also find several large pieces of amber, some weighing forty or fifty ounces; which, upon opening the ditches about Copenhagen, when they fortified the city, were found sticking to the sides of old trees that were buried there, like the gum on the plumb-trees in our gardens.

In the same chamber are a great many

many large branches of white and red coral, and one of back; likewise a pair of stag's horns growing out of a piece of wood in a surprising manner.

Here is a human thigh-bone, three feet three inches long, as measured by Dr. Oliver himself; and two very large scollop-shells, holding about three gallons each, and weighing two hundred and twenty-four pounds a-piece. These were brought from the East Indies; and it is said the fish they belong to is of such strength, that if a man happens to get his arm or leg between the shells when they are open, it claps them together so forcibly as to cut the limb clear off.

A piece of marble is preserved in this collection, which the Lutherans reckon a very valuable curiosity, the natural veins of the stone running in such a manner as to represent the exact figure of a crucifix. Some indeed have suspected the representation to have been by art; but upon the nicest examination it appears to be entirely the work of nature.

Amongst the artificial curiosities, there is a skeleton made of ivory, two feet six inches high, in imitation of a human one; and it is so nicely formed and put together, that one might easily take it for a natural skeleton.

There are likewise two crucifixes of ivory, and the whole history of our Saviour's passion beautifully expressed in a piece of carved work.

A small man of war in ivory, with silver guns, is a curiosity much admired; as is also a watch made of ivory, with all its wheels and movements.

Besides these there are many other curiosities in ivory, ebony,

box, amber, and other materials, which are kept for the sake of elegant workmanship; and we are told there is a common cherry-stone, on the surface of which are engraved two hundred and twenty heads, but their smallness makes them appear imperfect and confused.

In this royal repository we find six golden sepulchral urns, which were discovered in the island of Funen in 1685, by a peasant, as he was ploughing his land, and contained each of them some ashes of a greyish colour. The largest of them weighs two ounces and a half, and the other two ounces and a dram. They are very thin, and each has three rings of gold about its neck, with several circles carved upon the outside of the urn, having one common centre. This discovery confirms the account given us by Olaus Wormius and other writers, that it was an ancient custom among the northern nations to burn their dead, and then bury their collected ashes in golden urns.

There is another sepulchral urn of crystal, of a conical figure, which has also a gold ring about it, and was found near Bergen in Norway.

There are likewise in this collection several vessels of different sizes, some of glass and others of earth, which are called Lachrymal urns, or Lachrymatories, being used by the ancient Romans to catch the tears of weeping friends, which were afterwards mixed with the ashes of the deceased.

We shall conclude our account of this celebrated Museum with a description of the Danish and Oldenburg horns, two curiosities which are much admired. The Danish

Danish horn is of pure gold, weighs a hundred and two ounces and a half, is two feet nine inches long, and holds about two quarts of wine measure. This horn was accidentally discovered in the year 1639, by a country girl, in the diocese of Rypen in Jutland; and is undoubtedly a piece of great antiquity, by the figures carved on the outside, which seem to be hieroglyphics, devils, hobgoblins, &c. Perhaps some of these figures were designed to represent their deities, and the horn was probably used in sacrifices, as amongst the ancient Assyrians and other nations, who upon such solemnities made a great noise with horns and trumpets, and used them to drink out of at their solemn entertainments.

The Oldenburg horn is of pure silver, gilt with gold, weighs about four pounds, and is curiously enamelled with green and purple colours. The Danish antiquaries tell many fabulous stories of this horn, which are not worth repeating; and as to what they say of its being given to Otho, earl of Oldenburg, in the year 982, it is plain it cannot be of that date, for the figures and characters on the outside are modern; which, however, with the enamelling and other ornaments, are of excellent workmanship, and make it a very fine and valuable curiosity.

The extraordinary History of Bianca, a Venetian Lady; from M. de la Lande's Voyage d'un François en Italie, fait dans les Années 1765 & 1766.

ABOUT the end of the fifteenth century, Thomas Buonaventuri, a young man of Flo-

rence, of a creditable family, but without fortune, went to live with a merchant of the same country, who had settled at Venice: the merchant's house was over-against the back-door of one that belonged to a noble Venetian, whose name was Barthelemi Capello. In the house of Capello there was a young lady of great beauty, whose name was Bianca. She was watched with great circumspection, but Buonaventuri frequently saw her at the window: he had not the least hope of a nearer interview, yet, by a natural, and almost necessary impulse, he did all that could be done in such circumstances to amuse her, and express the passion with which she had inspired him: he was young and amiable, she very soon ceased to be indifferent; and, after long negociation, the particulars of which are not related, the lovers found means to accomplish their wishes. Bianca went every night, after the family were retired and asleep, to the chamber of Buonaventuri in the merchant's house, by means of the little back-door, which she left ajar, and by which she returned before day, without being seen by any body.

After this had continued some time, custom made her less cautious, and one night she staid with her lover till the morning was farther advanced than usual: it happened that a baker's boy, who, according to the custom of the country, was taking bread from a neighbouring house, to carry it to the oven, perceived the little back-door, by which Bianca had come out, to be ajar, and supposing it to have been left open by accident, shut it.

The young lady came a few minutes afterwards, and found it fast; in the consternation and distress

strefs which this accident produced; she returned to the house she had just quitted, and knocking softly at the door, was let in by her lover, to whom she related what had happened. Gratitude and love instantly determined him to sacrifice every thing to her safety, and he immediately quitted his situation, and retired with the lady to the house of another Florentine, where they remained hidden, with the utmost care and precaution, till they found an opportunity of escaping to Florence.

At Florence he had a little house in Via larga, near St. Mark's, and over-against a convent of nuns of the order of St. Catherine. To this little dwelling he retired, says our author, with his wife, and lived some time in great privacy, for fear the republic of Venice should, at the solicitations of Capello, cause him to be pursued.

Francis Maria, the great duke of Tuscany, at this time, was a native of France, the son of Cosmo the first, and father of Mary de Medicis: he had married Jane of Austria, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand, widow of the king of Hungary: she was a princess of high estimation; but being at this time past her youth, the duke neglected her for other women. One of the officers of his court was the confidant of his pleasures, who had a wife not less zealous to render herself useful than himself.

The arrival of the fair Venetian was known in Florence, and the rumour of her adventure, and her beauty, excited a strong desire in the duke to see her, to which the great privacy of her life contributed not a little. He used every day to walk before the house to

which she had retired, and, as she had no amusement but looking out of the window, it was not long before his curiosity was gratified; she was indeed half veiled, but he saw enough to judge of her beauty, of which he became violently enamoured.

His confidant, perceiving his passion to be unsurmountable, began to concert measures for the gratification of it; and engaged his wife to assist in the project: the misfortunes which Bianca had already suffered, and those to which she was still exposed, gave this good woman a pretence to insinuate that she had something of importance to communicate to her, and for that purpose invited her to dinner. Buonaventuri was some time in suspense whether he should suffer Bianca to accept the invitation; but the rank of the lady, and the need in which he stood of protection, at length got the better of his caution and doubts. Bianca was received with the most flattering kindness and attention; she was prevailed upon to relate the story of her distress, and was heard with an appearance of the most tender concern: obliging offers were made her, and pressed with so generous a friendship, that she could not refuse to accept of some presents from the lady.

The duke, informed of the success of the first visit, hoped that he might be present at the second. Another invitation was immediately sent to Bianca; and, after new marks of esteem and regard, new pity of her misfortunes, and new praises of her beauty, she was asked if she had no desire to make her court to the grand duke, who, on his part, was impatient to become acquainted

acquainted with her, having all ready found an opportunity to see and admire her. Bianca had not fortune or virtue to forego this new honour; which, though she at first affected to refuse, her crafty seducer discovered by her eyes that she wished to be urged to accept. Just at this crisis it was contrived that the grand duke should come in, without any appearance of design, and Bianca was charmed with the modesty of his address, the warmth of his praise, and the liberality of his offers. Other visits succeeded, and a familiarity insensibly came on; some presents which she could not refuse from her sovereign, improved the duke's advantage, and the husband himself did not think it prudent to break a connection which might be at once innocent and advantageous. The duke was not likely to stop short in so good a road: he gained new influence over the wife, by advancing the husband; and at last accomplished his wishes so much to the satisfaction of all parties, that, as the Italians express it, he, and Bianca, and Buonaventuri, made a *triangolo squilatero*: the husband soon became familiar with his new condition, and removed with his wife to a house in the fine street that leads to a bridge over the Arno, called Trinity-bridge; this house is still standing, and is distinguished by the arms of Medicis surmounted by a hat, and belongs at present to the Riccardi family. Buonaventuri solaced himself for the loss of Bianca, by forming new connections, and associated with the nobility of the country: but a change of fortune so sudden and so great, rendered him insolent, overbearing, and presumptuous, even in his be-

haviour to the duke himself, and created him so many enemies, that he was at length assassinated, near the bridge that led to his house.

The duke and his new mistress were not much afflicted at this accident: she totally lost her reserve and timidity, and appeared in public with a magnificent equipage, setting honour and shame at defiance.

Jane, the grand duchess, was extremely mortified at the conduct of her husband, and provoked by the pride of her rival, yet she suppressed both her grief and resentment; which, however, secretly subverted her constitution, and at length put an end to her life.

The death of the grand duchess opened new views to the ambition of Bianca, who had acquired an ascendancy over the duke which rendered him wholly subservient to her will, and she now exerted all her art to induce him to marry her. The cardinal Ferdinand de Medicis, who was next heir to the dukedom, if his brother died without issue, opposed this marriage in vain, and Bianca, in a short time, became grand duchess of Tuscany.

After some time she became very desirous of a child, who might succeed the grand duke in his dominions: she caused masses to be said, and astrologers to be consulted; but these, and many other expedients, proving ineffectual, she resolved to feign a pregnancy, and introduce a spurious child, of which she would at least have the honour. To assist her in the execution of this project, she applied to a cordelier of the monastery of *Ogni Santi*, who readily undertaking the affair, she feigned transient sickness, nausea, and other symptoms of pregnancy, took



took to her bed, received the compliments of the court, and the duke himself expressed great satisfaction upon so happy an event.

Her pretended reckoning being up, she suddenly alarmed her people in the middle of the night, complained of labour pains, and enquired impatiently for her confessor.

The cardinal, who suspected the artifices of his sister-in-law, had her so diligently watched, that he knew all her motions: as soon as he was informed that her confessor was sent for, he repaired to her anti-chamber, in which he walked to and fro, repeating his breviary. The duchess hearing he was there, sent him a message intreating that he would retire, because she could not bear that he should hear the cries which might be forced from her by her pains: the cardinal answered, "Let her highness think only of her own business, as I do of mine." As soon as the confessor arrived, the cardinal ran to him, crying out, "Welcome, welcome, my dear father, the grand duchess is in labour, and has great need of your assistance:" at the same time catching him in his arms, and embracing him, he perceived a jolly boy just born, which the good father had got in his sleeve: he instantly took the child from him, and cried out loud enough to be heard by the duchess, "God be praised, the princess is happily delivered of a son;" at the same time shewing him to all that were present.

The grand duchess, enraged, almost to distraction, at this insult and disappointment, determined to be revenged on the cardinal;—and the grand duke, whose passion

had suffered no abatement, soon gave her an opportunity.

They were all three on a country party at *Poggio a' Caino*, and eat at the same table: the cardinal was extremely fond of *blanc manger*, and the duchess procured some that was mixed with poison, and had it served up. The cardinal, who had many spies about her, was inform'd of it; he sat down at table, however, as usual, but, notwithstanding the most pressing solicitations of the duchess, he would not touch the *blanc manger*: "Well, said the duke, if the cardinal will not eat it, I will;" and immediately took some on his plate. The duchess not being able to prevent his eating it, without discovering her crime, perceived herself to be undone for ever; and to avoid the resentment of her brother-in-law, the cardinal, she eat the remainder of the poisoned dish herself, and both she and her husband died together, on the 21st of October, 1587. The cardinal succeeded to the dukedom, by the name of Ferdinand I. and reigned till 1608.

Account of an amazing Prodigy soon after the Massacre at Paris; taken from the History of the Order of the Holy Ghost; written in French by M. de Saint Foix, Historiographer to the Royal Orders, Paris 1767.

Christopher Juvenal des Ursins. In a collection of pieces printed in 1601, are twenty articles of a kind of journal, which he had made of the six last months of the year 1572, and of the siege of Rochelle, in 1573. The following is one of them. "On August 30, 1572, eight days after the massa-

1. The Commission has been informed that the
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7. Commission has been informed that the
8. Commission has been informed that the
9. Commission has been informed that the
10. Commission has been informed that the

B. Vance

Sol. **H**A! You! he that wear
 the devil's garb, hence so I see
 thee among these rocks?

8. I hope, son, for your relief and comfort—You seem in distress.

8. In the late storm! I saw your vessel in distress, and put up my fervent prayers to St. Anthony for your relief.

8. And

S. And are you the only survivor of the persons on board?

M. No. There were four of us, still, like fools, we went to logger-heads about the few trifles we saved from the wreck.

S. Is it possible?

M. Yes, very possible, father; but, as I thought it idle to quarrel about property, till I had found some means of preserving life, I left my comrades to decide the dispute by themselves.

S. Bless me! What a world have I escaped!

M. Why, father, was you cast away here too?

S. No, son, not literally; but, disgusted with the world, I retired to this place, to avoid its temptations, and to contemplate on the things of heaven.

M. A very proper spot, for you can see little else than the sky. I dare say, you may see a star at noon day, almost as plain as if you were at the bottom of a well. But pray, good father, cannot you help me to a little sustenance? I have eat nothing but a few shell-fish these three days?

S. Gladly, son; walk in; there is my cell—I was just going to dinner when I first heard you.

M. I thank ye, father. — Ha! fine fish! good fallad! wine too! a snug retreat! — You live here very comfortably, father, if you had any body to converse with now and then. A pretty little prattling female, might make even this solitary spot agreeable: but I have no notion of a man's living like an unit, by himself.

S. Religion and philosophy furnish me with reflections that supply the place of conversation.

M. As to religion, I made a vow

to St. Dominic, when I was last at Lisbon, that so long as his inquisition endured, I would never open my lips about the matter. But with regard to philosophy; I have been in England, father, and have laid in such a cargo, that I believe I am your match. Come, let us start a subject of dispute.

S. I mean not to differ; what should I dispute for?

M. To shew your philosophy, certainly.

S. And is that the use of philosophy?

M. Doubtless.

S. Then an anchorite cannot be a philosopher, as he has nobody to dispute with.

M. True; and I will undertake thereupon to convince you, that a life of solitude is the most useless life in the world.

S. I hope, not altogether. Drink, son, eat. You are welcome.

M. Excellent wine, this! — I did not think these rocks produced such refreshing fallads. Yes, father, your solitary philosophy, is all out of fashion. It is discovered by the moderns, that a man may be as devout in a cathedral, as in a cell, and may cultivate philosophy as well on the exchanges of Amsterdam and London, as if he were cast away on Robinson Crusoe's island. In a word, father, it is to be demonstrated—delicate fish! — that an anchorite is an useless being, and cannot possibly be of service to any human creature. Most delicate fish, indeed!

S. Not even to a ship-wreck'd mariner.

M. Egad, father, you have caught me. I see that a man should be silent at meals: his organs are not worth a farthing while

while he is filling his belly. I beg your pardon. It must be owned, you have very essentially served me, as my late craving, and now sated appetite can testify.

S. Learn hence, son, how readily ingratitude arises from want of reflection: you may from this instance also learn the vanity of that philosophy, which consists only in words. Know that, as nature hath made nothing in vain, so Providence will not suffer any thing that is innocent to be useless. 'Virtue,' say you 'men of the world,' consists in doing good 'to others, and how can a man do 'good to others, who lives by 'himself?' Great, however, is the merit of him that hath courage to withdraw himself from temptation, and does no harm. If I do little good to my fellow creatures, I do them less ill. In the world, I should do more of both. But, even supposing the love of solitude an error, let the providential service I have now afforded you, in this desolate situation, teach you, that Heaven will not permit even the blindness and errors of mankind to render them totally useless to each other.

On Forms of Government. A Dialogue by Voltaire.

Mr. B. **F**OR my part, I own myself well enough pleased with a democratical government. That philosopher was certainly mistaken, who told an advocate for it, "that if he made the experiment in his own family he would soon repent it." With the philosopher's leave, there is a deal of difference between a private

family and a public community. My house is my own, my children are my own; my servants, so long as I pay them, are my own; but what property, pray, have I in my fellow citizens? Every freeholder in the country has an equal right and authority to keep the peace in it as myself. I love to see men make their own laws, as they do their own habitations; under which they enjoy themselves in security. It is a pleasure to me, to see my bricklayer, my carpenter, my smith, (without whose assistance I should not myself have had a house to live in) the farmer my neighbour, and the manufacturer my friend, enrich themselves by their several professions, and better understand the interest of the nation than the most insolent bashaw in Turkey. In a true democracy, the mechanic, and even the labourer, is secured from insult and contempt. They are by no means in the situation of the tradesman, who presented a petition to a certain noble duke for the discharge of his grace's bill. How! says his grace, and have you received nothing at all upon this long account? O yes, and please your grace, I received a slap on the face the other day from squire Hard-fist your steward, for my impertinence in asking for the money.

It is certainly very agreeable for a poor man to live without the apprehension of being seized and thrown into a dungeon, because he is unable to pay a man whom he never saw, a tax he knows not for what, and of which perhaps he never heard a syllable before in his life.

To be free, to have to do only with one's equals, is the true state of

of nature. Every other state is artificial; it is a vile farce, in which one man plays the tyrant, and another his slave, a second his pimp, and a third his toad-eater.—You must admit that mankind cannot degenerate from a state of nature, but through cowardice and servility.

Mr. A. I do. It is pretty plain, I think, that none can have forfeited their liberty, but from their incapacity to defend it. There are two ways in which men may lose their liberty; the one is when knaves are too cunning for fools; and the other when the strong are too powerful for the weak. I have heard of a certain vanquished people, whose conquerors deprived every man of one eye as a mark of his subjection. But there are people in the world whose governors have put out both their eyes, and drive them about like blind horses in a mill. I must own I should like to keep my eyesight; and look upon a people subjugated to an aristocratical form of government as having lost one eye, and those under an absolute monarch as having lost both.

Mr. C. You talk like a Dutchman. I own I like nothing but an *aristocracy*. The common people are unfit for government. I could never submit to have my periwig-maker a legislator; I had rather wear my own hair, or go bald as long as I live. It belongs only to persons well educated to govern those who have no education at all. The Venetian government is the best model for a state; and is the most ancient aristocracy in Europe. Next to that I prefer the German constitution. Make me a Venetian nobleman, or a count of the

empire, and I shall be a happy fellow; but not otherwise.

Mr. A. As a man of fortune and family, you are doubtless in the right of it; but on the same principle, you would prefer the despotism of Turkey, if you were to be yourself Grand Signior. For my part, though I am but a simple member of the British house of commons, I look upon our constitution to be the best in the world. As a proof of which I appeal to the unexceptionable evidence of a celebrated French poet:

See met at Westminster, in union
wise,
Three states, astonish'd at their
mutual ties,
King, lords, and commons; blended
by the laws
Their separate interests in the na-
tion's cause;
Three powers, that join'd may all the
world oppose;
Yet dang'rous to themselves, as
dreadful to their foes.

Mr. C. Dangerous to themselves! There must surely be great abuses in the English government!

Mr. A. Doubtless; just as there were formerly at Athens and in Rome; and as there always will be in the best of human institutions. The utmost pinnacle of political perfection is that of being very powerful and happy amidst the most enormous abuses; and to this point are we now arrived. It is certainly dangerous to eat too much; and yet I should like to have my table well supplied, though I would not gormandize with ministerial tyranny on one side, nor popular licentiousness on the other.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

SIR,

April 29, 1769.

ONE cannot help lamenting the blindness and giddiness of the mob in this nation. A serious and edifying spectacle has been lately exhibited in the principal streets of this metropolis, which, instead of affecting our unthinking countrymen in the manner it ought, excited them to several ludicrous and indecent actions. To the great disgrace of all order, they pecked with dirt, and broke the carriages of several of the principal actors in this august and awful ceremony.

The misfortune is, that the multitude seldom look further than to the husk, the shell, the mere outside of things. Brought up at the feet of the great Warburton, I have been enabled to go deeper. By the rules of hieroglyphical decyphering, I have found this city cavalcade full of the highest mysteries; I have found it to be a procession in the manner of wise antiquity, of great dignity and significance, and beautifully typical of the present condition of the kingdom.

The first object that struck me, as I viewed it from the window of an upper story at Charing-Cross, was the *herse*. This herse, with its accompaniments, composed a fine emblem of the present administration. The black and white horses which drew it, together with the black and white sides of the driver, admirably characterized the whimsical and motley mixture of the ministry, and the irreconcilable discords which subsist amongst them.

This mixture of colours also served to point out the ability of

the great court lawyers, in proving black to be *white*, and *white* to be *black*; an ability never more exerted, and never more necessary, than in this age; and for which reason the highest rewards have been lately bestowed on those who have shewn a good disposition, with adequate talents for this service: nor was that party-coloured robe less particularly characteristic, of the dexterous change of principles in a great man of that profession, one half of whose life was clothed in the pure white of patriotism, the other in a robe of the fullest dye of arbitrary prerogative.

It is generally known that those who die maids and bachelors have their herse decorated with white, married people with sable feathers. As the black and white horses marked the political, in the same manner the black and white plumes, which solemnly nodded on the top of this hieroglyphical horse, denoted the moral situation of the great men who govern us, and the ambiguous state in which they live, as it is extremely hard to settle whether they are bachelors or married, while other men cohabit with their wives, and they cohabit with the wives of other men.

Perhaps too it meant to signify that doubtful state in which great lords and ladies stand while a divorce bill is depending; it being impossible to say, until the royal assent is given, whether they are to be considered as in a state of celibacy or married, in bondage or in freedom, a state of things almost unknown to our ancestors, but now grown common, and which adds not a tittle to the reverence so remarkably paid to the great sta-

tion,

tions, and even to the legislative authority itself.

As to the body of the horse, and what it contained, there were various opinions: some say it held the departed freedom of elections; some, that it was supposed to contain the sacred remains of our dear mother Britannia; while others thought that it meant to typify the ministry, dead to all sense of honour, of shame, of duty, and love to their country.

The paintings on the sides of the horse were remarkably well executed: they were less mysterious than the rest; and, indeed, to the least discernible eye, displayed, in the most lively colours, an administration, which being equally void of goodness and of wisdom, unpolitic, ignorant, rash, and brutal, are acquainted with no method of governing but by force. On one side is shewn the employment of their *irregulars*, and their method of destroying the people by hired mobs: on the other, the systematic abuse of the military power, with all its pleasing and natural consequences.

This funeral apparatus was in another respect full of propriety: there is a strong analogy of character, and a close connection of interests, between the worshipful society of undertakers for funerals, and the present undertakers of our political affairs; both are extremely odious to the people, and both thrive by public distress and calamity; both are employed to decorate corruption, and to set up fortitude in dignity and state.

Pericles in his last hour congratulated himself that no Athenian had ever wore mourning on his account: our ministers have another

sort of glory—they are ministers of a trading nation, and are too good friends to the manufacture of their country to endeavour at such ridiculous merit. I am told that the society of undertakers are so sensible of this, that they intend an handsome address to his G— the D— of G—, to L—d V—t W—, and to L—d B—g—, for the large increase of business during their administration: it is to be attended by a joyful procession of fifty-six mourning coaches.

I do not pretend to be positive, but I must submit to the learned prelate whom I mentioned (*bonis causa*) in the beginning of my letter, whether His friend Pope, the last but one of the poetic and prophetic line, had not this time and these events clearly in his view, when he wrote the following excellent verses:

“ On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herfes* shall besiege
their gates:

Then travellers shall stand, and
pointing, say,
(While the long funerals blacken all
the way)

Lo! these are they whose breasts
the furies steep’d,
And curs’d with hearts unknowing
how to yield.”

If your readers like the explanation of the *emblematic herfe*, I may shortly lay before them my observations on the figures in the last significant procession.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

HORUS AROLLO

Strange

Strange Efficacy of Sea-Water, drank according to the Fashion; from the same.

SIR,

THAT there are many disorders peculiar to the present age, which were entirely unknown to our fore-fathers, will, I believe, be agreed by all physicians, especially as they find an increase of their fees from them. For instance, in the language of the advertisement, 'never were nervous disorders more frequent.' We can hardly meet with a lady, who is not nervous to the last degree, though our mothers and grand-mothers scarce ever heard of the word *nervous*; the gentlemen too are *affected* in the same manner: and even in the country, this disorder has spread like the small-pox, and infected whole villages. I have known a farmer tofs off a glass of brandy in the morning, to prevent his hand shaking, while his wife has been obliged to have recourse to the same cordial with her tea, because it otherwise would make her low-spirited. But there is an epidemical disorder, that was formerly quite unknown, and even now wants a name, which seizes whole families here in town at this season of the year. As I cannot define it, I shall not pretend to describe or account for it: but one would imagine that the people were all bit by a mad dog, as the same remedy is thought necessary. In a word, of whatever nature the complaint may be, it is imagined that nothing will remove it, but spending the summer months in some dirty fishing-town near the sea-shore; and the water is judged to be most

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efficacious where there is the greatest resort of afflicted persons.

I called upon a friend, the other morning, in the city, pretty early, about business, when I was surprised to see a coach and four at the door, which the 'prentice and book-keeper were loading with trunks, portmanteaus, baskets, and band-boxes. The front glass was screened by two round paper hats, hung up before it; against one door was placed a guitar-case; and a red satin cardinal, lined and edged with fur, was pinned against the other. These preparations were undoubtedly for a journey; and when I came in, I found the family were equipped accordingly. The lady-mother was dressed in a Joseph of scarlet duffel, buttoned down from the breast to the feet, with a black silk bonnet, tied down to her head with a white handkerchief; little miss (about sixteen years of age) had a blue camblet jacket, cuffed and lapelled with pink satin, with a narrow edging of silver lace; a white beaver-hat, cocked behind, with a silver button and loop, and a blue feather. The old gentleman had very little particularity in his dress, as he wore his usual Pompadour-coloured coat with gilt buttons; only he had added to it a scarlet cloth waistcoat, with a broad tarnished gold lace, which was made when he was chosen of the common-council. Upon my entrance, I naturally asked them, if they were going into the country; to which the old lady replied in the affirmative, at the same-time assuring me, that she was sorry to take Mr. ——— from his business, but she was obliged to do it on account of her health. 'Health,'

P

says

says the old gentleman, 'I don't understand your whim-wams, not I: here it has cost me the Lord knows what in doctor's stuff already, without your being a pin the better for it: and now you must lug me and all the family to Brighthelmstone.'—'Why, my dear,' said the lady, 'you know Dr. ——— tells me, there is nothing will do my *spirits* so much good as bathing in the sea.'—'The sea!' said the old gentleman, 'why then could not you have taken lodgings at Gravesend, where I might have easily come in the evening, and gone back time enough for "Change in the morning?" The good lady told him, that he had no taste; that people of the best fashion went to Brighthelmstone; and that it was high time their girl should see a little of the world. To this miss assented, by declaring, that indeed she had been no where but to the play, and a concert, since she had left the boarding-school. Both the females then asked me an hundred questions, such as, whether the sea looked green; and how much bigger it was than the Thames;—till the maid gave them notice that every thing was put up. Accordingly I saw them into the coach; and the old lady did not forget to take the pug-dog with her, who, she declared, should go every morning into the sea, as she had been told, it was good for the mange.

I cannot but agree with my city friend, that lodgings at Gravesend would answer all the common purposes of a jaunt to Brighthelmstone; for though one pretence for visiting these places is *going*

into the country, people in fact do not leave town, but rather carry London with them. Their way of living is exactly the same as here, and their amusements not very different. They suffer themselves to be mewed up in a little dirty lodging, with not half so good a prospect, or so good an air, as in the high road at Islington or Knightsbridge. Their mornings are drauled away, with perhaps a saunter upon the beach, which commands the delightful view of half a dozen boys, and as many fishing smacks; and if it was not for a lounge at the coffee-house, or at the bookseller's, they would be at a loss how to fill up the vacant hours till dinner.

The evenings would hang no less heavy on their hands, but for the ingenious contrivance of the assembly-room; where, instead of enjoying the cool temperature of open air, they chuse to swelter in a crowd, and be almost suffocated with their own breaths. Add to this the refreshing *summer* diversion of jiggig it to the delightful music of country scrapers,—to say nothing of the calmer and less sudorific exercise of the card-table. But what is most ridiculous, is the attention paid to dress in these public retirements, where a gentleman or a lady is expected to appear as gay as at court, or at Ranelagh; consequently, as soon as you arrive at them, you have bills civilly thrust into your hands, acquainting you, that there is such an one, a milliner, and such an one, an hair-dresser, *from London*.

Your's,

A. B.

Or

On Modern Musick.

IT hath been the fate of most of the arts to have advanced, by slow degrees, to a certain point of excellence, which to preserve hath proved as difficult as it was to acquire. Modern musick was first methodized by Guido Areteine, and received but little known improvement for several centuries after. At the time that Italy produced the great painters, some of their best musicians flourished. We in England began a little later, for it was not until the reign of Elizabeth, that we had any musick to stand in competition with the Italian. The advances were very slow for some years after, and though Gibbons did something, Purcel was the first who apparently improved *air*; the great support of modern musick. Purcel is still a favourite author, and will continue so; for his genius was of the first rate, though much disguised by the false ornaments of the age in which he lived: his imitating the sound of the words, rather than expressing the thought of the sentence; his frequent repetitions of the same word, divisions, numberless, and some almost endless, were taken up by the composers of the times, who not having genius enough to imitate his beauties, took the easier task of copying his defects. This might probably have prevented, at least retarded, the further improvement of musick, had not Handel most seasonably made his appearance. He introduced and established a new species, which, I am afraid, will soon be taken from the public ear, and live only in

memory, or in the private performance of those who dare to be unfashionable. Though frequently defective in expression and elegance, he brought *air* to its perfection, and has been happily imitated by a few, which perhaps may a little while delay a total degeneracy; for it is but too certain that we are getting into as frivolous and trifling a taste as ever existed.

Voltaire remarks, *La Musique aujourd'hui n'est plus que l'Art d'exécuter des choses Difficiles*. There is much reason in this observation; for at present the art of playing upon instruments is rather the art of playing tricks with them, Singing is in the same corrupted state. What dreadful howlings have I heard, which I could never have imagined to proceed from an human throat, if my eyes would have permitted me to doubt it! In our taste we have certainly gone beyond the mark: the shake, the swell, indeed every ornament, is carried to an excess of extravagance: all kinds of disagreeable noises and sounds have in their turns been imitated. The squeaking—of rats, I believe, the cackling of fowls, I am sure; but these must give place (as indeed they did) to that lively imitation of the strainings of an unsettled stomach, with which we were entertained very lately. One would think it impossible to exceed this, but every year has its particular quirk, and we know not what another may bring forth. By complying with these and other absurdities, composers have humoured the reigning taste, and given the public musick fit only for such performance.

When we would make a crooked
P 2 stick

stick fruit, we bend it as much the contrary way. If it should become fashionable to perform music plain and unadorned, to unite the air of the moderns to the plain substantial harmony of the ancients, and fashion has worked greater miracles; perhaps our taste might at last settle in a proper medium. The modern improvements, in respect to the management and succession of discords, are possibly the only real improvements in harmony of late; it is a pity it is not felicitously applied to the effect it seems so admirably adapted to produce, viz. to excite the ideas of pain, terror, &c. for surely the contrary can never be produced from the most discordant sound that can be combined, where art has any share in the combination.

It is the business of art to dress nature to advantage. This maxim should be never forgotten by the musician any more than by the painter or sculptor. Nature unadorned is lovely, but I think she may wear many ornaments, and still be so. The skill is in knowing when there is enough, and in disposing with elegance what judgment has chosen; though if we are in doubt, I think it is better to be deficient than to overcharge.

Translation of a Letter from Count Lauragais, to a Lady of Quality in England, dated St. Cloud, Oct. 2.

Dear Madam,

WE are all metamorphosed into English; a strange and sudden revolution has happened in

our dress, equipages, furniture, kitchens and diversions. The French, who for these two centuries were, as M. Voltaire says, excused, censured, and imitated by their neighbours, have at last condescended to receive the fashions of England. Our *petit-maitres*, who formerly were dressed, painted, and perfumed like dolls, at ten o'clock before noon, ride after breakfast in the *Cours la Reine*, the Elysian fields, and all the environs of Paris, in a plain shirt and frock like your jockies. Our delicate ladies, who never ventured to stir out in the morning, run all over Paris, and in the public walks, in the genteel and loose dress of milk-maids. Our carriages are neat, plain, and convenient. Horse-races are frequent in the vills of France: our stables are full of English hunters and grooms; and our whips, saddles, and boots, manufactured by your countrymen, who have reduced ours to beggary. We have substituted paper to the tapestries of the Gobelins, and introduced in our kitchens roast beef and pudding, in lieu of our soups, ragouts, and fricassée. We hunt, swear, drink toasts, and determine all disputes by wagers, like your nobility and gentry. Our girls, who were never allowed to pay or receive visits without a mother or an aunt, and were shut up in a nunnery till they were often forced to marry a man whom they detested, to acquire the privilege of having an intrigue with a fop of their own choice, resort to all places of diversion, without controul or restraint. Our prostitutes are raised by old debauchees to the rank of countesses, and return

turn the disdain of the court to the citizens. Our new Vauxhall is the rendezvous of the most celebrated beauties and courtezans, and the prelude of the petites soupers and revels of the night. Six millions of livres are already subscribed towards building a Ramelagh-house. In fine, we want nothing but the immense fortunes of your gambling lords, and arrogant nabobs, to equal them in profusion, immorality, and debauchery.

I am,

Dear Madam,

Your constant admirer,

Count de Lauragais.

P O E T R Y.

*The TRIUMPH of the ARTS: Written by Dr. Franklin, January 1,
on the Institution of the new Royal Academy of Arts, by his Majesty.*

WHEN discord late her baleful influence shed,
O'er the fair realms of science and of art,
Neglected genius bent his drooping head,
And pierc'd with anguish ev'ry tuneful heart;
Apollo wept the broken lyre,
Wept to behold the mournful choir
Of his lov'd muses, now an exil'd train,
And in their seats to see Alecto reign.

When lo! Britannia, to the throne
Of goodness makes her sorrows known,
For never there did grief complain,
Or injur'd merit plead in vain.
The monarch heard her just request,
He saw, he felt, and he redress'd;
Quick with a master hand he tunes the strings,
And harmony from discord springs.

Thus good by heav'n's command from evil flows,
From chaos, thus of old, creation rose;
When order with confusion join'd,
And jarring elements combin'd,
To grace with mutual strength the great design,
And speak the architect divine.

Whilst eastern tyrants, in the trophy'd car,
Wave the red banner of destructive war,
In George's breast a nobler flame
Is kindled, and a fairer fame
Excites to cherish native worth,
To call the latent seeds of genius forth,
To bid discordant factions cease,
And cultivate the gentle arts of peace.
And lo! from this auspicious day,
The sun of science beams a purer ray;

Behold! a brighter train of years,
A new Augustan age appears;
The time not distant far, shall come,
When England's tasteful youth no more
Shall wander to Italia's classic shore;
No more to foreign climes shall roam,
In search of models better found at home.

With

With rapture the prophetic muse
 Her country's opening glory views,
 Already sees, with wond'ring eyes,
 Our Titians and our Guidos rise,
 See new Palladios grace th' historic page,
 And British Raphaels charm a future age.
 Mean time, ye sons of art, your offerings bring,
 To grace your patron and your king,
 Bid sculpture grave his honour'd name
 In marble, lasting as his fame :
 Bid painting's magic pencil trace
 The features of his darling race,
 And as it flows through all the royal line
 Glow with superior warmth and energy divine.
 If tow'ring architecture still
 Can boast her old creative skill,
 Bid some majestic structure rise to view,
 Worthy him, and worthy you ;
 Where art may join with nature and with sense,
 Splendor with grace, with taste magnificence ;
 Where strength may be with elegance combin'd,
 The perfect image of its master's mind.
 And, Oh ! if with the tuneful throng
 The muse may dare to mix her humble song,
 In your glad train permit her to appear,
 Tho' poor, yet willing, and tho' rude, sincere.
 To praise the sovereign whom her heart approves,
 And pay this tribute to the arts she loves.

SONG : *Composed by Mr. Hull, and sung by Mr. Vernon, at the Feast
 of the Royal Academicians, January 2, 1769.*

LET science hail this happy year,
 Let fame its rising glories sing,
 When arts unwonted lustre wear,
 And boast a patron in their king ;
 And here unrivall'd shall they reign,
 For George protects the polish'd train.
 To you, just ripen'd into birth,
 He gives the fair the great design ;
 'Tis yours, ye Sires of genuine worth,
 To bid the future artists shine ;
 That arts unrivall'd long may reign,
 Where George protects the polish'd train.

'Tis your's, O well-selected band,
 To watch where infant genius blows,
 To rear the flow'r with soft'ring hand,
 And ev'ry latent sweet disclose;
 That arts unrivall'd long may reign,
 Where George protects the polish'd train.

No more to distant realms repair
 For foreign aid, or borrow'd rule,
 Beneath her monarch's gen'rous care,
 Britannia founds a nobler school,
 Where arts unrivall'd shall remain,
 For George protects the polish'd train,

So shall her sons, in science bred,
 Diffuse her arts from shore to shore,
 And wide her growing genius spread,
 As round the world her thunders roar;
 For he who rules the subject main,
 Great George, protects the polish'd train.

HYMN to HARMONY. *In the manner of Swift's Love-Song.*

DAUGHTER of heav'n! whose magic call
 From nothing bade this wond'rous All
 In beauteous order rise!
 Thou, who, at Nature's earliest birth,
 Saw vernal fragrance clothe the earth,
 And brighten all the skies.

Thee I invoke, whose potent sway
 Hath bound the earth, the air, and sea,
 In one eternal chain!
 Come then, O come, celestial maid;
 Be present to thy vot'ry's aid,
 And harmonize the scene.

E'en as the sun incessant pours
 On herbs, and trees, and fruits, and flowers,
 His vivifying ray;
 So may thy hallow'd fire impart
 Fresh joy and gladness to the heart,
 Along the realms of day.

When Folly, with her hydra hand,
 Extends her empire o'er the land,
 And stalks with giant-stride—
 O! prop fair Virtue's sinking cause,
 Protect our rights, defend our laws,
 And stem Corruption's tide.

The starry host shall fade away,
 Eternal nature shall decay,
 Whilst thy prolific beam
 Rolls on, and shall for ever roll,
 From day to day, from pole to pole,
 An unexhausted stream.

Ere space was space, or time was time,
 Thy pow'r, thy energy sublime,
 With dazzling lustre shone;
 And shall, when time and space are past,
 In undiminish'd glory last,
 Immortal and alone.

Come then, and let thy daughter fair,
 Divine Benevolence, be near,
 And Fortitude thy friend;
 Let firm Integrity be nigh,
 And Freedom, with terrific eye,
 Thy solemn steps attend!

That Freedom which, in days of yore,
 Display'd the impotence of power,
 And vanity of pride,
 Warm'd by whose love, great Tully taught,
 And Cato bled, and Cæsar sought,
 And Alexander died,

That cause whose animating fire,
 Our great fore-fathers did inspire,
 To vindicate their right.
 O! let us now transmit it down,
 From age to age, from sire to son,
 With everlasting light.

And when at Fate's resistless name,
 The spark that warms thy vital frame,
 Ascends its kindred skies:
 Then, like the Phoenix from the fire,
 An offspring, beauteous as its sire,
 Shall from thy ashes rise.

On the Month of MAY. From BUCHANAN.

NOW May, with revels, dance and song,
 Invites the muse to join the jovial throng.
 Hence irksome labour, fire of pain:
 No longer here, ye watchful cares, remain.
 Discord avaunt, with baneful hate!
 Banish complaint, and silence stern debate!

See,

See, May renews the smiling hours,
 And paints the tender mould with vernal flow'rs,
 The youthful honours of the year,
 On every side diffus'd all nature cheer.
 This month the laughter-loving dame,
 Wit without gall, love and the graces claim.
 The sky with purer lustre glows,
 And Venus all her charms on earth bestows;
 With nice address she decks her form,
 As if she meant her warrior's heart to warm:
 While Cupid, glorying in his art,
 Points on a bloody whetstone ev'ry dart.
 In gall, or in ambrosia dyes,
 And with a fiercer flame his torch supplies.
 Lo! Venus now the air perfumes,
 While on her head the vernal chaplet blooms;
 With emeralds see! her arms are bound,
 And her rich robe falls graceful on the ground.
 The wanton boy there slyly stands
 With his drawn bow, and marks the mingled bands
 Of youths and maids; then takes his aim,
 Inspiring in their hearts a subtle flame:
 Where Venus moves, beneath her feet
 See, flow'rets spring, and boughs o'erhade the street,
 And where her son, exulting, flies,
 Loud shouts of joy re-echo to the skies.
 Old ocean's God, with wave serene,
 Is proud to greet the soul-enchanting queen:
 In wanton dance the finny train
 The billows dash, and gambol on the main.
 The youths and blushing virgin choirs,
 In their rude breasts now feel the kindling fires;
 Whate'er is bred in humid air,
 Or earth, or seas, applaud the heavenly pair!
 Scatter'd by winds, the clouds on high
 In fleecy vapours skim along the sky.
 Now zephyrs whisper thro' the trees:
 The sun more glorious rises from the seas:
 Bud forth the leaves; the blossoms blow;
 And the fair lilly blooms with living snow;
 Earth is with grass and herbage crown'd;
 In chearful fields the chearful cattle bound.
 The courser, neighing o'er the plain,
 Now scours along, and shakes his flowing mane.
 Sheep crop the mead; and lambkins play,
 Jocund as spring, and lively as the day!
 The bull now bellows from afar,
 And sternly nodding, threatens dreadful war

For the YEAR 1769.

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For his sleek bride. See! Goats ascend
 The rocks, and kids with budding horn contend.
 On fragrant grass reposed, the swain
 Beguiles the tedious hours with rustic strain;
 Or laid, were murmuring waters creep,
 Beneath some lofty tree courts balmy sleep.
 The Angler now throws in his bait;
 Now sees the line shift with the trembling freight.
 Others with nets inclose the spoil,
 Or broken meshes mend with pleasing toil.
 These round the lofty poplar twine,
 With wealthy dowry freight, the mantling vine.
 Damon, to crown his Mopsa's brows,
 Culls each fair flower that in the meadow grows.
 For her he robs the linnets nest;
 The callow young she fondles in her breast.
 Around the blossoms sport the bees
 With murmuring noise: birds warble on the trees,
 On elms the turtles bill and coo,
 And their fond mates with plaintive murmurs woo.
 The swallows skim along the air,
 And busily their clay-built nests prepare;
 This spreads his wings in solar rays;
 O'er the clear brook, that swiftly sweeping plays.
 All nature smiles! with brighter beams
 The sun adorns the sky, and gilds the streams.
 No winds deform the level main,
 A shining mirror now, a verdant plain!
 Be banish'd then each anxious fear,
 The thought of gain, and heart-devouring care:
 Let fruitful age, to earth that bows,
 Renew'd in life, expand its furrow'd brows.
 As the new year array'd is seen
 With fragrant blossoms and with lively green;
 And fruitful seems with each delight,
 To please the smell, and gratify the sight;
 So let gay mirth your faces cheer;
 Forbear each harsh command and look severe;
 And now, with rising spirits bold,
 Think yourselves young again, that once were old,
 From her wide horn, see Plenty pour
 Around the smiling land her various store;
 Of the rude earth renew the face,
 And from our minds the fear of famine chase!
 Let the strong chest its wealth resign;
 Produce to light your casks of racy wine,
 Which thus admonish, "while you may,
 'Enjoy life's blessings, for we soon decay.'"

Ye

Ye masters! who with rigid hand
 The hopeful train of pliant youths command,
 Stain not with tears a lovely face,
 Which now should smile with every native grace.
 Parnassus' soil should fallow lie,
 By turns to drink the moisture of the sky;
 Recruited thus, th' Aëonian field
 Will flowers more fair, and ampler harvest yield.
 Ye boys! to sprightly airs advance,
 And purify the blood by healthy dance;
 With witty jests your genius rouse,
 And chase all sorrow from your cheerful brows.
 Let no stern husband's jealous pow'r
 His lovely bride detain with bolted door.
 Let not the mothers hide at home
 Their lovely girls, but give them leave to roam.
 Your snowy breasts, unveil, ye fair!
 (So Venus wills) and spread your auburn hair;
 Your flowing robes let rubies grace,
 While modesty sits blushing on your face.
 These are the weapons borne by love,
 By these he triumphs o'er the Gods above;
 By these tho' thousands prostrate lie,
 By the same arms more thousands wish to die,
 While spring's unsullied grace remains,
 And lively spirits revel in thy veins,
 Pluck the sweet rose, the lilly crop,
 Too just an emblem of a transient hope!
 As Boreas on his sounding wings
 Thick driving snow and howling tempests brings,
 Lays waste the gardens and the woods,
 And holds with icy bonds the tardy floods!
 So time shall change thy fleeting form,
 And life's slow current scarce thy members warm;
 Thy teeth shall fail, and wrinkled skin
 Give mournful signs of swift decay within;
 Thy eyes grow dim; see! how'ring near
 The wintry figure of grim age appear!
 Let age then use this spring of time,
 (While fate permits) and youth its native prime.

SYMPATHETIC LOVE: *Addressed to the Nightingale, by Shakespeare.*

*Donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos :
Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes.*

OVID.

*Those who the various gifts of fortune gain,
A thousand fawning, flatt'ring friends obtain ;
But if the goddess frowns, those friends no more
Regard the idol they Ador'd before.*

AS it fell upon a day,
In the merry month of May,
Sitting in a pleasant shade,
Which a grove of myrtle made,
Beasts did leap, and birds did sing,
Trees did grow, and plants did spring :
Ev'ry thing did banish moan,
Save the nightingale alone ;
She (poor bird) as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast upon a thorn,
And there sung the doleful'st ditty,
That to hear it was great pity ;
Fye, fye, fye, now she would cry
Teru, teru, by-and-bye ;
That to hear her so complain,
Scarce I could from tears refrain,
For her griefs so lovely shown,
Made me think upon mine own.

Ah! (thought I) thou mourn'st in vain,
None takes pity on thy pain !
Senseless trees, they cannot hear thee ;
Ruthless bears, they will not chear thee ;
King Pandion he is dead,
All thy friends are lapp'd in lead ;
All thy fellow birds do sing,
Careless of thy sorrowing.

Whilst as fickle fortune smil'd
Thou and I were both beguil'd ;
Ev'ry one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery :
Words are easy, like the wind,
Faithful friends are hard to find ;
Ev'ry man will be thy friend,
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend ;
But if store of crowns be scant,
No man will supply thy want.

If that one be prodigal,
 Bountiful they will him call;
 And with such like flattering;
 Pity but he was a king.
 If he be addict to vice,
 Quickly him they will entice.
 If to women he be bent,
 They have them at commandment.
 But if fortune once do frown,
 Then farewell his great renown!
 They that fawn'd on him before,
 Use his company no more.

He that is thy friend indeed,
 He will help thee in thy need.
 If thou sorrow, he will weep;
 If thou wake, he cannot sleep;
 Thus of ev'ry grief in heart,
 He with thee doth bear a part.
 These are certain signs to know,
 Faithful friend from flatt'ring foe.

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE to a FRIEND. *With the Head of Harpocrates,
 (the God of Silence amongst the Egyptians) in a Ring.*

FROM C—n—ll, where the sons of wealth
 Grow 'rich by traffic and by stealth,
 I come, Harpocrates my name:
 In Egypt of no little fame!
 Whose sons convinc'd, when Folly hung
 Impatient on the babler's tongue,
 How much repose to all 'twould yield,
 If, by my power, his lips were seal'd,
 My consecrated image rear'd,
 And I became a God rever'd,
 Where many an age preserv'd my reign,
 A foe to her and all her train.
 At length a mummy-hunting lord,
 Whose head Virtù and dullness stor'd,
 Who left his country to explore
 The trifles of each foreign shore,
 Brought me, with other wrecks of time,
 To this all-variable clime!
 Long in his cabinet I lay
 Secluded from the face of day;
 For tho' he'd travell'd far and wide
 To gratify his curious pride;
 Had been in Egypt, Greece, and Rome;
 And brought a heap of trumpry home;

It surely must provoke your laughter,
 He scarcely ever saw them after.
 At length, one night; replete with evil,
 The dice together with the devil
 Join'd issue with the sons of fraud,
 And brought me once again abroad.
 The large estate, a father's care
 Bequeath'd to an ungracious heir,
 The hand of usury had seiz'd,
 And most unmercifully squeez'd :
 From thence no succours could arise,
 No pleasing hope of new supplies ;
 Yet debts of honour all must pay,
 Or they again can never play.
 Many and artful were the ways
 His lordship try'd the cash to raise ;
 And first, he claim'd the promis'd place
 He earn'd by pimping for his grace :
 But, who misfortunes can resist !
 He and his party were dismiss'd.
 Then to the next in pow'r apply'd,
 So mean his soul, so fall'n his pride !
 But, as they did not want his aid,
 In vain was each concession made.
 When finding all expedients fail,
 At last he fixed on——what ? A sale.
 To Langford straight, a message sent
 To signify his full intent ;
 Who came his orders to obey,
 Bowing and smirking all the way.
 A catalogue was quickly made,
 Prefac'd with pomp and much parade ;
 Of urns from Herculaneum brought
 (In fact not worth a single groat)
 Of headless trunk and noseless bust,
 Tarnish'd by artificial rust ;
 Of medals brought from Rome and Greece,
 Who know to pluck your English geese ;
 Fragments of pyramids from Egypt,
 Fossils and shells long time in sea dipt,
 With each exotic by the score
 Which would a volume fill and more.
 Some moderns too, by Langford's art,
 Made, of the catalogue, a part.
 The public prints announc'd the day,
 When hundreds came who could not pay ;
 But yet they needs must come to shew
 Their veneration for Virtù.

The Seasons, by Leticia Br—nd—n
 Were bought her cabinet to stand on ;
 When he who languish'd to be blest,
 Thus artfully the fair address'd :
 " The Spring, when all its beauties rise,
 I see depicted in your eyes ;
 See Summer in its gayest pride,
 Attendant ever on your side ;
 Rich Autumn in your bosom see,
 An Winter in your chastity ;
 Therefore for these prevailing reasons,
 You surely cannot want the seasons."
 She lifed to the pleasing tale,
 Of which he did his muse avail.
 The modern bards, as yet whose rhyme
 Is not with value stamp'd by time,
 Were indiscriminately fold
 For nothing, as they were not old.

For Clio, the historic muse,
 Two authors bid with equal views ;
 The one in female vestments clad,
 The other wrapp'd around with plad ;
 Long they contended for the field,
 Too headstrong both and proud to yield ;
 At length exclaim'd the bonny Scot,
 Suppose, fair lass ! we share the lot ?
 When lo ! a hollow sound was heard,
 And bursting from the floor appear'd,
 A rev'rend form, with aspect bland,
 Fair Truth and Candour in his hand,
 Around whose honour'd brow was seen
 The laurel ever fresh and green.
 " How long, began the Rev'rend Sage,
 O Sm—ll—t, shall thy partial page
 Presumptuously my peace invade,
 And draw me from Elysium's shade :
 How long shall Clio ! honour'd name !
 By whom I reach'd immortal fame,
 To prejudice and passion bend
 To serve a hot-brain'd woman's end ?"

The animated muse return'd,
 " Long have I with resentment burn'd,
 Still hoping some propitious hour
 Would free me from tyrannic pow'r :
 'Tis come ! my soul with rapture warms,
 Rapin, O ! take me to thy arms.
 The floor receiv'd them unadmonish'd,
 And left the bidders all astonish'd.

When

When Phaeton, whose thirst of fame,
 Had nearly set the world on flame,
 Was by an able statesman bought,
 Whose soul with rectitude was fraught;
 'Twas wonder'd he, so fond of truth!
 Should buy a headstrong brainless youth:
 Said he, "I'll buy him to rebuke
 The conduct of a certain duke;"
 And, 'midst the universal stare,
 Sent him, 'post-haste, to Gro'v'nor-square:

A Diomede, who sily bore,
 From Troy's ill-fated walls of yore,
 The sacred pledge of freedom giv'n
 To her by all-indulgent heav'n,
 Was by an earl of Northern race
 Purchas'd, his cabinet to grace;
 At which a patriot, high inflam'd,
 Indignantly and loud exclaim'd;
 "No wonder he, who basely plann'd
 The fall of freedom in this land,
 Should, with exhilarated soul,
 Buy him who Troy's palladium stole."

When Priapus, O filthy name!
 Was bought by Lady Never-Shame;
 'Twas whisper'd round, Yes, yes, my lady,
 You love the thing that's always ready.
 She laugh'd, and said, "I beg your pardon,
 'Tis only for my country garden."

Alcides' club, whose pond'rous weight
 Seem'd falling on the hydra's pate,
 Was, by an enterprising knight,
 Beheld with wonder and delight:
 That club, said he, with good direction,
 Would make fine work at an election;
 I'll have it, spite of all expence,
 Tho' murder prove the consequence.

In bronze the burst of Cromwell stood,
 Anxious alone for England's good.
 A nobleman, of Stuart's race,
 Turn'd pale, and, trembling, left the place.
 A Middlesex elector bought him,
 Because he swore like W—s he thought him.

When *antiques*, made by modern hands,
 Were bought by pompous Dr. S—ds,
 O! how it tickled up the fancy
 Of Dr. R— and Dr. Ch—nc—y.

For Roscius, of immortal name,
 Two players bid, of equal fame:

But Garrick came, they both retir'd,
And Roscius was by him acquir'd.

For Newton's head, whose piercing eyes
Explor'd the wonders of the skies,
Who could with rectitude declare
The size and distance of each star—
Martin and Ferguson contended;
And how the contest would have ended
I know not, had not ev'ning come,
And call'd them both to lecture home.
They gone, no bidders could I see,
So light was held philosophy!

The ancient poets' heads were bought
By men who would be poets thought.
First Fawks and Colman made a fuss,
Bought Terence and Theocritus.
Next Francklin, falling on his knees,
Worshipp'd and bought old Sophocles:
But, through so many ages soil'd
In cleaning, they the features spoil'd.

Close in a corner Shakespeare's bust
Neglected stood, defil'd with dust;
When Garrick saw it, with respect
He bow'd, and spake to this effect;
"O thou! who could'st with ease impart
The passions of the human heart,
Who studio'sly look'd Nature through,
And shew'd her in each point of view:
Shall it be told in future, I,
When thou wert sold, stood tamely by?
Forbid it all the pow'rs above!
Duty forbid, forbid it love!"
And thence, to shew his high regard,
He, in a temple, plac'd the bard.
When all the catalogue was sold,
Bust, shell, and figure, turn'd to gold,
By Langford's art, who said his say,
In his obliging smiling way,
I, hapless I! who tell the tale,
Was offer'd up to public sale:
Silence! a lady cried, for shame;
Silence, indeed, I hate the name:
An empty prating fool reply'd,
"Madam, with you I coincide:"
"And so do I," reply'd a brother;
Another still, and still another,
Reply'd the same; and all the cry
Was, who the deuce would Silence buy?

No bidders, Langford knock'd me down
 To a Jew-broker for a crown:
 From him 'twas my mishap to pass
 Into a city toyman's glass,
 Facing whose shop a structure stands,
 Where men, from the remotest lands,
 Grown commerce mad, each other meet,
 To traffick some, and some to cheat.
 There Christians, Jews, and Turks confound
 Language, in undistinguish'd sound:
 Behind it stands that famous place*
 Where modesty ne'er shews her face;
 Where Ign'rance, if she chance to come,
 Is certainly sent waddling home;
 Whose lawless sons avow this creed,
 " By lies and fraud we best succeed,"
 And meet tumultuous every day,
 On each unwary fool to prey.
 Added to this the cursed noise,
 Each morn, about the toyman's toys,
 By little trifling belles and beaux,
 Who study nothing but their clothes,
 Offended so my eyes and ears,
 That I could not refrain from tears;
 My long envelop'd tongue I try'd,
 Nor found the use of speech deny'd;
 Said I, " O toyman! if thy breast
 Compassion feels for the distressed,
 If, when the heart-depressing sigh
 Hath burst the sluices of the eye,
 Thy soul, susceptible, hath known
 Concern for sorrows not thy own,
 Surely thou wilt with pity hear,
 Nor treat contemptuously my pray'r.
 Deliver me, for thou art able,
 From this detested modern Babel."
 He listen'd with astonish'd ear,
 The tongue of Silence thus to hear;
 Then kindly said, " No longer grieve;
 I pity thee, and will relieve:
 I have, Harpocrates, a friend,
 Who never will thy ear offend."
 " Dumb, I presume!"—" Not he, indeed;
 He talks as fast as I can read:
 But then, his tongue flows smoothly on,
 With sense in perfect unison.

Q 2

* Jonathan's.

Go

Go to him, give my compliments,
Assure him why thou com'st, and whence;
Tell all thy tale, nay, do not linger,
And beg he'll wear thee on his finger.

EPILOGUE to the SISTER.

Written by Dr. GOLDSMITH. Spoken by Mrs. BULELEY.

WHAT five long acts—and all to make us wiser!
Our authoress sure has wanted an adviser.
Had she consulted me, she should have made
Her moral play a speaking masquerade;
Warm'd up each bustling scene, and, in her rage,
Have emptied all the green-room on the stage.
My life on't, this had kept her play from sinking;
Have pleas'd our eyes, and sav'd the pain of thinking.
Well, since she thus has shewn her want of skill,
What if I give a masquerade? I will.
But how! Ay, there's the rub! [*pausing*] I've got my cue;
The world's a masquerade! the masquers you, you, you.

[*To boxes, pit, and galleries.*]

Lud! what a groupe the motley scene discloses!
False wits, false wives, false virgins, and false spouses;
Statesmen with bridles on; and, close beside 'em,
Patriots in party-colour'd suits, that ride 'em.
There's Hebes, turn'd of fifty, try once more
To raise a flame in Cupids of threecore.
These in their turn, with appetites as keen,
Deserting fifty, fasten on fifteen.
Mifs, not yet full fifteen, with fire uncommon,
Flings down her sampler, and takes up the woman:
The little urchin smiles, and spreads her lure,
And tries to kill ere she's got pow'r to cure.
Thus 'tis with all—their chief and constant care
Is to seem ev'ry thing—but what they are.
Yon broad, bold, angry spark, I fix my eye on,
Who seems t' have robb'd his vizor from the lion;
Who frowns, and talks, and swears, with round parade,
Looking, as who should say, Damme! who's afraid?

[*imitating.*]

Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am
You'll find his lionship a very lamb.
Yon politician, famous in debate,
Perhaps to vulgar eyes bestrides the stare;
Yet, when he deigns his real shape t'assume,
He turns old woman, and bestrides a broom.

Yon patriot, too, who presses on your sight,
 And seems to ev'ry gazer, all in white ;
 If with a bribe his candour you attack,
 He bows, turns round, and whip—the man is black !
 Yon critick, too—but whither do I run ?
 If I proceed, our bard will be undone !
 Well then, a truce, since she requests it too ;
 Do you spare her, and I'll for once spare you.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mr. HAVARD, on his leaving the Stage.*

BATTER'D with war in many an hard campaign,
 Though the maim'd soldier quits the martial plain,
 Fancy restores him to the battle's rage
 And temporary youth inflames his age ;
 Again he fights the foe, counts o'er his scars !
 —Tho' Chelsea's now the seat of all his wars—
 And, fondly hanging on the lengthen'd tale,
 Re-slays his thousands—o'er a pot of ale.
 So I—(long since accustom'd to engage
 In all the noisy bustle of the stage)
 Have been employ'd in ev'ry post of state,
 And seen the revolutions of the great ;
 Seen patriot Quin with falling Rome expire—
 And Alexander—set the world on fire !
 Heard plaintive Cibber dignify distress,
 And well-earn'd plaudits Pritchard's pow'rs confess :
 Have heard the theatre's incessant roar,
 When comic Clive Thalia's standard bore : —
 Myself, unworthy, made a little stand
 Where gen'ral Garrick holds the first command ;
 My humble merits did his choice approve—
 I was his friend in war—his friend in love ;
 And now—as in the various scenes we've past—
 He proves his friendship to me to the last :
 For now, alas ! infirmity denies
 A longer stay—and sage discretion cries,
 “ Retire, retire—unable now to please,
 “ Enjoy your Chelsea pittance, and your ease.”
 But oh ! my heart ! how warmly dost thou beat
 To those who give that pittance—that retreat !
 No studied phrase of gratitude can pay—
 'Tis extasy of thanks !—'tis—more than I can say ! —
 The want of words the full fraught mind reveals,
 And the tongue falters when the heart most feels !

To a YOUNG LADY.

WHEN first, in Fate's malignant hour,
 I view'd thy form, and felt its pow'r,
 Hopeless in sighs I spent the day,
 And groan'd the sleepless night away,
 From awful love's acuter smart
 Thy lively converse eas'd my heart;
 Chain'd with less rigour than before,
 I fear'd thee less, but lov'd thee more.
 When with licentious boldness fir'd,
 I dar'd to clasp what I admir'd;
 Dar'd round thy neck my arms to twine,
 And press thy balmy lips to mine;
 Then through my soul sharp poison ran,
 'Twas then my keenest pangs began;
 Since—by the dang'rous bliss half slain,
 I drag a life of ceaseless pain.
 Ah! fly not, cruel as thou art,
 Ah! leave not thus my mangled heart;
 Grant, to the sorrows I endure,
 By speedy death, a speedy cure;
 Repeat the fatal, dear delight,
 Give one kiss more—and kill me quite.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mrs. CLIVE, on her quitting the Stage.*

Written by Mr. WALPOLE.

WITH glory satiate, from the bustling stage,
 Still in his prime—and much about my age—
 Imperial Charles (if Robertson says true)
 Retiring, bade the jarring world adieu!
 Thus I, long honour'd with your partial praise,
 A debt my swelling heart with tears repays,
 —Scarce can I speak—forgive the grateful pause—
 Resign the noblest triumph, your applause.
 Content with humble means, yet proud to own
 I owe my pittance to your smiles alone;
 To private shades I bear the glorious prize,
 The meed of favour in a nation's eyes;
 A nation, brave, and sensible, and free—
 Poor Charles! how little, when compar'd to me!
 His mad ambition had disturb'd the globe,
 And sanguine, which he quitted, was the robe.

Too blest, cou'd he have dar'd to tell mankind,
 When pow'r's full goblet he forbore to quaff,
 That conscious of benevolence of mind,
 For thirty years he had but made them laugh?
 Ill was that mind with sweet retirement pleas'd:
 The very cloyster that he sought, he teas'd;
 And sick at once both of himself and peace,
 He dy'd a martyr to unwelcome ease.

Here ends the parallel—My generous friends,
 My exit no such tragic fate attends;
 I will not die—let no vain panic seize you—
 If I repent—I'll come again, and please you.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *June 4, 1769.*

PATRON of arts, at length by thee
 Their home is fix'd: thy kind decree
 Has plac'd their empire here.
 No more unheeded shall they waste
 Their treasures on the fickle taste
 Of each fantastic year.
 Judgment shall frame each chaste design,
 Nor e'er from Truth's unerring line
 The sportive artist roam:
 Whether the breathing bust he forms,
 With nature's tints the canvas warms,
 Or swells, like heav'n's high arch, th' Imperial dome,
 Fancy, the wanderer, shall be taught
 To own severer laws:
 Spite of her wily wanton play,
 Spite of those lovely errors, which betray
 Th' enchanted soul to fond applause,
 Ev'n she, the wanderer, shall be taught
 That nothing truly great was ever wrought
 Where Judgment was away.
 Through osier twigs th' Acanthus rose:
 Th' idea charms! th' artist glows!
 But 'twas his *skill* to please
 Which bade the graceful foliage spread
 To crown the stately column's head
 With dignity and ease.
 When great Apelles, pride of Greece,
 Frown'd on the almost-finish'd piece,
 Despairing to succeed,
 What through the missile vengeance pass'd
 From his rash hand, the random cast
 Might dash the foam, but *skill* had form'd the steed,

Q. 4.

Nor

Nor less the Phidian arts approve
 Labour and patient Care,
 Whate'er the skilful artists trace,
 Laocoon's pangs, or soft Antinous' face.
 By *skill*, with that diviner air,
 The Delian god does all but move;
 'Twas *skill* gave terrors to the front of Jove,
 To Venus ev'ry grace.
 —And shall each sacred seat,
 The vales of Arno, and the Tuscan stream,
 No more be visited with pilgrim feet?
 No more on sweet Hymettus' summits dream
 The sons of Albion? or below,
 Where Ilysius' waters flow,
 Trace with awe the dear remains
 Of mould'ring urns, and mutilated fanes?
 —Far be the thought. Each sacred seat,
 Each monument of ancient fame,
 Shall still be visited with pilgrim feet,
 And Albion gladly own from whence she caught the flame.
 Still shall her studious youth repair,
 Beneath their king's protecting care,
 To ev'ry clime which art has known;
 And rich with spoils from every coast
 Return, 'till Albion learns to boast
 An Athens of her own.

*To a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in Imitation of the 22d Ode of the 3d
 Book of CASIMIR's LYRICS.*

BE not, my friend, by youth deceiv'd,
 Nor let the syren be believ'd,
 Though smooth and soft her strain;
 Away on whirling wheels she flies,
 Swift as the gulf that rides the skies,
 Without or yoke or rein.
 Youth must resign its blooming charms
 To age, whose cold and shiv'ring arms
 Will wither ev'ry joy;
 'Tis brittle glass, 'tis rapid stream,
 'Tis melting wax, 'tis air-dress'd dream,
 That time will soon destroy.
 So smiles at morn the dewy rose,
 And to the genial breezes blows,
 Evolving odours round;
 But crush'd by ev'ning's rushing rains,
 It droops, it sinks upon the plains,
 Down trodden with the ground.

Hours,

Hours, days, months, years, impetuous fly,
Like meteors darting thro' the sky,

And must return no more.

Know, my young friend, that moments fled
Are moments ever, ever dead,

And cancell'd from thy score.

See how the globes, that sail the heav'n,
Around in rapid eddies driven,

And hast'ning to their doom ;

Time rushes to eternity,

Eager in his embrace to die,

His parent and his tomb.

Though we in these low vales were born,
Yet these low vales our souls should scorn,

And to the heav'ns should rise :

So the larks, hatch'd on clods of earth,

Disdain their mean inglorious birth,

And tow'r unto the skies.

T. C.

The Mutability of Human Life, and Adversity, not to be too much deplored,

CASSIMIR, Book I. Ode ii.

MY friend, forbear th' unmanly cry,
Nor let thy bosom heave the sigh,

Nor cloud thy looks with woe,

If Phœbus' rays should be restrain'd,

And Fortune from her fickle hand

Some luckless die should throw.

To-day th' unprison'd whirlwinds sweep,
And rouse to rage the boiling deep,

And warring billows roar ;

But, ere the morn her sway resumes,

Zephyr shall wave his silken plumes,

And gen'ral peace restore.

The sun, that sunk with clouds oppress,

To-morrow rising in the east,

In his full flame shall glow.

Griefs and gay smiles alternate rise ;

Joy wipes the dew-drop from our eyes,

And transport treads on woe.

Danger

Danger and disappointment wait,
 To burst in sudden storms of fate,
 Where Hope's proud progress rolls;
 Thus 'tis decreed, till Time's last day
 Shall sweep this phantom world away,
 And rest our tossing souls.

He, who last night his oxen drove,
 To-day to Rome makes his remove,
 A sphere supreme to fill;
 The yokes his oxen wore he throws,
 Resistless, on his country's foes,
 The vassals of his will.

The evening star the man beheld
 An humble ploughman in the field;
 But, when the morning came,
 He, by the Senate's suffrage rais'd,
 In highest rank of glory blaz'd,
 And realms rever'd his name.

Should Fortune, who delights to twine
 A fable with a silver line,
 Assume a diff'rent thread,
 He, a poor swain, hiss'd by the throng,
 Who with his triumph swell'd their song,
 Must seek his straw-built shed.

The axes that, with laurels crown'd,
 Once struck a trembling terror round,
 His stubborn billets send;
 His rods, which once the world controul'd,
 To mend his fire, and chase the cold,
 Their last assistance lend,

A S O N N E T.

FORBEAR, in pity, ah! forbear
 To soothe my ravish'd ear;
 Nor longer thus a love declare
 'Tis death for me to hear.
 Too much, alas! my tender heart
 Does to thy suit incline!
 O why then strive to win by art
 What is already thine?
 O let not, like the Grecian* dame,
 My hapless fortune prove,
 Who languish'd in too fierce a flame,
 And died by too much love.

* Semele.

SAPPHO. FRAGMENT 5. *On the Rose,*

WOULD Jove appoint some flower to reign
 In matchless beauty on the plain,
 The Rose, mankind would all agree,
 The Rose, the queen of flowers should be:
 The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,
 The blush of meads, the eye of flowers;
 Its beauties charm the gods above;
 Its fragrance is the breath of love;
 Its foliage wantons in the air
 Luxuriant like the flowing hair:
 It shines in gloomy splendour gay,
 Whilst zephyrs on its bosom play.

*ODE, to Musick, performed in the Senate-House at Cambridge, July 1,
 1769, at the Installation of AUGUSTUS HENRY, DUKE
 of GRAFTON, CHANCELLOR of the UNIVERSITY.*

*Written by Mr. Gray, Author of The Elegy in a Country Church-Yard;
 Set by Dr. Randall, Musick Professor.*

A I R.

HENCE! avaunt! 'tis holy ground,
 Comus and his midnight crew,
 And Ignorance with looks profound,
 And dreaming Sloth of pallid hue!
 Mad Sedition's cry prophane,
 Servitude that hugs her chain,
 Nor in these consecrated bow'rs
 Let painted Flatt'ry hide her serpent train in flow'rs.

C H O R U S.

Nor Envy base, nor sleeping Gain,
 Dare the Muses' walk to stain,
 While bright-ey'd Science walks around,
 Hence! avaunt! 'tis holy ground.

R E C I T A T I V E.

From yonder realms of empyrean day
 Bursts on my ear th' indignant lay!
 There sit the fainted Sage, the Bard divine,
 The few whom genius gave to shine,
 Thro' ev'ry unborn age and undiscover'd clime;
 Rapt in celestial transport they;
 Yet hither oft a glance from high
 They send of tender sympathy,

To blefs the place, where, on their op'ning foul,
 First the genuine ardor stole ;
 'Twas Milton struck the deep-ton'd shell,
 And as the choral warblings round him swell,
 Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime,
 And nods his hoary-head, and listens to the rhyme.

A I R.

“ Ye brown o'er-arching groves
 “ That contemplation loves,
 “ Where willowly Comus lingers with delight,
 “ Oft at blush of dawn
 “ I've trod your level lawn,
 “ Oft woo'd the gleam of Cynthia's silver light,
 “ In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of folly,
 “ With freedom by my side, and soft-ey'd melancholy.”

R E C I T A T I V E.

But hark! the portals sound, and pacing forth,
 With solemn steps and slow,
 High potentates, and dames of royal birth,
 And mitred fathers, in long order go :
 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow
 From haughty Gallia torn ;
 And sad Chatillon on her bridal morn,
 That wept her bleeding love ; and princely Clare ;
 And Anjou's heroine ; and the paler rose,
 The rival of her crown and of her woes !
 And either Henry there,
 The murder'd saint, and the majestic lord
 That broke the bonds of Rome,
 Their tears, their little triumphs o'er,
 Their human passions move no more,
 Save charity that glows beyond the tomb.

[*Accompanied.*]

All that on Granta's fruitful plain
 Rich streams of regal bounty pour'd,
 And bade their awful fanes and turrets rise,
 To hail their Fitzroy's festal morning come,
 And thus they speak in soft accord
 The liquid language of the skies.

Q U A R T E T T O.

What is grandeur, what is pow'r !
 Heavier toil ! superior pain !
 What the bright reward of gain ?
 The grateful memory of the good :
 Sweet is the breath of vernal show'r,
 The bees collected treasure sweet ;
 Sweet music's fall—but sweeter yet
 The still small voice of gratitude !

R E.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Foremost, and leaning from her golden cloud,

The venerable Margaret see—

Welcome, my noble son, she cries aloud,

To this thy kindred train and me,

Pleas'd in thy lineaments to trace

A Tudor's fire, a Beaufort's grace!

A I R.

Thy liberal heart, thy judging eye,

The flow'r unheeded shall descry,

And bid it round heav'n's altars shed

The fragrance of its blushing head,

Shall raise from earth the latent gem,

To glitter on the diadem!

R E C I T A T I V E.

Lo Granta waits to lead her blooming band,

Not obvious, not obtrusive she;

No vulgar praise, no venal incense flings,

Nor dars with courtly tongue refin'd

Profane thy inborn royalty of mind;

She reveres herself and thee!

With modest pride, to grace thy youthful brow

The laureat wreaths that Cecil wore she brings,

And to thy just, thy gentle hand

Submits the fancies of her sway,

While spirits blest'd above, and men below,

Join with glad voice the loud symphonious lay!

G R A N D C H O R U S.

Thro' the wild waves as they roar,

With watchful eye, and dauntless mien,

Thy steady course of honour keep;

Nor fear the rocks, nor seek the shore—

The star of Brunswick shines serene,

And gilds the horrors of the deep.

An EPISTLE, imitated from HORACE, to Lord COBHAM, by Mr. POPE.

SINCEREST critic of my prose or rhyme,
 Tell how thy pleasing Stowe employs thy time:
 Say, Cobham, what amuses thy retreat;
 Or schemes of war, or stratagems of state?
 Or dost thou give the winds afar to blow
 Each vexing thought and heart-devouring woe,
 And fix thy mind alone on rural scenes,
 To turn the level'd lawns to liquid plains;
 To raise the creeping rills from humble beds,
 And force the latent springs to lift their heads;

On watery columns capitals to rear,
 That mix their flowing curls with upper air?
 Or dost thou, weary grown, these works neglect,
 No temples, statues, obelisks, erect;
 But meet the morning breeze from fragrant meads,
 Or shun the noon-tide ray in wholesome shades,
 Or slowly walk along the mazy wood,
 To meditate on all that's wise and good;
 For Nature, bountiful, in thee has join'd
 A person pleasing with a worthy mind;
 Not given the form alone, but means and art,
 To draw the eye, or to allure the heart.
 Poor were the praise in fortune to excel,
 Yet want the means to use that fortune well.
 While thus adorn'd, while thus with virtue crown'd,
 At home in peace, abroad in arms renown'd;
 Graceful in form, and winning in address,
 While well you think what aptly you express;
 With health, with honour, with a fair estate,
 A table free, and elegantly neat;
 What can be added more to mortal bliss?
 What can he want who stands possess'd of this?
 What can the fondest wishing mother more
 Of Heav'n attentive for her son implore?
 And yet a happiness remains unknown,
 Or to philosophy reveal'd alone,
 A precept which, unpractis'd, renders vain
 Thy flowing hopes, and pleasure turns to pain.
 Should hope, or fear, thy heart alternate tear,
 Or love, or hate, or rage, or anxious care,
 Whatever passions may thy mind infest,
 (Where is that mind that passions ne'er molest?)
 Amidst the pangs of such intestine strife,
 Still think the present day the last of life;
 Defer not 'till to-morrow to be wise,
 To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise;
 Or should to-morrow chance to cheer the sight
 With her enliv'ning and unlook'd for light,
 How grateful will appear her dawning rays!
 As favours unexpected doubly please.
 Who thus can think, and who such thoughts pursues,
 Content may keep his life, or calmly lose:
 All proof of this thou may'st thyself receive,
 When leisure from affairs will give thee leave;
 Come, see thy friend retir'd without regret,
 Forgetting care, or trying to forget;
 In easy contemplation soothing time
 With morals much, and now and then with rhyme:

Not so robust in body as in mind,
 And always undejected, though declin'd ;
 Not wond'ring at the world's new wicked ways,
 Compar'd with those of our forefathers days ;
 For virtue now is neither more or less,
 And vice is only varied in the dress.
 Believe it, men have ever been the same,
 And all the golden age is but a dream.

PROLOGUE *to the ROMAN FATHER, acted at the Theatre at
 Bristol, on Friday, July 14, 1769.*

For the FAMILY of the late Mr. POWELL.

Written by Mr. COLMAN. Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

WHEN fancied sorrows wake the play'rs' art,
 A short-liv'd anguish seizes on the heart :
 Tears, real tears he sheds, feels real pain,
 But the dream vanish'd, he's himself again.
 No such relief, alas ! his bosom knows,
 When the sad tear from home-felt sorrow flows :
 Passions cling round the soul, do all we can—
 He plays no part, and can't shake off the man.
 Where'er I tread, where'er I turn my eyes,
 Of my lost friend new images arise.
 Can I forget that from our earliest age,
 His talents known, I led him to the stage ?
 Can I forget, this circle in my view,
 His first great pride—to be approv'd by you ?
 His soul, with ev'ry tender feeling blest,
 The holy flame of gratitude possess'd.
 Soft as the stream yon sacred springs impart,
 The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart.
 Peace, peace be with him !—May the present stage
 Contend, like him, your favour to engage !
 May we, like him, deserve your kindness shown,
 Like him, with gratitude that kindness own !
 So shall our art pursue the noblest plan,
 And each good actor prove an honest man.

RUBRILLA: TRUE BEAUTY.

By Dr. CLANCY, of Durtow, in Ireland.

Cui flavant religas comam. HORAT.

WHEN the weak brain imagin'd beauty warms,
The meanest Mopsey has ten thousand charms,
On her black head if sable horrors stare ;
Or deadly paleness damps her languid hair ;
Shrewd similes from jet and pearl are sought,
In all the wild extravagance of thought.

Not so when fair Rubrilla's radiance bright
Shines to the eye, and cheers the ravish'd sight.
Her lovely hue a genial heat inspires,
And kindles love by strong resplendent fires.
Ting'd with ætherial light her tresses flow ;
With lively bloom and sprightly vigour glow.
High on her lofty front has nature spread
A pleasing garland of delightful red :
Illustrious red ! magnificently bright,
By Newton found the strongest beam of light ;
Prime of all colours !—on the monarch's throne
In robes majestic is it's lustre shown.

Red are those blushes which serenely grace
The modest beauties of the virgin's face ;
Intrinsic particles of red compose
The sanguine clove, and aromatic rose :
The ruby lip invites to balmy love,
And sportive Nereïds haunt the coral grove.
Couch'd in red locks delighted Cupids lie :
Thence their keen darts and pointed arrows fly,
Such was the golden fleece which Jason bore
In joyful triumph from the Colchian shore.
Britain's red flag commands the subject main ;
In ev'ry heart *Rubrilla's* streamers reign.
Through seas of blood undaunted heroes fly,
And steep their laurels in that glorious die.
Young Ammon reddened at the Granic flood,
And bath'd in red victorious Granby stood.
A fiery beard foreboding comets trail,
And fine court ladies drag a fiery tail :
Translated to the starry realms on high,
Rubrilla's hair shall future Flamsteeds spy :
There shall the ram, and staring bull, admire
To see that blaze which set the world on fire.

The JUDICIOUS BACCHANAL.

WHILE the bottle to humour, and social delight,
 The smallest assistance can lend;
 While it happily keeps up the laugh of the night,
 Or enlivens the mind of a friend;

O let me enjoy it, ye bountiful powers,
 That time may deliciously pass,
 And should Care ever think to intrude on my hours,
 Scare the haggard away with the glass.

But, instead of a rational feast of the sense,
 Should Discord preside o'er the bowl;
 And folly, debate, or contention commence,
 From too great an expansion of soul:
 Should the man I esteem, or the friend of my breast,
 In the ivy feel nought but the rod:
 Should I make sweet religion a profligate jest,
 And daringly sport with my God.

From my lips dash the poison, O merciful fate,
 Where the madness of blasphemy hung,
 And let every accent, which virtue should hate,
 Parch quick on my infamous tongue.

From my sight let the curse be eternally driven,
 Where my reason so fatally stray'd,
 That no more I may offer an insult to heaven,
 Or give man a cause to upbraid.

The TEA-SPOON, Occasioned by Dr. HILL's prescribing a Tea-Spoonful of every Medicine to every Patient indiscriminately.

HAPPY Tea-spoon, which can hit
 Dr. Hill's unequal'd wit,

Patients young, and patients old,
 Patients hot, and patients cold,
 Patients tender, patients tough,
 A Tea-spoon full is just enough.

If with tea you shake your frame,
 Or with drams your head inflame,
 Or with beef your paunch o'er-stuff,
 A Tea-spoon full is just enough.

If in court, with brief in hand,
 Or at bar, you trembling stand,
 Take the dose, fear no rebuff,
 A Tea-spoon full is just enough.

What is stranger still than all,
Be the Tea-spoon large or small,
Be it batter'd, broken, rough,
Still a Tea-spoon's just enough.

Order Drops, ye Medic Dances,
Order Scruples, Drams, and Ounces,
Hill asserts, and stands it bluff,
That a Tea-spoon's just enough.

Happy Tea-spoon, thus to hit
Dr. Hill's unequal'd wit!

A Quibbling EPIGRAPH, on W. LOWNDES, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury in the Reign of Queen ANNE.

NO ways or means, against the tyrant Death
Could raise supplies to aid thy fund of breath.
O Lowndes! it is enquired, soon or late,
Each branch of nature must submit to fate:
Each member of that house where thou didst stand
Intent on credit, with thy bill in hand,
Shall equally this imposition bear,
And in his turn be found deficient here:
But trust in heav'n, where surplusses of joy,
And endless produce, will all cares destroy:
And may'st thou there, when thy accounts are past,
Gain a quietus which shall ever last!

Translation of an Ancient ROMAN INSCRIPTION.

THOU, to whose eye these domes of death succeed,
Here stay thy steps, and my inscription read:
Grav'd on the stone a parent's love complains,
Beneath it lie a daughter's cold remains.
Renown'd for graceful arts in early prime,
I tower'd to glory on the wings of time,
When ah! my sad, my fatal hour drew near,
Deny'd me life, and stopp'd my bold career.
Who, form'd and polish'd by the Muse's hand,
Late in the chorus charm'd the listening band;
Who first at Rome in Grecian scenes could please,
Lo! Fate her ashes to this tomb decrees.
My patron's care, delight, love, praise, and pride,
(The body burnt) in silence now subside:
To my fond parent sighs and tears I leave,
And, youngest, first the stroke of death receive.

While

While twice seven birth-days share my destin'd load
Of endless night in Pluto's deep abode.

Stranger, forget not thou the parting rite;
Bid earth above me lie for ever light.

ODE ON HEALTH, by ARIPHROON the SICYONIAN, translated.

O Health, most honour'd of celestial powers,
May I with thee enjoy my future hours!
Nor thou refuse thy solace to afford,
True to my bed, and constant at my board.
For all the joys from wealth, or heirs that flow,
Whate'er Imperial diadems bestow;
Whate'er fair objects of desire we prove,
Chas'd and entangled in the toils of love;
Whate'er delights the Gods, on mercy's plan,
Dispense to soften the fatigues of man;
These, these all spread and flourish in thine eye,
Sweet Health, thou parent of felicity!
The blooming spring of pleasure crowns the plain,
And man, without thee, seeks for bliss in vain.

MAXIMS IN LOVE. By LORD LEE.

I.

NONE without hope, e'er lov'd the brightest fair,
But love can hope when reason would despair.

II.

The tender pair, whom mutual favours bind,
Love keeps united, tho' by Alps disjoin'd:
To passion ill-return'd short bounds are set—
The lover that's forgotten will forget.

III.

Ye nymphs, be confident, that lover lies,
Whose tongue declares his love before his eyes.

IV.

A maid, unask'd, may own a well-plac'd flame!
Not loving first, but loving ill's the shame.

V.

Ye fair, whose prudence, cautious of deceit,
In praise too warmly given, suspects a cheat,
Without disguise, a lover's flattery hear,
Love, when it flatters most, is most sincere.

VI.

Sweet are those pains which lovers long endure;
He is half cur'd who wishes for a cure.

R 2

A

A SONG. *Written by Mr. POPE, and never before published.*

SAYS Phœbe, why is gentle love
 A stranger to that mind,
 Which pity and esteem can move,
 Which can be just and kind?
 Is it because you fear to prove
 The ills that love molest;
 The jealous cares, the sighs that move
 The captivated breast?
 Alas! by some degree of woe,
 We every bliss must gain:
 That heart can ne'er a transport know,
 That never felt a pain.

SOLITUDE. *From the same.*

WHAT are the falling rills, the pendant shades,
 The morning bow'rs, the evening colonnades,
 But soft recesses for th' uneasy mind
 To sigh unheard in, to the passing wind!
 Lo! the struck deer, in some sequester'd part,
 Lies down to die (the arrow in his heart;)
 There hid in shades, and wasting day by day,
 Inly he bleeds, and pants his soul away.

TRANSLATION of REGINER'S EPITAPH.

GAYLY I liv'd, as ease and nature taught,
 And spent my little life without a thought;
 And am amaz'd that death, that tyrant grim,
 Should think of me, who never thought of him,

ODE to SPLEEN.

ABSENT in company to sit,
 To mope, to groan, to sigh, to fret;
 These are thy gifts, O Spleen!
 Darkness and fogs surround thy throne,
 Dulness, dread pow'r, is all thy own,
 Thou cloud-compelling queen!

Hapless,

Hapless, who drags thy servile chains,
Who still submits, yet still complains
Of thy caprice and whim :
The friendly chat, the social bowl,
" The feast of sense and flow of soul,"
Command no charms for him.

Seen thro' this intellectual gloom;
The various ills of life assumé
A larger, ampler size;
Ev'n hope withdraws the chearing ray
That beautifies our wintry day,
And the fair landscape dies.

Then, Memory, thy shadowy train
Rebellious to thy lawful reign,
Revolt to Spleen and chance :
Hence motley images combine,
Strange shapes in quaint disorder join,
And form the ideal dance.

The pleasing forms of gay delight
On out-stretch'd pinions speed their flight,
From thy infectious breath !
See, in their stead, heart-vexing care,
And fear, and doubt, and wan despair,
And the black shade of death !

Satan himself some men adore,
Not that they love, but fear his pow'r ;
So to thy shrine I bend ;
And O thy wayward spells remove
Far, far from me, and those I love,
Thou peace-corroding friend !

*The Ode upon dedicating a Building and erecting a Statue to SHAKESPEARE,
at Stratford-upon-Avon. By DAVID GARRICK; Esq.*

TO what blest genius of the isle,
Shall Gratitude her tribute pay,
Decree the festive day,
Erect the statue and devote the pile ?
Do not your sympathetic hearts accord,
To own the " Bosom's Lord ;"
'Tis he ! 'tis he !—that demi-god !
Who Avon's flow'ry margin trod,
While sportive Fancy round him flew,
Where Nature led him by the hand,
Instructed him in all she knew,
And gave him absolute command !

"Tis he! 'tis he!
 " The god of our idolatry!"
 To him the song, the edifice we raise,
 He merits all our wonder, all our praise!
 Yet ere impatient joy break forth,
 In sounds that lift the soul from earth;
 And to our spell-bound minds impart
 Some faint idea of his magic art;
 Let awful silence fill the air!
 From the dark cloud, the hidden light
 Bursts tenfold bright!
 Prepare! prepare! prepare!
 Now swell the choral song,
 Roll the full tide of harmony along;
 Let rapture sweep the trembling strings
 And Fame expanding all her wings,
 With all her trumpet-tongues proclaim,
 The lov'd, rever'd, immortal name!
 Shakespeare! Shakespeare! Shakespeare!
 Let th' enchanting sound,
 From Avon's shores rebound;
 Thro' the air,
 Let it bear,
 The precious freight the envious nations round!

C H O R U S.

Swell the choral song,
 Roll the tide of harmony along,
 Let rapture sweep the strings,
 Fame expand her wings,
 With her trumpet-tongues proclaim
 The lov'd, rever'd, immortal name!
 Shakespeare! Shakespeare! Shakespeare!

A I R.

I.

Sweetest bard that ever sung,
 Nature's glory, Fancy's child;
 Never sure did witching tongue,
 Warble forth such wood-notes wild!

II.

Come each muse, and sister grace,
 Loves and pleasures, hither come;
 Well you know this happy place,
 Avon's banks were once your home.

III.

Bring the laurel, bring the flow'rs,
 Songs of triumph to him raise;
 He united all your pow'rs,
 All uniting, sing his praise!

The:

Tho' Philip's fam'd unconquer'd son
 Had ev'ry blood-stain'd laurel won;
 He sigh'd—that his creative word,
 (Like that which rules the skies,)
 Could not bid other nations rise,
 To glut his yet unsated sword:
 But when our Shakespear's matchless pen,
 Like Alexander's sword, had done with men;
 He heav'd no sigh, he made no moan,
 Not limited to human kind,
 He fir'd his wonder-teeming mind,
 Rais'd other worlds, and beings of his own!

A I R.

When nature, smiling, hail'd his birth,
 To him unbounded pow'r was given;
 The whirlwind's wing to sweep the sky,
 "The frenzy-rolling eye,
 To glance from heav'n to earth,
 From earth to heav'n!"
 O from his muse of fire
 Could but one spark be caught,
 Then might these humble strains aspire,
 To tell the wonders he has wrought.
 To tell,—how sitting on his magic throne,
 Unaided and alone,
 In dreadful state,
 The subject passions round him wait;
 Who tho' unchain'd, and raging there,
 He checks, inflames, or turns their mad career;
 With that superior skill,
 Which winds the fiery steed at will,
 He gives the awful word—
 And they all foaming; trembling, own him for their lord.
 With these his slaves he can controul,
 Or charm the soul;
 So realiz'd are all his golden dreams,
 Of terror, pity, love, and grief,
 Tho' conscious that the vision only seems;
 The woe-struck mind finds no relief:
 Ingratitude would drop the tear,
 Cold-blooded age take fire,
 To see the thankless children of old Lear,
 Spurn at their king, and fire!
 With his our reason too grows wild!
 What nature had disjoin'd,
 The poet's pow'r combin'd,
 Madness and age, ingratitude and child.

Ye guilty, lawless tribe,
 Escap'd from punishment, by art or bribe,
 At Shakspeare's bar appear!
 No bribing, shuffling there—
 His genius, like a rushing flood,
 Cannot be withstood;
 Out bursts the penitential tear!
 The look appal'd, the crime reveals,
 The marble-hearted monster feels,
 Whose hand is stain'd with blood.

S E M I - C H O R U S.

When law is weak, and justice fails,
 The poet holds the sword and scales.

A I R.

Though crimes from death and torture fly,
 The swifter muse,
 Their flight pursues.
 Guilty mortals more than die!
 They live indeed, but live to feel
 The scourge and wheel,
 "On the torture of the mind they lie:"
 Should harass'd nature sink to rest,
 The poet wakes the scorpion in the breast,
 Guilty mortals more than die!
 When our magician, more inspir'd,
 By charms, and spells, and incantations fir'd,
 Exerts his most tremendous pow'r;
 The thunder growls, the heavens low'r,
 And to his darken'd throne repair,
 The demons of the deep, and spirits of the air!
 But soon these horrors pass away,
 Thro' storms and night breaks forth the day:
 He smiles—they vanish into air!
 The buckin'd warriors disappear!
 Mute the trumpets, mute the drums,
 The scene is chang'd—Thalia comes,
 Leading the nymph Euphrosyne,
 Goddess of joy and liberty!
 She and her sisters, hand in hand,
 Link'd to a numerous frolic band,
 With roses and with myrtle crown'd,
 O'er the green velvet lightly bound,
 Circling the monarch of th' enchanted land!

A I R.

I.

Wild, frantic with pleasure,
 They tript it in measure,
 To bring him their treasure,
 The treasure of joy.

II. How

II.

How gay is the measure,
How sweet is the pleasure,
How great is the treasure,
The treasure of joy!

III.

Like roses fresh blowing,
Their dimpled cheeks glowing,
His mind is o'erflowing;
A treasure of joy!

IV.

His rapture perceiving,
They smile while they're giving,
He smiles at receiving
A treasure of joy!
With kindling cheeks, and sparkling eyes,
Surrounded thus, the bard in transport dies;
The little loves, like bees,
Clustering and climbing up his knees,
His brows with roses bind;
While Fancy, Wit, and Humour spread
Their wings, and hover round his head,
Impregnating his mind.
Which teeming soon, as soon brought forth,
Not a tiny spurious birth,
But out a mountain came,
A mountain of delight!
Laughter roar'd out to see the sight,
And Falstaff was his name!
With sword and shield, he, puffing, strides;
The joyous rebel rout
Receive him with a shout,
And modest Nature holds her fides;
No single pow'r the deed had done,
But great and small,
Wit, Fancy, Humour, Whim, and Jest,
The huge, mishapen heap impress'd;
And lo—Sir John!
A compound of 'em all,
A comic world in one.
A I R.
A world where all pleasures abound,
So fruitful the earth,
So quick to bring forth,
And the world too is wicked and round.
As the well-teeming earth,
With rivers and show'rs,
Will smiling bring forth
Her fruits and her flow'rs;

So Falstaff will never decline;
 Still fruitful and gay,
 He moistens his clay,
 And his rain and his rivers are wine;
 Of the world he has all, but its care;
 No load, but of flesh, will he bear;
 He laughs off his pack,
 Takes a cup of old sack,
 And away with all sorrow and care.

Like the rich rainbow's various dyes,
 Whose circle sweeps o'er earth and skies,
 The heav'n-born muse appears;
 Now in the brightest colours gay,
 Now quench'd in show'rs she fades away
 Now bleeds her smiles and tears,
 Sweet swan of Avon! ever may thy stream
 Of tuneful numbers be the darling theme;
 Not Thames himself, who in his silver course
 Triumphant rolls along,
 Britannia's riches and her force,
 Shall more harmonious flow in song.
 O had those bards, who charm the list'ning shore
 Of Cam and Isis, tun'd their classic lays,
 And from their full and precious store,
 Vouchsaf'd to fairy-haunted Avon praise!
 (Like that kind bounteous hand*,
 Which lately gave the ravish'd eyes
 Of Stratford swains
 A rich command,
 Of widen'd river, lengthen'd plains,
 And opening skies.)
 Nor Greek, nor Roman streams would flow along,
 More sweetly clear, or more sublimely strong;
 Nor thus a shepherd's feeble notes reveal,
 At once the weakest numbers, and the warmest zeal.

A I R.

Thou soft-flowing Avon, by thy silver stream,
 Of things more than mortal, sweet Shakspeare would dream,
 The Fairies by moonlight dance round his green bed,
 For hallow'd the turf is which pillow'd his head.

II.

The love-stricken maiden, the soft-fighting swain;
 Here rove without danger, and sigh without pain;
 The sweet bud of beauty, no blight shall here dread,
 For hallow'd the turf is which pillow'd his head.

III.

* The d—— of D——, with the concurrence of Mr. R——y, most generously ordered a great number of trees to be cut down, to open the river to the Jubilee.

III.

Here youth shall be fam'd for their love and their truth,
 And cheerful old age feel the spirit of youth;
 For the raptures of fancy here poets shall tread,
 For hallow'd the turf is that pillow'd his head.

IV.

Flow on silver Avon, in song ever flow,
 Be the swans on thy bosom still whiter than snow,
 Ever full be thy stream, like his fame may it spread,
 And the turf ever hallow'd which pillow'd his head.

Tho' bards with envy-aching eyes,

Behold a tow'ring eagle rise,

And would his flight retard;

Yet each to Shakespeare's genius bows,

Each weaves a garland for his brows,

To crown the heav'n-distinguish'd bard.

Nature had form'd him on her noblest plan,

And to the genius join'd the feeling man.

What tho' with more than mortal art,

Like Neptune, he directs the storm,

Lets loose like winds the passions of the heart,

To wreck the human form;

Tho' from his mind rush forth the demons to destroy,

His heart ne'er knew but love, and gentleness and joy.

A I R.

More gentle than the southern gale,

Which softly fans the blossom'd vale,

And gathers on its balmy wing,

The fragrant treasures of the spring,

Breathing delight on all it meets,

"And giving, as it steals, the sweets."

Look down, blest spirit, from above,

With all thy wonted gentleness and love;

And as the wonders of thy pen,

By heav'n inspir'd,

To virtue fir'd,

The charm'd, astonish'd sons of men!

With no reproach, even now, thou view'st thy work.

To nature sacred as to truth,

Where no alluring mischiefs lurk,

To taint the mind of youth.

Still to thy native spot thy smiles extend,

And as thou gav'st it fame, that fame defend;

And may no sacrilegious hand

Near Avon's banks be found,

To dare to parcel out the land,

And limit Shakespeare's hallow'd ground;*

For

* This alludes to a design of inclosing a large common field at Stratford.

For ages free, still be it unconfin'd,
 As broad, and general as thy boundless mind,
 Can British gratitude delay,
 To him, the glory of this isle,
 To give the festive day,
 The song, the statue, and devoted pile?
 To him, the first of poets, best of men?
 "We ne'er shall look upon his like again!"

D U E T.

Shall the hero laurels gain,
 For ravag'd fields, and thousands slain!
 And shall his brows no laurel bind,
 Who charms to virtue human kind?

C H O R U S.

We will—his brows with laurels bind,
 Who charms to virtue human kind;
 Raise the pile, the statue raise,
 Sing immortal Shakespeare's praise!
 The song will cease, the stone decay,
 But his name,
 And undiminish'd fame,
 Shall never, never pass away.

A SONNET. By QUEEN ELIZABETH.

I.

THE dread of future foes
 Exyles my present joye,
 And wit me warns to shunne such snâres,
 As threaten myne annoy.

II.

For falsehood now dothe flowe,
 And subjects faith doth ebbe;
 Which should not be if reason rul'd,
 Or wisdom wove the webbe.

III.

But clouds of joys untry'd
 Doth cloke aspyring myndes:
 Which turn to rage of late report,
 By course of changed kindes.

IV.

The toppes of hope suppose,
 The roote of rue shall be:
 And fruitles of their grafted guyle,
 As shortlie all shall see.

V.

The dazzeled eyes with pride,
And great ambition blyade,
Shall be unseal'd by worthy wyghts,
Whose foresighte falshood syndes.

VI.

The daughter of debate,
That discorde aye doth sowe,
Shall reape no gain where former rule
Still Peace hath taughte to flowe.

VII.

No forrain banyshyt wyht
Shall ankor in this port;
Our realme brookes no seditious sects,
Let them elsewhere resort.

VIII.

My rustie sworde through reste,
Shall first his edge imploy;
To poll the toppes that seek such change,
Or gape for such like joye.

*A SONNET made on ISABELLA MARKHAME, when I first thought her
fayer as she stood at the Princess's Windowe in goodlye Attire, and talked to dy-
vers in the Courte-Yard.*

From a MS. of JOHN HARINGTON, dated 1564.

I.

WHENCE comes my love, O hearte, disclose?
'Twas from cheeks that shamed the rose;
From lips that spoyle the rubies prayse;
From eyes that mock the diamond's blaze.
Whence comes my woe, as freely owne,
Ah, me!—'twas from a hearte lyke stone.

II.

The blushyng cheek speakes modest mynde,
The lipps besitting wordes moste kynde;
The eye does tempte to love's desyre,
And seems to say, 'tis Cupid's fire;
Yet all so faire, but speake my moane,
Syth noughte dothe faye the hearte of stone.

III.

Why thus, my love, so kynde bespeake,
Sweet lyppe, sweet eye, sweet blushyng cheekes,
Yet not a hearte to save my paine,
O Venus, take thy giftes again;
Make not so faire to cause our moane,
Or make a hearte that's lyke our owne.

An Account of Books for 1769.

THE history of the reign of the emperor Charles V. with a view of the progress of society in Europe, from the subversion of the Roman Empire, to the beginning of the sixteenth century. By William Robertson, D. D. principal of the university of Edinburgh, and historiographer to his majesty for Scotland. In three vols. quarto.

THERE is, scarcely a period in ancient or modern history more important or interesting, than that which our ingenious and elegant author has chosen for the subject of this work. The age of Charles V. is to be considered as one of those capital æras, that draw a distinguished line between the past and future history of mankind. Some of the greatest discoveries that ever were made, the art of printing, that of making gunpowder, and the knowledge of the mariners compass, began then to approach to such a degree of perfection, as to display, in a great measure, the wonderful effects which they were capable of producing, and to encourage an improvement of them to their utmost extent. The discovery of a new world caused a prodigious revolution in the political, commercial, and physical system of Europe. New sources of wealth and power were opened; new subjects for commerce, and new avenues to it discovered; and our minds were enlarged by a contem-

plation of orders of men, animals, and productions, of which we had not before even an idea. The revival of letters was attended with a reformation in religion, and with a total revolution in the modes of learning and philosophy. The abstracted metaphysical disquisitions, in which the schoolmen had been for so many ages bewildered, were at length, in a great measure, laid aside; and in their place, new sources of useful knowledge were every day opened to the mind. Mankind became more sensible of their native importance, and efforts were made, in almost every part of Europe, for the establishment both of civil and religious liberty.

Dr. Robertson observes, that it was during the administration of Charles V. that the powers of Europe were formed into one great political system, in which each took a station; wherein it has since remained with less variation than could have been expected, after the shocks occasioned by so many internal revolutions, and so many foreign wars. The great events which happened then, have not hitherto spent their force. The political principles and maxims, then established, still continue to operate. The ideas concerning the balance of power, then introduced or rendered general, still influence the councils of nations.

To benefit by the history of that age, it was, however, necessary to receive

receive some information concerning the state of Europe previous to the sixteenth century. It had long been a subject of regret to all men of letters, that the subversion of the Roman empire, and the spirit and institutions of the middle ages remained, in a great measure, unexplained and in obscurity. Most of the immediate writers of those times were not only inelegant, but too often weak, undiscerning, and uninformed; frequently misled through their own credulity, and as often misleading others from the violence of their prejudices. Since the revival of letters, though an indefatigable spirit of disquisition was exerted upon other subjects; yet men of genius were, in general, deterred from entering far into this. The subject, from its importance, was indeed inviting; but the chaos of rubbish in which it was buried, and the patient drudgery to be submitted to in making the search, were too discouraging. Thus, enquiries into the most dark and interesting subjects, which required the acutest discernment, under the direction of the best formed judgment, to be applied to their investigation, were abandoned to the indiscriminate zeal of antiquaries, or to the undistinguishing labour of compilers. It is true, that Muratori, and some other late writers, have, with equal industry and ingenuity, developed many valuable monuments of those dark periods; but their enquiries were directed to particular parts, and did not take in the whole system.

This difficult and interesting portion of history is undertaken by Dr. Robertson, and employs his preliminary volume, which many of his readers will consider as the

most valuable part of the work. In this he attempts to point out and explain the great causes and events, to the operation of which all the improvements in the political state of Europe, from the subversion of the Roman empire to the beginning of the sixteenth century, are to be ascribed.

Our author has divided this volume into three sections. In the first of these he has exhibited a view of the progress of society in Europe, in relation to interior government, laws, and manners. In the second section, a view is given of the progress of society in Europe, with respect to the command of the national force requisite in foreign operations. In the third section, a view is exhibited of the political constitution of the principal states in Europe, at the commencement of the sixteenth century. At the end of this section, several critical disquisitions are added; which, under the title of proofs and illustrations, take up above half the volume. Many of these are very curious; and our author quotes his authorities with the most scrupulous exactness. The two other volumes contain such matters as relate to the reign of which he treats.

Our author's merits, as an historian, are so well known, and so generally acknowledged, that little can be said upon that subject, which would not at least appear superfluous. Few writers have agreed in their ideas on the feudal system. As our author has many new ones on the subject, and differs from some received opinions, which have had the sanction of writers of eminence, the same variety of opinion will probably take place among his readers. We cannot but express
our

our regret, that our author has passed over in silence, that excellent body of laws which was composed by our Saxon ancestors; and that the celebrated institutes of our admirable Alfred should escape his notice. This was not, however, by accident; and the Doctor gives, as a reason for not entering into the same detail in respect to the ancient laws and customs of these kingdoms, as of the other European nations, that as the capital facts with regard to the progress of government and manners here, are known to most of his readers, such a detail appeared to him the less essential. We cannot, however, help thinking, that as the Saxon feudal system was the most un-mixed, as well as by many degrees the most perfect in Europe, that a curious investigation of it, would not only have afforded great pleasure to the public, but would also have yielded a clue, which he would have found of great use in his continental researches upon the same subject.

Our author has given no account, in this work, of the conquests of Mexico and Peru, or of the establishment of the Spanish colonies in the continent and islands of America; an event which had a great effect upon the general system of Europe. This omission he takes notice of, and gives us room to expect the pleasure of seeing a full discussion of this subject in a separate treatise.

Upon the whole, this is a work of great merit, and would sufficiently establish Dr. Robertson's character as a writer, though he had published no other. We are, however, of opinion, that he has not allowed to England that due

share in the continental transactions of Europe, and that great weight and influence in the general political system, which the undoubtedly held. Perhaps upon some occasions he may be thought too hypothetical, a charge well founded against some of the best historians; it may also probably be wished, that in some of his disquisitions he had examined more attentively all the records and other ancient authorities that corresponded with his subject. Men of genius are apt to think that they comprehend every part of a subject at first view; and it is no wonder if in this opinion they sometimes overlook, during the tiresome task of searching and comparing a great number of authorities, some that it might have been wished they had considered. The plan of this undertaking was very extensive, and the attempt arduous; and the author was, in many parts, obliged to seek his way with great difficulty in the dark; he has thrown light upon many obscure parts, and treats the subject in general with perspicuity and elegance.

Our author, after shewing the causes that led to the downfall of the Roman empire, gives the following account of the barbarous nations that completed its destruction.

“ The violent irruption of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, hastened this event, and precipitated the downfall of the empire. New nations seemed to arise, and to rush from unknown regions, in order to take vengeance on the Romans for the calamities which they had inflicted on mankind. These fierce tribes either inhabited the various provinces in Germany which had never

never been subdued by the Romans, or were scattered over the vast countries in the north of Europe, and north-west of Asia, which are now occupied by the Danes, the Swedes, the Poles, the subjects of the Russian empire, and the Tartars. Their condition and transactions previous to their invasion of the empire, are but little known. All our information with respect to these is derived from the Romans; and as they did not penetrate far into countries which were at that time uncultivated and uninhabited, the accounts of their original state, given by them are extremely imperfect. The rude inhabitants themselves, destitute of science, and of records, without leisure or curiosity to inquire into remote events, retained, perhaps, some indistinct memory of recent occurrences, but beyond these, all was buried in oblivion, or involved in darkness, and in fable.

The prodigious swarms which poured in upon the empire from the beginning of the fourth century to the final extinction of the Roman power, have given rise to an opinion that the countries whence they issued were crowded with inhabitants; and various theories have been formed to account for such an extraordinary degree of population: as hath procured these countries the appellation of The Storehouse of Nations. But if we consider that the countries possessed by the people who invaded the empire were of vast extent; that a great part of these was covered with woods and marshes; that some of the most considerable of the barbarous nations subsisted entirely by hunting or pasturage, in both which states

of society large tracts of land are required for maintaining a few inhabitants; and that all of them were strangers to the arts, and industry, without which population cannot increase to any great degree, it is evident, that these countries could not be so populous in ancient times as they are at present, when they still continue to be less peopled than any other part of Europe or of Asia.

But if these circumstances prevented the barbarous nations from becoming populous, they contributed to inspire, or to strengthen the martial spirit by which they were distinguished. Inured by the rigour of their climate, or the poverty of their soil, to hardships which rendered their bodies firm, and their minds vigorous; accustomed to a course of life which was a continual preparation for action; and disdaining every occupation but that of war; they undertook and prosecuted their military enterprises with an ardour and impetuosity, of which men, softened by the refinements of more polished times, can scarce form any idea.

Their first inroads into the empire proceeded rather from the love of plunder, than from the desire of new settlements. Roused to arms by some enterprising or popular leader, they sallied out of their forests; broke in upon the frontier provinces with irresistible violence; put all who opposed them to the sword; carried off the most valuable effects of the inhabitants: dragged along multitudes of captives in chains; wasted all before them with fire or sword and returned in triumph to their wilds and fastnesses. Their successes,

cess, together with the accounts which they gave of the unknown conveniences and luxuries that abounded in countries better cultivated, or blessed with a milder climate than their own, excited new adventurers, and exposed the frontier to new devastations.

When nothing was left to plunder in the adjacent provinces, ravaged by frequent incursions, they marched farther from home, and finding it difficult, or dangerous to return, they began to settle in the countries which they had subdued. The sudden and short excursions in quest of booty, which had alarmed, and disquieted the empire, ceased; a more dreadful calamity impended. Great bodies of armed men, with their wives and children, and slaves and flocks, issued forth, like regular colonies, in quest of new settlements. People who had no cities, and seldom any fixed habitation, were so little attached to their native soil, that they migrated, without reluctance, from one place to another. New adventurers followed them. The lands which they deserted were occupied by more remote tribes of barbarians. These, in their turn, pushed forward into more fertile countries, and, like a torrent, continually increasing, rolled on, and swept every thing before them. In less than two centuries from their first irruption, barbarians of various names and lineage, plundered and took possession of Thrace, Pannonia, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and at last of Italy, and Rome itself. The vast fabrick of the Roman power, which it had been the work of ages to perfect, was, in that short period, overturned from the foundation.

Many concurring causes prepared the way for this great revolution, and ensured success to the nations which invaded the empire. The Roman commonwealth had conquered the world by the wisdom of its civil maxims, and the rigour of its military discipline. But, under the Emperors, the former were forgotten or despised, and the latter was gradually relaxed. The armies of the empire, in the fourth and fifth centuries, bore scarce any resemblance to those invincible legions which had been victorious wherever they marched. Instead of freemen, who voluntarily took arms from the love of glory, or of their country, provincials and barbarians were bribed or forced into service. They were too feeble, or too proud to submit to the fatigue of military duty. They even complained of the weight of their defensive armour, as intolerable, and laid it aside. Infantry, from which the armies of ancient Rome derived their vigour and stability, fell into contempt; the effeminate and undisciplined soldiers of later times, could scarce be brought to venture into the field but on horseback. These wretched troops, however, were the only guardians of the empire. The jealousy of despotism had deprived the people of the use of arms; and subjects oppressed and rendered incapable of defending themselves, had neither spirit nor inclination to resist their invaders, from whom they had little to fear, because they could scarce make their condition more unhappy. As the martial spirit became extinct, the revenues of the empire gradually diminished. The taste for the luxuries of the east, increased to such

such a pitch in the Imperial court, that great sums were carried into India, from which money never returns. By the vast subsidies paid to the barbarous nations, a still greater quantity of specie was withdrawn from circulation. The frontier provinces, wasted by frequent incursions, became unable to pay the customary tribute; and the wealth of the world, which had long centered in the capital of the empire, ceased to flow thither in the same abundance, or was diverted into other channels. The limits of the empire continued to be as extensive as ever, while the spirit requisite for its defence declined, and its resources were exhausted. A vast body, languid, and, almost unanimated, became incapable of any effort to save itself, and was easily overpowered. The Emperors, who had the absolute direction of this disordered system, sunk in the softness of Eastern luxury, shut up within the walls of a palace, ignorant of war, unacquainted with affairs, and governed entirely by women and eunuchs, or by ministers equally effeminate, trembled at the approach of danger, and under circumstances which called for the utmost vigour in counsel as well as in action, discovered all the impotent irresolution of fear and of folly.

In every respect, the condition of the barbarous nations was the reverse of that of the Romans. Among them, the martial spirit was in full vigour; their leaders were hardy and enterprising; the arts which had enervated the Romans, were unknown among them; and such was the nature of their military institutions, that they brought forces into the field with-

out any trouble, and supported them at little expence. The mercenary and effeminate troops stationed on the frontier, astonished at their fierceness, either fled at their approach, or were routed in the first onset. The feeble expedient to which the emperors had recourse, of taking large bodies of the barbarians into pay, and of employing them to repel new invaders, instead of retarding, hastened the destruction of the empire. They soon turned their arms against their masters, and with greater advantage than ever; for, by serving in the Roman armies, they had acquired all the discipline, or skill in war, which the Romans still retained; and upon adding these to their native ferocity, they became altogether irresistible.

But though from these, and many other causes, the progress and conquests of the nations which overran the empire, became so extremely rapid, they were accompanied with horrible devastations, and an incredible destruction of the human species. Civilized nations, which take arms upon cool reflection, from motives of policy or prudence, with a view to guard against some distant danger, or to prevent some remote contingency, carry on their hostilities with so little rancour, or animosity, that war among them is disarmed of half its terrors. Barbarians are strangers to such refinements. They rush into war with impetuosity, and prosecute it with violence. Their sole object is to make their enemies feel the weight of their vengeance, nor does their rage subside until it be fatiated with inflicting on them every possible calamity. It is with

such a spirit, that the savage tribes in America carry on their petty wars. It was with the same spirit that the more powerful, and no less fierce barbarians, in the north of Europe, and of Asia, fell upon the Roman empire.

Wherever they marched, their route was marked with blood. They ravaged or destroyed all around them. They made no distinction between what was sacred, and what was profane. They respected no age, or sex, or rank. What escaped the fury of the first inundation, perished in those which followed it. The most fertile and populous provinces were converted into deserts, in which were scattered the ruins of villages and cities, that afforded shelter to a few miserable inhabitants, whom chance had preserved, or the sword of the enemy, wearied with destroying, had spared. The conquerors, who first settled in the countries which they had wasted, were expelled or exterminated by new invaders, who coming from regions farther removed from the civilized parts of the world, were still more fierce and rapacious. This brought new calamities upon mankind, which did not cease until the north, by pouring forth successive swarms, was drained of people, and could no longer furnish instruments of destruction. Famine and pestilence, which always march in the train of war, when it ravages with such inconsiderate cruelty, raged in every part of Europe, and completed its sufferings. If a man were called to fix upon the period in the history of the world, during which the condition of the human race was most calamitous and afflicted, he would, without hesitation, name that which elapsed from

the death of Theodosius the Great to the establishment of the Lombards in Italy. The contemporary authors, who beheld that scene of desolation, labour, and are at a loss for expressions to describe the horror of it. *The scourge of God, The destroyer of nations*, are the dreadful epithets by which they distinguish the most noted of the barbarous leaders: and they compare the ruin which they had brought on the world, to the havock occasioned by earthquakes, conflagrations or deluges, the most formidable and fatal calamities which the imagination of man can conceive.

But no expressions can convey so perfect an idea of the destructive progress of the barbarians, as that which must strike an attentive observer, when he contemplates the total change, which he will discover in the state of Europe when it began to recover some degree of tranquillity towards the close of the sixth century. The Saxons were, by that time, masters of the southern and more fertile provinces of Britain; the Franks of Gaul; the Huns of Pannonia; the Goths of Spain: the Goths and Lombards of Italy, and the adjacent provinces. Scarce any vestige of the Roman policy, jurisprudence, arts, or literature, remained. New forms of government, new laws, new manners, new dresses, new languages, and new names of men and countries, were every where introduced. To make a great and sudden alteration with respect to any of these, unless where the ancient inhabitants of a country have been almost totally exterminated, has proved an undertaking beyond the power of the greatest conquerors. The total change which the settlement of the barbarous

barbarous nations occasioned in the state of Europe, may, therefore, be considered as a more decisive proof than even the testimony of contemporary historians, of the destructive violence with which they carried on their conquests, and of the havock which they had made from one extremity of this quarter of the globe to the other."

Our author has some new observations upon the Crusades, of which he gives the following account.

"The Crusades, or expeditions in order to rescue the Holy Land out of the hands of Infidels, seem to be the first event that roused Europe from the lethargy in which it had been long sunk, and that tended to introduce any change in government, or in manners. It is natural to the human mind to view those places which have been distinguished by being the residence of any illustrious personage, or the scene of any great transaction, with some degree of delight and veneration. From this principle flowed the superstitious devotion with which Christians, from the earliest ages of the church, were accustomed to visit that country which the Almighty had selected as the inheritance of his favourite people, and in which the Son of God had accomplished the redemption of mankind. As this distant pilgrimage could not be performed without considerable expence, fatigue, and danger, it appeared the more meritorious, and came to be considered as an expiation for almost every crime. An opinion, which spread with rapidity over Europe, about the close of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh century, and which gained universal

credit, wonderfully augmented the number of these credulous pilgrims; and increased the ardour with which they undertook this useless voyage. The thousand years mentioned by St. John, were supposed to be accomplished, and the end of the world to be at hand. A general consternation seized mankind; many relinquished their possessions; and, abandoning their friends and families, hurried with precipitation to the Holy Land, where they imagined that Christ would quickly appear to judge the world. While Palestine continued subject to the Caliphs, they had encouraged the resort of pilgrims to Jerusalem; and considered this as a beneficial species of commerce, which brought into their dominions gold and silver, and carried nothing out of them but relics and consecrated trinkets. But the Turks having conquered Syria about the middle of the eleventh century, pilgrims were exposed to outrages of every kind from these fierce barbarians. This change happening precisely at the juncture when the panic terror, which I have mentioned, rendered pilgrimages most frequent, filled Europe with alarm and indignation. Every person who returned from Palestine, related the dangers which he had encountered in visiting the holy city, and described with exaggeration, the cruelty and vexations of the Turks.

When the minds of men were thus prepared, the zeal of a fanatical monk, who conceived the idea of leading all the forces of Christendom against the Infidels, and of driving them out of the Holy Land by violence, was sufficient to give a beginning to that wild enterprize. Peter the

Hermit

Hermit, for that was the name of this martial apostle, ran from province to province, with a crucifix in his hand, exciting princes and people to this Holy War, and wherever he came, kindled the same enthusiastic ardour for it with which he himself was animated. The council of Placentia, where upwards of thirty thousand persons were assembled, pronounced the scheme to have been suggested by the immediate inspiration of Heaven. In the council of Clermont, still more numerous, as soon as the measure was proposed, all cried out with one voice, "It is the will of God." Persons of all ranks were smitten with the contagion; not only the gallant nobles of that age, with their martial followers, whom the boldness of a romantic enterprize might have been apt to allure, but men in the more humble and pacific stations of life; ecclesiastics of every order, and even women and children engaged with emulation in an undertaking which was deemed sacred and meritorious. If we may believe the concurring testimony of contemporary authors, six millions of persons assumed the cross, which was the badge that distinguished such as devoted themselves to this holy warfare. All Europe, says the princess Anna Comnena, torn up from the foundation, seemed ready to precipitate itself in one united body upon Asia. Nor did the fumes of this enthusiastic zeal evaporate at once; the frenzy was as lasting, as it was extravagant. During two centuries, Europe seems to have had no object but to recover, or keep possession of the Holy Land, and through that period,

vast armies continued to march thither.

The first efforts of valour, animated by enthusiasm, were irresistible; part of the Lesser Asia, all Syria, and Palestine, were wrested from the Infidels; the banner of the cross was displayed on Mount Sion: Constantinople, the capital of the Christian empire in the east, was seized by a body of these adventurers, who had taken arms against the Mahometans, and an earl of Flanders, and his descendants, kept possession of the Imperial throne during half a century. But though the first impression of the Crusaders was so unexpected that they made their conquests with great ease; they found infinite difficulty in preserving them. Establishments so distant from Europe, surrounded by warlike nations, animated with fanatical zeal, scarce inferior to that of the Crusaders themselves, were perpetually in danger of being overturned. Before the expiration of the thirteenth century, the Christians were driven out of all their Asiatic possessions, in acquiring of which, incredible numbers of men had perished, and immense sums of money had been wasted. The only common enterprize in which the European nations ever engaged, and which all undertook with equal ardour, remains a singular monument of human folly.

But from these expeditions, extravagant as they were, beneficial consequences followed, which had neither been foreseen, nor expected. In their progress towards the Holy Land, the followers of the cross marched through countries better cultivated, and more civilized than their

their own. Their first rendezvous was commonly in Italy, in which Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and other cities had begun to apply themselves to commerce, and had made some advances towards wealth as well as refinement. They embarked there, and landing in Dalmatia, pursued their route by land to Constantinople. Though the military spirit had been long extinct in the eastern empire, and a despotism of the worst species had annihilated almost every public virtue, yet Constantinople, having never felt the destructive rage of the barbarous nations, was the greatest, as well as the most beautiful city in Europe, and the only one in which there remained any image of the ancient elegance in manners, and arts. The naval power of the Eastern empire was considerable. Manufactures of the most curious fabrick were carried on in its dominions. Constantinople was the only mart in Europe for the commodities of the East-Indies. Although the Saracens and Turks had torn from the empire many of its richest provinces, and had reduced it within very narrow bounds, yet great wealth flowed into the capital from these various sources, which not only cherished such a taste for magnificence, but kept alive such a relish for the sciences, as appear considerable, when compared with what was known in other parts of Europe. Even in Asia, the Europeans who had assumed the cross, found the remains of the knowledge and arts, which the example and encouragement of the Caliphs had diffused through their empire. Although the attention of the historians of the

Crusades was fixed on other objects than the state of society and manners among the nations which they invaded; although most of them had neither taste nor discernment enough to describe them, they relate, however, such signal acts of humanity and generosity in the conduct of Saladin, as well as some other leaders of the Mahometans, as give us a very high idea of their manners. It was not possible for the Crusaders to travel through so many countries, and to behold their various customs and institutions, without acquiring information and improvement. Their views enlarged; their prejudices wore off; new ideas crowded into their minds; and they must have been sensible, on many occasions, of the rusticity of their own manners, when compared with those of a more polished people. These impressions were not so slight as to be effaced upon their return to their native countries. A close intercourse subsisted between the East and West, during two centuries; new armies were continually marching from Europe to Asia, while former adventurers returned home, and imported many of the customs to which they had been familiarized by a long residence abroad. Accordingly, we discover, soon after the commencement of the Crusades, greater splendour in the courts of princes, greater pomp in public ceremonies, a more refined taste in pleasure and amusements, together with a more romantic spirit of enterprize spreading gradually over Europe; and to these wild expeditions, the effect of superstition or folly, we owe the first gleams of light which

tended to dispel barbarity and ignorance.

But these beneficial consequences of the Crusades took place slowly: their influence upon the state of property, and consequently of power, in the different kingdoms of Europe, was more immediate as well as discernible. The nobles who assumed the cross, and bound themselves to march to the Holy Land, soon perceived that great sum were necessary towards defraying the expences of such a distant expedition, and enabling them to appear with suitable dignity at the head of their vassals. But the genius of the feudal system was averse to the imposition of extraordinary taxes; and subjects in that age were unaccustomed to pay them. No expedient remained for levying the sums requisite, but the sale of their possessions. As men were inflamed with romantic expectations of the splendid conquests which they hoped to make in Asia, and possessed with such zeal for recovering the Holy Land, as swallowed up every other passion, they relinquished their ancient inheritances without any reluctance, and for prices far below their value, that they might set forth as adventurers in quest of new settlements in unknown countries. The monarchs of the different kingdoms, none of whom had engaged in the first Crusade, eagerly seized this opportunity of annexing considerable territories to their crowns at small expence. Besides this, several great barons, who perished in the Holy war, having left no heirs, their fiefs reverted of course to their respective sovereigns, and

by these accessions of property, as well as power, taken from the one scale and thrown into the other, the regal authority increased in proportion as that of the Aristocracy declined. The absence, too, of many potent vassals, accustomed to controul and give law to their sovereigns, afforded them an opportunity of extending their prerogative, and of acquiring a degree of weight in the constitution which they did not formerly possess. To these circumstances, we may add, that as all who assumed the cross were taken under the immediate protection of the church, and its heaviest anathemas were denounced against such as should disquiet or annoy those who had devoted themselves to this service; the private quarrels and hostilities which banished tranquillity from a feudal kingdom, were suspended or extinguished; a more general and steady administration of justice began to be introduced, and some advances were made towards the establishment of regular government in the several kingdoms of Europe.

The commercial effects of the Crusades were not less considerable than those which I have already mentioned. The first armies under the standard of the cross which Peter the Hermit, and Godfrey of Bouillon, led through Germany and Hungary to Constantinople, suffered so much by the length of the march, as well as the fierceness of the barbarous people who inhabited those countries, that it deterred others from taking the same route; so that rather than encounter so many dangers, they chose to go by sea. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, furnished

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the transports on which they embarked. The sum which these cities received merely for freight, from such numerous armies, was immense. This, however, was but a small part of what they gained by the expeditions to the Holy Land; the Crusaders contracted with them for military stores and provisions; their fleets kept on the coast, as the army advanced by land; and supplying them with whatever was wanting, engrossed all the profits of that lucrative branch of commerce. The success which attended the arms of the Crusaders, was productive of advantages still more permanent. There are charters yet extant, containing grants to the Venetians, Pisans, and Genoese, of the most extensive immunities in the several settlements which the Christians made in Asia. All the commodities which they imported or exported, are thereby exempted from every imposition; the property of entire suburbs, in some of the maritime towns, and of large streets and houses in others, is vested in them; and all questions arising among persons settled within their precincts, or who traded under their protection, are appointed to be tried by their own laws, and by judges of their own appointment. When the Crusaders seized Constantinople, and placed one of their own number on the Imperial throne, the Italian states were likewise gainers by that event. The Venetians, who had planned the enterprize, and took a considerable part in carrying it into execution, did not neglect to secure to themselves the chief advantages redounding from its success. They made themselves mas-

ters of part of the ancient *Peleponnesus* in Greece, together with some of the most fertile islands in the Archipelago. Many valuable branches of the commerce, which formerly centered in Constantinople, were transferred to Venice, Genoa, or Pisa. Thus a succession of events, occasioned by the Holy War, opened various sources, from which wealth flowed in such abundance into these cities, as enabled them, in concurrence with another institution, to secure their own liberty and independence."

We shall conclude this article, with some of the circumstances that attended the taking and imprisonment of Francis I. and the conduct observed by Charles V. towards his royal prisoner.

"Though wounded in several places, and thrown from his horse, which was killed under him, Francis defended himself on foot with an heroic courage. Many of his bravest officers gathering round him, and endeavouring to save his life at the expense of their own, fell at his feet. Among these was Bonniver, the author of this great calamity, who alone died unlamented. The king exhausted with fatigue, and scarce capable of farther resistance, was left almost alone, exposed to the fury of some Spanish soldiers, strangers to his rank, and enraged at his obstinacy. At that moment came up Pompey, a French gentleman, who had entered together with Bourbon into the emperor's service, and placing himself by the side of the monarch against whom he had rebelled, assisted in protecting him from the violence of the soldiers; at the same time beseeching him to surrender to Bourbon, who

who was not far distant. Imminent as the danger was which now surrounded Francis, he rejected, with indignation, the thoughts of an action, which would have afforded such matter of triumph to his traiterous subject; and calling for Lannoy, who happened likewise to be near at hand, gave up his sword to him; which he, kneeling to kiss the king's hand, received with profound respect; and taking his own sword from his side, presented it to him, saying, that it did not become so great a monarch to remain disarmed in the presence of one of the emperor's subjects.

"Lannoy, though he treated Francis with all the outward marks of honour due to his rank and character, guarded him with the utmost attention. He was solicitous, not only to prevent any possibility of his escaping, but afraid that his own troops might seize his person, and detain it as the best security for the payment of their arrears. In order to provide against both these dangers, he conducted Francis, the day after the battle, to the strong castle of Pizzichitonè, near Cremona, committing him to the custody of Don Ferdinand Alarcon, general of the Spanish infantry, an officer of great bravery, and of strict honour, but remarkable for that severe and scrupulous vigilance which such a trust required.

"Meanwhile Francis, who formed a judgment of the emperor's disposition by his own, was extremely desirous that Charles should be informed of his situation, fondly hoping, that from his generosity or sympathy, he would obtain speedy relief. The Imperial generals were no less impatient to

give their sovereign an early account of the decisive victory which they had gained, and to receive his instructions with regard to their future conduct. As the most certain and expeditious method of conveying intelligence to Spain, at that season of the year, was by land, Francis gave the commendador Pennalosa, who was charged with Lannoy's dispatches, a passport to travel through France.

"Charles received the account of this signal and unexpected success that had crowned his arms, with a moderation, which if it had been real, would have done him more honour than the greatest victory. Without uttering one word expressive of exultation, or of intemperate joy, he retired immediately into his chapel, and having spent an hour in offering up his thanksgiving to Heaven, returned to the presence-chamber, which by that time was filled with grandees and foreign ambassadors, assembled in order to congratulate him: he accepted of their compliments with a modest deportment; he lamented the misfortune of the captive king, as a striking example of the sad reverse of fortune, to which the most powerful monarchs are subject; he forbade any public rejoicings, as indecent in a war carried on among Christians, reserving them until he should obtain a victory equally illustrious over the Infidels; and seemed to take pleasure in the advantage he had gained, only as it would prove the occasion of restoring peace to Christendom.

"Charles, however, had already begun to form schemes in his own mind, which little suited such external appearances. Ambition, not generosity, was the ruling passion

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in his mind; and the victory at Pavia opened such new and unbounded prospects of gratifying it, as allured him with irresistible force: but it being no easy matter to execute the vast designs which he meditated, he thought it necessary, while proper measures were taking for that purpose, to affect the greatest moderation; hoping, under that veil, to conceal his real intentions from the other princes of Europe.

“ Meanwhile France was filled with consternation. The king himself had early transmitted an account of the route at Pavia, in a letter to his mother, delivered by Penulosa, which contained only these words, “ Madam, all is lost, except our honour.” Those who survived, when they arrived from Italy, brought such a melancholy detail of particulars, as made all ranks of men sensibly feel the greatness and extent of the calamity. France, without its sovereign, without money in her treasury, without an army, without officers to command it, and encompassed on all sides by a victorious and active enemy, seemed to be on the very brink of destruction. But on that occasion the great abilities of Louise the regent saved the kingdom, which the violence of her passions had more than once exposed to the greatest danger. Instead of giving herself up to such lamentations as were natural to a woman, so remarkable for her maternal tenderness, she discovered all the foresight, and exerted all the activity of a consummate politician. She assembled the nobles at Lions, and animated them by example, no less than by her words, with such zeal

in defence of their country, as its present situation required. She collected the remains of the army which had served in Italy, ransomed the prisoners, paid their arrears, and put them in a condition to take the field. She levied new troops, provided for the security of the frontiers, and raised sums sufficient for defraying these extraordinary expences. Her chief care, however, was to appease the resentment, or to gain the friendship of the king of England; and from that quarter, the first ray of comfort broke in upon the French affairs.

“ During these transactions, Charles, whose pretensions to moderation and disinterestedness were soon forgotten, deliberated with the utmost solicitude, how he might derive the greatest advantages from the misfortune of his adversary. Some of his counsellors advised him to treat Francis with the magnanimity that became a victorious prince; and instead of taking advantage of his situation to impose rigorous conditions, to dismiss him on such equal terms, as would bind him for ever to his interest, by the ties of gratitude and affection, more forcible, as well as more permanent, than any which could be formed by extorted oaths and involuntary stipulations. Such an exertion of generosity is not, perhaps, to be expected in the conduct of political affairs; and it was far too refined for that prince to whom it was proposed. The more obvious, but less splendid scheme of endeavouring to make the utmost of Francis's calamity, had a great number in the council to recommend it, and suited better with the emperor's genius.

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“ Full of this opinion, he determined to set the highest price upon Francis’s freedom, and having appointed the count de Roëux to visit the captive king in his name, he instructed him to propose the following articles, as the conditions on which he would grant him his liberty; that he should restore Burgundy to the emperor, from whose ancestors it had been unjustly wrested; that he should surrender Provence and Dauphiné, that they might be erected into an independent kingdom for the constable Bourbon; that he should make full satisfaction to the king of England for all his claims; and finally, renounce the pretensions of France to Naples, Milan, or any other territory in Italy. When Francis, who had hitherto flattered himself that he should be treated by the emperor with the generosity becoming one great prince towards another, heard these rigorous conditions, he was so transported with indignation, that drawing his dagger hastily, he cried out, “ ’Twere better that a king should die thus.” Alarcon, alarmed at his vehemence, laid hold on his hand; but though he soon recovered greater composure, he still declared in the most solemn manner, that he would rather remain a prisoner during life, than purchase liberty by such ignominious concessions.”

We pass over many intermediate transactions, and the removal of Francis into Spain, to come to those that more immediately related to his delivery.

“ But though this unsuccessful conspiracy, instead of stripping the emperor of what he already possessed in Italy, contributed to extend his dominions in that country,

it shewed him the necessity of coming to some agreement with the French king, unless he would draw on himself a confederacy of all Europe, which the progress of his arms, and his boundless and undisguised ambition, filled with general alarm. He had not hitherto treated Francis with the generosity which that monarch expected, and scarce with the decency due to his station. Instead of displaying the sentiments becoming a great prince, he seems to have acted with the mercenary art of a corsair, who, by the rigorous usage of his prisoners, endeavours to draw from them an high price for their ransom. The captive king was confined in an old castle, under a keeper, whose formal austerity of manners rendered his vigilance still more disgusting. He was allowed no exercise, but that of riding on a mule, surrounded with armed guards on horseback. Charles, on pretence of its being necessary to attend the cortes assembled in Toledo, had gone to reside in that city, and suffered several weeks to elapse without visiting Francis, though he solicited an interview with the most pressing and submissive importunity. So many indignities made a deep impression on an high-spirited prince; he began to lose all relish for his usual amusements; his natural gaiety of temper forsook him; and after languishing for some time, he was seized with a dangerous fever, during the violence of which he complained constantly of the unexpected and unprincely rigour with which he had been treated; often exclaiming, that now the emperor would have the satisfaction of his dying in his hands, without having once deigned to see his

his face. The physicians, at last, despaired of his life, and informed the emperor, that they saw no hope of his recovery, unless he were gratified, with regard to that point on which he seemed to be so strongly bent. Charles, solicitous to preserve a life, with which all his prospects of farther advantage from the victory at Pavia must have terminated, immediately consulted his ministers concerning the course to be taken. In vain did the chancellor Gattinara, the most able among them, represent to him the indecency of his visiting Francis, if he did not intend to set him at liberty immediately, upon equal terms; in vain did he point out the infamy to which he would be exposed, if motives of avarice or ambition should prevail on him to give the captive monarch this mark of attention and sympathy, for which humanity and generosity had pleaded so long without effect. The emperor, less delicate; or less solicitous about reputation than his minister, set out for Madrid to visit his prisoner. The interview was short; Francis being too weak to bear a long conversation. Charles accosted him in terms full of affection and respect, and gave him such promises of speedy deliverance and princely treatment, as would have reflected the greatest honour upon him, if they had flowed from another source. Francis grasped at them with the eagerness natural in his situation; and cheered with this gleam of hope, began to revive from that moment, and soon recovered his wonted health.

“He had soon the mortification to find, that his confidence in the emperor was not better founded

than formerly. Charles returned instantly to Toledo; all negotiations were carried on by his ministers: and Francis was kept in as strict custody as ever. A new indignity, and that very galling, was added to all these he had already suffered. Bourbon arriving in Spain about this time, Charles, who had so long refused to visit the king, received his rebellious subject with the most studied respect. He met him without the gates of Toledo, embraced him with the greatest affection, and placing him on his left hand, conducted him to his apartment. These marks of honour to him, were so many insults to the unfortunate monarch; which he felt in a very sensible manner. It afforded him some consolation, however, to observe that the sentiments of the Spaniards differed widely from those of their sovereign. That generous people detested Bourbon's crime; and notwithstanding his great talents and important services, they shunned all intercourse with him to such a degree, that Charles having desired the marquis de Villena to permit Bourbon to reside in his palace while the court remained in Toledo, he politely replied, “That he could not refuse gratifying the emperor in that request;” but added, with a Castilian dignity of mind, “That he must not be surprized, if the moment the constable departed, he should burn to the ground a house, which, having been polluted by the presence of a traitor, became an unfit habitation for a man of honour.”

“The chief obstacle that stood in the way of Francis's liberty, was the emperor's insisting so peremptorily on the restitution of Burgundy,

gundy, as a preliminary to that event. Francis often declared, that he would never consent to dismember his kingdom: and that even if he should so far forget the duties of a monarch, as to come to such a resolution, the fundamental laws of the kingdom would prevent its taking effect. On his part, he was willing to make an absolute cession to the emperor of all his pretensions in Italy and the Low-Countries; he promised to restore Bourbon all his lands which had been confiscated; he renewed his proposal of marrying the emperor's sister, the queen dowager of Portugal; and engaged to pay a great sum, by way of ransom, for his own person. But all mutual esteem and confidence between the two monarchs were now entirely lost; there appeared on the one hand, a rapacious ambition, labouring to avail itself of every favourable circumstance; on the other, suspicion and resentment, standing perpetually on their guard; so that the prospect of bringing their negotiations to an issue, seemed to be far distant. The dukes of Alençon, the French King's sister, whom Charles permitted to visit her brother in his confinement, employed all her address, in order to procure his liberty on more reasonable terms: Henry, of England, interposed his good offices to the same purpose; but both with so little success, that Francis, in despair, took suddenly the resolution of resigning his crown, with all its rights and prerogatives, to his son the dauphin: determining rather to end his days in prison, than to purchase his freedom by concessions unworthy of a king. The deed for this purpose he signed, with le-

gal formality at Madrid, empowering his sister to carry it into France, that it might be registered in all the parliaments of the kingdom; and at the same time intimating his intention to the emperor, he desired him to name the place of his confinement, and to assign him a proper number of attendants during the remainder of his days.

"This resolution of the French king had great effect; Charles began to be sensible, that by pushing rigour to excess, he might defeat his own measures; and instead of the vast advantages he hoped to draw from ransoming a powerful monarch, he might at last find in his hands a prince, without dominions or revenues. About the same time, one of the king of Navarre's domestics happened, by an extraordinary exertion of fidelity, courage, and address, to procure his master an opportunity of escaping from the prison in which he had been confined, ever since the battle of Pavia. This convinced the emperor, that the most vigilant attention of his officers might be eluded by the ingenuity or boldness of Francis, or his attendants; and one unlucky hour might deprive him of all the advantages which he had been so solicitous to obtain. By these considerations, he was induced to abate somewhat of his former demands. On the other hand, Francis's impatience under confinement daily increased; and having received certain intelligence of a powerful league forming against his rival in Italy, he grew more compliant with regard to concessions; trusting, that if he could once obtain his liberty, he would soon be in a condition to resume whatever he had yielded."

After

After giving an account of the treaty, our author proceeds:—"By this treaty, Charles flattered himself, that he had not only effectually humbled his rival, but that he had taken such precautions, as would for ever prevent his re-attaining any formidable degree of power. The opinion, which the wisest politicians formed concerning it, was very different; they could not persuade themselves that Francis, after obtaining his liberty, would execute these articles, against which he had struggled so long; and to which, even amidst the horrors of captivity, he had consented with such reluctance. Ambition and resentment, they knew, would conspire in prompting him to violate the hard conditions to which he had been constrained to submit; nor would arguments and casuistry be wanting to represent that which was so manifestly advantageous, to be necessary and just. If one part of Francis's conduct had been known at that time, this opinion might have been founded, not in conjecture, but in certainty. A few hours before he signed the treaty, he assembled such of his counsellors as were then in Madrid, and having exacted from them a solemn oath of secrecy, he made a long enumeration in their presence of all the dishonourable arts, as well as unprincipled rigour, which the emperor had employed, in order to ensnare or intimidate him. For that reason, he took a formal protest, in the hands of notaries, that his consent to the treaty should be considered as an involuntary deed, and be deemed null and void. By this disingenuous artifice, for which even the treatment he had met with was no apology, Francis

endeavoured to satisfy his honour and conscience in signing the treaty, and to provide at the same time a pretext on which to break it.

"Meanwhile, great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two monarchs: they appeared often together in public; they frequently had long conferences in private; they travelled in the same litter, and joined in the same amusements. But amidst these signs of peace and friendship, the emperor still harboured suspicion in his mind. Though the ceremonies of the marriage between Francis and the queen of Portugal were performed soon after the conclusion of the treaty, Charles would not permit him to consummate it until the return of the ratification from France. Even then, Francis was not allowed to be at full liberty; his guards were still continued; and while he was caressed as a brother-in-law, he was still watched like a prisoner: and it was obvious to attentive observers, that an union, in the very beginning of which there might be discerned such symptoms of jealousy and distrust, could not be cordial, or of long continuance.

"About a month after the signing of the treaty, the regent's ratification of it was brought from France; and that wise princess, preferring, on this occasion, the public good to domestic affection, informed her son, that instead of the twelve noblemen named in the treaty, she had sent the duke of Orleans along with his brother the dauphin, to the frontier, as the kingdom could suffer nothing by the absence of a child, but must be left almost incapable of defence, if deprived

deprived of its ablest statesmen and most experienced generals, whom Charles had artfully included in his nomination. At last Francis took leave of the emperor, whose suspicion of the king's sincerity increasing, as the time of putting it to the proof approached, he endeavoured to bind him still faster, by exacting new promises; which, after those he had already made, the French monarch was not slow to grant. He set out from Madrid; a place, which the remembrance of many afflicting circumstances rendered peculiarly odious to him, with the joy natural on such an occasion, and began the long wished for journey towards his own dominions. He was escorted by a body of horse, under the command of Alarcon; who, as the king drew near the frontiers of France, guarded him with more scrupulous exactness than ever. When he arrived at the river Andaye, which separates the two kingdoms, Lautrec appeared on the opposite bank with a guard of horse, equal in number to Alarcon's. An empty bark was moored in the middle of the stream; the attendants drew up in order on the opposite banks; at the same instant, Lannoy, with eight gentlemen, put off from the Spanish, and Lautrec, with the same number, from the French side of the river; the former had the king in his boat; the latter, the dauphin and duke of Orleans: they met in the empty vessel; the exchange was made in a moment: Francis, after a short embrace to his children, leaped into Lautrec's boat, and reached the French shore. He mounted that instant a Turkish horse, waved his hand over his head, and with a joyful voice cry-

ing aloud several times, "I am 'yete a king," galloped full speed to St. John de Luz, and from thence to Bayonne. This event, no less impatiently desired by the French nation than by their monarch, happened on the eighteenth of March, a year and twenty-two days after the fatal battle of Pavia."

An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, in South-America: Containing a description of many curious productions in the animal and vegetable system of that country. Together with an account of the religion, manners, and customs of several tribes of its Indian inhabitants. Interspersed with a variety of literary and medical observations. In several letters from a gentleman of the medical faculty, during his residence in that country.

EVERY accession of natural knowledge is highly useful, as well as entertaining. Mr. Bancroft, the author of this essay, resided for three years in a medical capacity, in the country which he describes. A longer residence, and a much larger work, would have been necessary, to give a complete natural history of a country so little known, and so much abounding in uncommon productions. The public are, however, much obliged to the ingenious writer for this essay; which, while it conveys a great deal of curious information on a subject with which they were but little acquainted, carries with it all the internal evidence of truth, and every other mark of a careful and accurate observation. The cautious distrust of his own judgment, which our author every where

where shews, while it interests his readers strongly in his favour, convinces them at the same time of his veracity; and the modesty with which he confesses his not being well versed in botany, and his being totally unacquainted with the art of drawing, makes us regret the loss the more sensibly. A knowledge of that art, and a thorough acquaintance with the Indian languages, would undoubtedly have seconded the ingenuity and industry of the author so effectually, as to have added greatly to the utility of his work.

Our author's observations on this country are confined to the Dutch territories in Guiana; those of Spain being inaccessible to foreigners, with whom all intercourse is prohibited, nor is the communication with the French and Portuguese colonies on this coast much less embarrassed. His observations in natural history are also limited to the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

"Guiana was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1498. It is situated between the seventh degree of north, and the fifth degree of south latitude, and between the fifty-third and sixtieth degrees of longitude, west from London. It is bounded on the north and east by the Atlantic ocean, on the west by the great river of Oronoque, on the south by the river of the Amazons, and on the south-west by the river Negro. The communication of this river with the two former, which was originally believed, and afterwards universally denied, on strength of mere conjecture, is now sufficiently demonstrated; and Guiana, which by the river of the Amazons

is divided from Brasil, by the river Oronoque from Terra Firma, and by the Negro from the kingdom of Peru, is by this communication converted into an island, the largest which has been hitherto discovered.

"The sea-coast from the mouth of the river Oronoque to that of the Amazons, is near three hundred leagues in length, running from Cape Barimer, near the Oronoque, to the river Demerary, which is upwards of twenty leagues, in a course nearly east south-east; and from thence to Cape Orange, near the river Oyapock, with some variation south-east by east; from thence to the island of Maraca, and the North Cape, it shapes nearly south by east half east, continuing from thence to the river of the Amazons, in a course nearly south.

"Several revolutions have happened in the property of Guiana since its discovery; but it is now divided between the Spaniards, Dutch, French, and Portuguese; the Spaniards, however, have no other possessions in this country, except their settlements on the eastern side of the river Oronoque, near the confines of its limits, and therefore can hardly be included among the proprietors of Guiana.

"The Dutch territory is bounded by the Spanish settlements on the west, and by the river Maroni on the east. Within these limits are the following large navigable rivers, discharging themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, viz. Pomeroon, Essequibo, Demerary, Berbice, Currantine, Surinam, and Merriwina, situated from west to east, in the order in which they are mentioned.

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"The French territory includes the river Maroni, which is the boundary to the Dutch possessions on the west, and extends to the territory on the north side of the river of the Amazons, near Cape Orange, which a few years since was ceded by France to the dominion of Portugal. Within these limits are the rivers Maroni, Sinnamary, Kourou, Amunibo, Organa, Cannanama, and Maccouria."

Dutch Guiana was formerly the property of the crown of England, and the English had made settlements at Sarinam; where, at this time, a species of corrupt English is universally spoken by the Negroes: but of these settlements, the Dutch made themselves masters, in the reign of Charles II. to retaliate the conquest of New Holland; and by a subsequent treaty, in Feb. 1674, they obtained a cession of all the English territories in Guiana, in exchange for what they had possessed in the province now called New York.

"The land in Dutch Guiana, for the distance of near fifty miles from the sea, is every where flat and level, without a single hill; and so low, that during the rainy seasons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This, however, has produced an effect similar to that of the prolific inundations of the Nile, and rendered the soil more fertile than that of any other part of the globe; inasmuch that the soil on the surface of the earth, for twelve inches in depth, is a stratum of perfect manure, and as such, has been transported to the island of Barbadoes; but the wood-ants, which are here very numerous, committed such

ravages in the vessel, that a repetition of that project has not been attempted."

"But to convey an adequate idea of the soil of which I am writing, I need only tell you, that in Essequibo it has produced thirty crops of ratoon canes, successively, without replanting; whereas, in the West-India islands, more than two is never expected. I have instanced Essequibo, not because its soil is more fertile than that of this river, or Berbice, but because no settlements have been made on the lower parts of these rivers, until very lately, the Dutch having before cultivated the more elevated, but less valuable lands, farther up these rivers; while that adjacent to the sea, was by them neglected, on account of those superundations, which are the source of this redundant fertility; which is even somewhat disadvantageous, and proves, that even the greatest blessings may be dispensed to excess; as the inhabitants near the sea are under the necessity of recurring to various expedients for diminishing the excessive fertility of the soil, which they usually effect by stocking it with plantain trees for two or three years, and afterwards planting it with canes; which even, after this precaution, are usually too robust and luxuriant to make sugar with advantage, and are therefore, during the first and second crop, converted into rum; which, until the late act of the British parliament, for prohibiting the entry of foreign rum into her American colonies, was usually sold to New-England traders, in payment for their commodities, but has since been sent to the coast of

of Africa, for the purchase of slaves.

" The timber with which the land adjacent to the sea is covered, is chiefly small and low, consisting mostly of manicoles, which are a small species of palm, troelies, which are a leaf near thirty feet in length, serving for the thatch of houses; these, however, at the edges of current water, are intermixed with large mangroves.

" The soil in the inland elevated part of the country, though fertile, is less durable: it is, however, clothed with lofty ever-verdant forests, affording the most valuable species of timber, either for solidity, weight, duration, or ornament. In this part of the country, there are several ridges of sandy hills, but no elevations that can deserve the name of mountains, between the sea-coast of the Dutch part of Guiana, and the river of the Amazons. A Dutch surgeon, more than twenty years since, having obtained from the governor of Essequibo, several Indians to conduct him into the interior parts of the country, in quest of new discoveries, with whom he ascended the river of Essequibo, three hundred miles from the sea, near its source; and from thence transporting his canoe by creeks and rivulets, and when these were wanting, by land, he at length fell in with a branch of the river Blanco, by which he descended into the Negro, and from thence to the river of the Amazons, without discovering any considerable mountain in all this course. Here the Indians left him, and returned, as he thought proper, to fix his residence among the Portuguese. This

is probably the same person that Monsieur de la Condamine saw, in descending the river of the Amazons, in 1743, whom he names Nicholas Hortsman, and says he mounted the river Essequibo, in 1740, in quest of the Golden Lake of Parima.

" But though the Dutch territories are destitute of mountains, those of France are not, as there is a considerable ridge of them, about thirty miles from the sea, on the continent, opposite the island of Cayenne, and a still larger ridge near three hundred miles farther within the country, extending from east to west, according to the reports of the Indians, for they were never visited except by the aboriginal natives.

" Besides the large rivers which I have enumerated, there are an innumerable number of large and small creeks, many of which are navigable for vessels of some burthen for many leagues; and but few countries can boast of superior advantages in navigation.

" Notwithstanding the proximity of Guiana to the equator, there is no country between the tropics which enjoys a more regular and uniform temperature of climate. The constant regularity of the trade winds during the day, and of the land breezes which succeed in the evening, joined to the quick return, and invariable length of the nights, with their refreshing dews, render the heat so far from being excessive, that it is seldom disagreeable, especially to the white inhabitants; who, except a very few, are exposed to the rays of the sun near mid-day. And surprizing as it may appear, I can

nevertheless assure you, that the heat is here less than in the island of Barbadoes, which is esteemed the most temperate and salubrious of all the tropical islands. Here we are not subject to those particular seasons for crops and harvest, to which the inhabitants of all the West-India islands are confined; every part of the year being proper both for planting and gathering, and in every part of the year blossoms, together with ripe and unripe fruit, appear on the same trees. Revolving years afford nothing but a perpetual uninterrupted summer.

“ Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime,

“ The fields are florid with unfading prime;

“ From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,

“ Mould the round hail, or flake the fleecy snow.”

POPE.

“ The only division of seasons in Guiana is into rainy and dry; of each of these there are annually two, of about three months duration each. The rainy seasons depend on the approaches of the sun towards the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. In the month of May, when that luminary arrives within ten or twelve degrees from the tropic of Cancer, the showers begin, and gradually increase, both in frequency and the term of their duration, until the month of June, when the rains become incessant, accompanied with violent and frequent thunder, and thus continue until the beginning of July, when they gradually decrease with the

sun's retrograde motion towards the equator, and by the beginning of August entirely cease. The same gradation is observed as the sun approaches the tropic of Capricorn; but as we, in this part of Guiana, are situated at a greater distance from that than from the tropic of Cancer, so the rains at that season are here less violent and of shorter duration; besides, they are unaccompanied with thunder, which, from whatever cause it may happen, is never heard here during those months which constitute winter in Europe.

“ The term of each dry season is during six or seven weeks before, and as many after the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. During the continuance of these seasons, there is seldom a drop of rain; the air is clear and serene, and plentiful dews supply the absence of rain. These seasons, however, are much more unhealthy than the rainy, because the water which inundates all the uncultivated land adjacent to the sea-coast during the wet season, and which then preserves an incessant fluctuation, stagnates and corrupts during those months in which the rains intermit, by which the atmosphere becomes replete with noxious particles, frequently generating putrid fevers.”

We have already given some curious extracts from this work, in our article of natural history; and shall now proceed to the account which our author gives of the original natives, and of the fatal efficacy of the poisons with which they infect their arrows, composed of ingredients happily unknown in Europe.

“ The Indians of Guiana are divided

vided into several tribes, differing in the degrees of their progressive advancement from the ignorance and ferocity of a state of nature, from which they are but little removed. Those who inhabit the far interior parts of the country are but little, if at all, known; and indeed there are only four nations within the confines of Dutch Guiana, with whom the Europeans have any intercourse; these are the Caribbees, the Accawaus, the Worrows, and the Arrowauks. The latter are a friendly, hospitable people, and from the vicinity of their residence, and constant intercourse with the Whites, their manners are better known than those of any other tribe; and as they all agree in many particulars, in describing the three former nations, I shall only mention their characteristic distinctions and peculiarities, confounding the less singular particulars, in their religion, manners, and customs, with those of the Arrowauks, for the sake of brevity.

“ The Caribbees are the most numerous, brave, warlike, and industrious of all the known tribes inhabiting Guiana. They reside chiefly on the sea-coast, between Essequibo and the great river Oronoque. They are of a middle stature, well made, with regular and agreeable features. They have a sprightly vivid countenance, and their complexion is the whitest of all the four tribes, the Arrowauks excepted. Their language is manly, and very articulate; but is pronounced with a degree of sharpness and vivacity corresponding to their natural disposition. They practise polygamy, and have war-captains, though no sovereigns, or

magistrates. There is no division of land among them, every one cultivating in proportion to his wants and industry: and as they are less indolent than the other tribes, they till much more ground than any of them, though a small portion suffices even for them, as they cultivate very little, except plantains and cassava, or manioc; from these they make bread; and from these, by fermentation, they make a liquor somewhat like ale. They live contiguous to each other, and by blowing a shell, a thousand of them may be collected in half an hour. They paint immoderately, chiefly with *arnotta*, or *roucou*.

“ Wars, hunting, and fishing, are the chief employments of the men; agriculture, and domestic concerns, are abandoned to the women and children, who likewise spin cotton by the hand, but slowly, for want of a proper machine; from this they weave hammocks, but in a very slow and tedious manner, for want of instruction to employ their labour to advantage. Their manner of weaving is by winding the cotton, when spun, round two small wooden sticks of sufficient length, placed at about seven feet distance from each other, disposing the threads singly, parallel and contiguous to each other, till they extend a sufficient width, which is usually six or seven feet: the threads thus disposed serve for the warp: they then wind a quantity of cotton on a small pointed piece of wood, and begin their weaving at one end, by lifting up every other thread of the warp, and passing the pointed stick, with the woof, under it: this they do until they have gone through the
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whole width of the warp, and then return in the same manner, taking up those threads which they missed before, and pressing the threads close together. When the weaving is completed, the hammock is stained with juice of the bark of trees, disposed so as to form various figures, which are red, and ever after indelible. The trees which yield this juice, I am informed, are the wallaba and red mangrove. To weave a hammock in this manner, requires the labour of several months; and, therefore, all the other tribes, who have less industry, content themselves with hammocks made either from cotton yarn, or the twisted bark of the Sammee tree, connected by net work. They likewise form the teeth of fish into small cylinders, which they perforate with a small hole from end to end, and then cut the cylinder into many small pieces, which compose so many white, smooth, shining beads, which are strung, and worn for ornament.

“ Their arms are either bows and arrows, poison arrows, which are blown through a hollow reed, or large heavy clubs, made of iron-wood, &c. which are large at one end, with sharp edges, with which they divide the skull of an enemy at a single blow. They have, however, usually lived in harmony with the neighbouring tribes, until of late they have been corrupted by the Dutch, and excited to make incursions on the interior Indians, for the sake of making prisoners, who are afterwards sold to the inhabitants of the Dutch colonies. Upon these occasions, they surround the scattered houses of these Indians in the night, while

they are sleeping, without apprehension of danger, and make them all prisoners: the men, however, who would be apt to escape, after they were sold to slavery, are usually put to death, while the women and children of both sexes are reserved for sale.

“ The Carribbee Indians are at perpetual variance with the Spaniards, and frequently commit hostilities on their settlements at the river Oronoque. They retain a tradition of an English chief, who many years since landed amongst them, and encouraged them to persevere in enmity to the Spaniards, promising to return and settle amongst them, and afford them assistance; and it is said that they still preserve an English Jack, which he left them, that they might distinguish his countrymen. This was undoubtedly Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in the year 1595, made a descent on the coast of Guiana, in search of the fabulous golden city of Manoa del Dorado, and conquered Fort Joseph, on the river Oronoque.

“ At the late insurrection of the slaves in the colony of Berbice, these Indians were engaged by the governor of Essequebo, to fight against the Rebel Negroes, many of whom they killed, as appeared by the number of hands which they brought away, and for which they received a considerable reward. But an adherence to truth obliges me to inform you of a circumstance relative to this expedition, which I am persuaded you will read with disgust: this is, that they ate the bodies of those Negroes whom they killed on this occasion: an action which is considered by European nations as so horrid and unnatural, that

that the very existence of cannibals has been lately denied by several modern compilers of history, notwithstanding the repeated attestations of travellers to the contrary. For persons, however, who have never quitted their native country, to determine concerning the manners of distant unknown nations, and on the strength of plausible appearances to impeach the veracity of travellers, and positively deny those things which, at most, they are but permitted to doubt, is a culpable temerity, which well deserves reprehension. I must, however, do these Indians the justice to declare, that they never eat any of the human species, except their enemies killed in battle, to which they think they have as good a right as those animals, by whom they would otherwise be eaten."

The characteristics of the other three Indian nations, are in like manner pointed out by our author, who gives the following account of the Accawau tribe, who are distinguished by their art in the preparation of poisons.

"The Accawau Indians are the most interior tribe that have any communication with the Europeans, living near the source of the rivers of Essequibo, Demerary, and Berbice. Their size and stature pretty much resemble that of the Worrows, but their complexion is lighter, and their features less disagreeable; they are all distinguished by a circular hole, about half an inch diameter, made in the lower part of the under lip, in which is inserted a piece of wood, of equal size with the hole, which is cut off externally, almost even with the circumjacent skin; while the inner end presses against

the roots of the fore teeth. The air and behaviour of these people is grave and reserved, and they have an unusual degree of art and cunning. Their language is solemn, and its articulations distinct, but harsh. They are not numerous, but are greatly feared by their neighbours, on account of their art in the preparation of poisons of the most deleterious kind. The arrow-poison, which they compound, is particularly fatal; and, besides that, they have several other kinds of poisons, which, given in the smallest quantities, produce a very slow, but inevitable death, particularly a composition which resembles wheat-flour, which they sometimes use to revenge past injuries, that have been long neglected, and are thought forgotten. On these occasions they always feign an insensibility of the injury which they intend to revenge, and even repay it with services and acts of friendship, until they have destroyed all distrust and apprehension of danger in the destined victim of their vengeance. When this is effected, they meet him at some festival, and engage him to drink with them, drinking first themselves, to obviate suspicion, and afterwards secretly dropping the poison, readily concealed under their nails, which are usually long, into the drink. These accidents, however, are not frequent; and that they should sometimes happen is not so surprizing, as that they do not oftener intervene in a state in which there is no judicial punishment for crimes, nor any other satisfaction for injuries but what is procured by violence. To violate the chastity of a wife, is almost the only injury that draws down this fatal

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and vengeance. They frequently make incursions on their neighbours, like the Caribbees, the slaves; and the vicinity of their residence particularly exposes them to reprisals from those injured tribes. To prevent this, a fence of stakes to their houses are guarded by sharp pieces of hard wood, planted in the earth, and pointed, except only one obscure winding path, which they use themselves, and make known to their countrymen by private marks.

The poison arrows are made from splinters of the hard solid outer substance of the cokarito tree, and are usually about twelve inches in length, and are somewhat larger than a coarse knitting needle. One end of the arrow is formed into a sharp point, and invenomed in the poison of woorara; round the other end is wound a roll of cotton, adapted to the cavity of the reed, through which the arrow is to be blown. The arrow, thus decked and armed for destruction, is inserted into a hollow straight reed, several feet in length, which being directed towards the object, the arrow is, by a single blast of air from the lungs, protruded through the cavity of the reed, and flies, with great swiftness and unerring certainty, the distance of thirty or forty yards, conveying speedy and inevitable death to the animal from which it draws blood. Blowing these arrows is the principal exercise of the Indians from their childhood; and by long use and habitude, they acquire a degree of dexterity and exactness at this exercise, which is inimitable by an European, and almost incredible.

"The following is the recipe by which the Accawau arrow poison is usually prepared, and which I have procured from several of their priests, or physicians, at different times, who all exactly agreed in the number and identity of the ingredients, but with some variation in their quantities, which, indeed, they have no method of either expressing, or ascertaining, with exactness.

Take of the bark of the root of woorara, six parts;

Of the bark of warracobba coura, two parts;

Of the bark of the roots of cou-ranapi, bakete, and hatchy-baly, of each one part:

"All these are to be finely scraped, and put into an Indian pot, and covered with water. The pot is then to be placed over a slow fire, that the water may simmer for a quarter of an hour; after which, the juice is to be expressed from the bark by the hands, taking care that the skin is unbroken: this being done, the bark is to be thrown away, and the juice evaporated over a moderate fire to the consistence of tar; when it is to be removed, and flat pieces of the wood of cokarito are dipped therein, to which the poison, when cold, adheres, appearing like a gum, of a brown reddish colour. The pieces of wood are then put into large hollow canes, closed at the ends with skins; and in this manner the poison is preserved until it is wanted to invenome the point of an arrow; at which time, it is either dissolved in water, and the points of arrow dipped in the solution; or the wood to which it adheres, is held over the fire until it melts, and the points of arrows are

are then smeared with it. The smallest quantity of this poison, conveyed by a wound into the red blood-vessels of an animal, causes it to expire in less than a minute, without much apparent pain or uneasiness; though slight convulsions are sometimes seen near the instant of expiration.

"The poison, when thus inspissated, is liquifiable by heat, and dissoluble in water, in alcohol, in spirit of sea-salt, and in a volatile alkaline spirit; as also in blood, saliva, &c. except only a very small part, which subsides both in a spirituous and aqueous menstruum, and probably consists of earthy particles foreign to the composition. It unites with acids without emotion, or change of colour. On mixing it with alkalies, no ebullition is perceptible, but the colour changes from a reddish brown to a yellowish brown. A few grains, mixed with as many ounces of human blood, warm from the veins, entirely prevents a separation of serum and crassamentum, and the whole mass continues united in a state of fluidity, similar to that in which it is drawn, until, after some days, it putrefies.

"I ought to have before informed you, that the several ingredients mentioned in the recipe for compounding the Accawau poison, are all nibbees of different kinds; but whether all, or indeed any more of them than the woorara are necessary, or whether the efficacy of the poison might not be farther improved, I am uncertain: it is, however, already too fatal to be trusted in the hands of any people, but those who are in a state of nature, in which cri-

minal passions are feeble and languid. How the instantaneous fatal effects of this poison can result from so small a portion, as may be supposed to be left by the point of an arrow immediately extracted, is inexplicable; that it has the power of dissolving the fluids, is certain; but I am far from thinking that its fatal effects are produced by any such dissolution. The Indians constantly moisten the points of their poison-arrows, when over-dry, with the juice of lemons, which tends to produce an opposite effect; and blood drawn from the jugular veins, and carotid arteries of animals, at the instant of their expiration by the effects of this poison, affords no uncommon appearance: and, after standing, regularly separates into serum and crassamentum, with a greater degree of cohesion than is usually observed in scorbutic cases: but yet the animals expired, as it were, by an insensible extinction of the vital flame. Can such instantaneous fatality result from any change in the texture of the fluids in so short a space? I doubt whether they are susceptible of it: nor do I believe that these sudden deleterious effects can arise, except from an immediate injury offered to the sensible nervous system, or the source of the vital functions. Mr. Herissant thinks it contracts the vessels; but says, it does not usually alter the appearance of the fluids, though he once or twice observed the blood to assume a brownish colour.

"Against this poison there is no certain antidote discovered; and its effects are so sudden, that I doubt whether any thing taken by the alimentary passage, can act with

with sufficient celerity to preserve life. M. de la Condamine, indeed, says, that salt, but sugar, more certainly, is an antidote for the Amazonian poison: and sugar, or rather the juice of canes, is commonly thought, by the white inhabitants of this colony, to prevent the Accawau poison: but the Indians themselves do not acknowledge this quality in the cane; and I have never been able, either by my own experiments or enquiries, to discover a single instance of its efficacy for that purpose. That gentleman instances an experiment made on a fowl at Cayenne, which was wounded with one of the poison-arrows in presence of the commandant, &c. and which, after being dosed with sugar, betrayed no signs of indisposition: but the sugar had not this effect at a subsequent experiment made at Leyden, in presence of several of the medical professors in that university; though the activity of the poison was then confessedly impaired by the winter: nor did the sugar prove an antidote at the experiments repeated by Mr. Herissant, or at an experiment made by Dr. Brocklesby. Mr. Herissant, however, declares, that an actual cautery immediately applied to the poisoned wound, prevents its effects.

"I have long imagined, from the distant affinity between the effects of this poison, and those of some pettilential and malignant fevers, that an antidote for the former would be useful in the latter, and therefore have spent some time in fruitless endeavours for the discovery of one. Acids or alcalies, as such, do not seem either to promote or retard its effects; and it

is but seldom that either animal or vegetable poisons derive their deleterious properties from either of these principles; nor is the doctrine of acids or alcalies pertinent, except to saline or fossil poisons.

"That this poison may duly operate, it is necessary that it should be externally admitted into the sanguine vessels; because when received by the alimentary passage, it is subdued by the action of the digestive organs, or excluded from the channel of circulation by the lacteals. When swallowed by animals in large quantities, it is usually ejected by the mouth. Dr. Brocklesby, indeed, declares, that in giving a watery solution of the Amazonian poison internally to a bird, it became convulsed, and died, when two drops had scarcely touched its tongue, though it had just before been dosed with sugar. This is an experiment which contradicts every other observation of Messrs. de la Condamine and Herissant, as well as the constant practice of the Amazonian Indians, in eating the flesh of animals killed by this poison; a practice, in which they are imitated by the Indians of Guiana, who frequently taste the poison of Woorara, as I have myself several times done, without detriment."

We have left out some of the author's physical discussions, as well as some quotations from M. de la Condamine, Mr. Herissant, and some other writers upon this subject; and the limits assigned to our work, oblige us to omit many curious particulars, as well relating to the Indians, as to some of the uncommon natural productions of this country.

An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespear, compared with the Greek and French dramatic poets. With some remarks upon the misrepresentations of M. de Voltaire. 1 vol. 8vo.

IT may, perhaps, be imagined, that the character of our admirable dramatic poet is now so well established, and his great merit so generally acknowledged, that a defence of his works against attacks founded apparently upon prejudice, or proceeding from an ignorance of the language in which he wrote, is, in a great measure, if not totally, unnecessary. However this may be considered, every reader of taste will acknowledge the great pleasure that he receives from the perusal of the incomparable essay before us, and will think it a most valuable acquisition to polite literature. Whether we regard it as a judicious defence, as a candid and ingenious disquisition, or as an happy and elegant illustration of the writings of our favourite author; in whatever point of view we consider it, it claims our warmest approbation, and the critic seems, upon every occasion, worthy of the great writer whom he illustrates.

M. Voltaire's high character, both as a writer and a critic, the avidity with which his works are read throughout Europe, and the effect which his decisive and precipitate determinations upon this subject may have upon the general opinion in regard to our national taste, are, however, such considerations, as sufficiently claimed a candid and accurate defence of Shakespear. The opinion which generally prevailed among foreigners, that the French writer had a

competent knowledge of our language on which to found his criticisms, made his partial strictures the more liable to take effect, and pointed out the necessity of shewing, that he is totally ignorant of its true force and spirit.

The merits of this essay are not, however, confined to a mere defence of Shakespear, or to observations on Voltaire's criticism. It abounds with curious disquisitions, and will undoubtedly hold a high rank among the most classical pieces of the same nature in the English language. The parallel drawn between the conduct of the two poets, in respect to the ghost of Darius in the Persians of Eschylus, and that of Hamlet, as well as the comparisons made between Shakespear and the French dramatic writers, are attended with a great number of the most judicious and beautiful observations. The charges against Voltaire of misrepresentation, of not understanding the English language, and of his being guilty of the greatest absurdities in his translation of the first acts of Shakespear's Julius Cæsar, are abundantly proved.

Our elegant essayist observes, in the introductory part, "That Shakespear, whose very faults pass here unquestioned, or are perhaps consecrated through the enthusiasm of his admirers, and the veneration paid to long-established fame, is by a great wit, a great critic, and a great poet of a neighbouring nation, treated as the writer of monstrous farces, called by him tragedies; and barbarism and ignorance are attributed to the nation, by which he is admired. Yet if wits, poets, critics, could ever be charged with presumption, one might say there was some degree of

of it in pronouncing, that, in a country where Sophocles and Euripides are as well understood as in any in Europe, the perfections of dramatic poetry should be as little comprehended as among the Chinese.

Learning here is not confined to ecclesiastics, or a few lettered sages and academics; every English gentleman has an education, which gives him an early acquaintance with the writings of the ancients. His knowledge of polite literature does not begin with that period, which M. Voltaire calls, *Le Siècle de Louis quatorze*. Before he is admitted as a spectator at the theatre at London, it is probable he has heard the tragic Muse as she spoke at Athens, and as she now speaks at Paris, or in Italy; and he can discern between the natural language, in which she addressed the human heart, and the artificial dialect which she has acquired from the prejudices of a particular nation, or the jargon caught from the tone of a court. To please upon the French stage, every person of every age and nation was made to adopt their manners.

The heroes of antiquity were not more disguised in the romances of Calprenède and Scuderi, than in the tragedies of Corneille. In spite of the admonitions given by that admirable critic Boileau to their dramatic writers in the following lines:

- Gardez donc de donner, ainsi que
dans Clélie,
L'air ni l'esprit François à
l'antique Italie;
Et sous des noms Romains
faissant notre portrait,
Peindre Caton galant, & Brutus
d'amoret.

The Horatii are represented no less obsequious in their address to their king, than the courtiers of the grand monarch. The ens is made a mere fighting swain. Many of the greatest men of antiquity, and even the roughest heroes amongst the Goths and Vandals, were exhibited in this effeminate form. The poet dignified the piece, perhaps, with the name of an Hercules, but, alas! it was always Hercules spinning, that was shewn to the spectator. The editor of Corneille's works, in terms so gross as are hardly pardonable in such a master of fine raillery, frequently attacks our Shakespear for the want of delicacy and politeness in his pieces: it must be owned, that in some places they bear the marks of the unpolished times, in which he wrote; but one cannot forbear smiling to hear a critic, who professes himself an admirer of the tragedies of Corneille, object to the barbarism of Shakespear's. There never was a more barbarous mode of writing than that of the French romances in the last age, nor which from its tediousness, languor, and want of truth of character, is less fit to be copied on the stage: and what are most parts of Corneille's boasted tragedies, but the romantic dialogue, its tedious soliloquy, and its extravagant sentiments in the true Gothic livery of rhyme?

The French poets assume a superiority over Shakespear, on account of their more constant adherence to Aristotle's unities of time and place.

The pedant who bought at a great price the lamp of a famous philosopher, expecting that by its assistance his lucubrations would become equally celebrated, was
little

little more absurd than those poets who suppose their dramas will be excellent if they are regulated by Aristotle's clock. To bring within a limited time, and an assigned space, certain series of conversations (and French plays are little more) is no difficult matter; for that is the easiest part of every art perhaps, but in poetry without dispute, in which the connoisseur can direct the artist.

I do not believe the critic imagined that a mere obedience to his laws of drama would make a good tragedy, tho' it might prevent a poet, more bold than judicious, from writing a very absurd one. A painter can define the just proportion of the human body, and the anatomist knows what muscles constitute the strength of the limbs; but grace of motion, and exertion of strength, depend on the mind, which animates the form. The critic but fashions the body of a work; the poet must add the soul, which gives force and direction to its actions and gestures; when one of these critics has attempted to finish a work by his own rules, he has rarely been able to convey into it one spark of divine fire; and the hero of his piece, whom he designed for a man, remains a cold inanimate statue; which, moving on the wood and wire of the great masters in the mechanical part of the drama, presents to the spectators a kind of heroic puppet-show. As these pieces take their rise in the school of criticism, they return thither again, and are as good subjects for the students in that art, as a dead body to the professors in physic. Most minutely too have they been anatomised in learned academies; but works, animated by genius,

will not abide this kind of dissection."

"Shakespear (continues our essayist) wrote at a time when learning was tinctured with pedantry; wit was unpolished, and mirth ill-bred. The court of Elizabeth spoke a scientific jargon, and a certain obscurity of style was universally affected. James brought an addition of pedantry, accompanied by indecent and indelicate manners and language. By contagion, or from complaisance to the taste of the public, Shakespear falls sometimes into the fashionable mode of writing; but this is only by fits; for many parts of all his plays are written with the most noble, elegant, and uncorrupted simplicity. Such is his merit, that the more just and refined the taste of the nation has become, the more he has increased in reputation. He was approved by his own age, admired by the next, and is revered and almost adored by the present. His merit is disputed by little wits, and his errors are the jests of little critics: but there has not been a great poet, or great critic, since his time, who has not spoken of him with the highest veneration, Mr. Voltaire excepted. His translations often, his criticisms still oftener, prove he did not perfectly understand the words of the author; and therefore it is certain he could not enter into his meaning. He comprehended enough to perceive, he was unobservant of some established rules of composition; the felicity, with which he performs what no rules can teach, escapes him. Will not an intelligent spectator admire the prodigious structures of Stone-Henge, because he does not know by what law of mechanics they were

were raised? Like them, our author's works will remain for ever the greatest monuments of the amazing force of nature, which we ought to view as we do other prodigies, with an intention to, and admiration of their stupendous parts, and proud irregularity of greatness."

Our author observes, "That ridiculously has our poet, and ridiculously has our taste been represented, by a writer of universal fame; and through the medium of an almost universal language. Superficial criticisms hit the level of shallow minds, to whom a bon mot will appear reason, and an epigrammatic turn, argument; so that many of our countrymen have hastily adopted this lively writer's opinion of the extravagance, and total want of design in Shakespear's dramas. With the most learned, deep, and sober critics, he lies under one considerable disadvantage. For copying nature, as he found it; in the busy walks of human life, he drew from an original with which the literari are seldom well acquainted. They perceive his portraits are not of the Grecian or of the Roman school; after finding them unlike to the dignified characters preserved in learned museums, they do not deign to enquire, whether they resemble the living persons they were intended to represent. Among these connoisseurs, whose acquaintance with mankind is formed in the library, not in the street, the camp, or village, whatever is unpolished and uncouth passes for fantastic and absurd, though, in fact, it is a faithful representation of a really existing character."

This work, besides the introduc-

tory discourse, contains eight essays, or dissertations—on Dramatic Poetry;—on the Historical Drama;—on the first part of Henry IV.—on the second part of Henry IV.—on the Preternatural Beings;—on the Tragedy of Macbeth;—upon the Cinna of Corneille:—and upon the Death of Julius Cæsar.

The propriety, beauty, and elegance, of the following observations, in our author's essay on Dramatic Poetry, are peculiarly striking.

"According to Aristotle, there can be no tragedy without action. Mr. Voltaire confesses, that some of the most admired tragedies in France, are rather conversations, than representations of an action. It will hardly be allowed to those who fail in the most essential part of an art, to set up their performances as models. Can they who have robbed the Tragic Muse of all her virtue, and divested her of whatsoever gave her a real interest in the human heart, require, we should adore her for the glitter of a few false brilliants, or the nice arrangement of frippery ornaments? If she wears any thing of intrinsic value, it has been borrowed from the ancients; but by these artists it is so fantastically fashioned to modern modes, as to lose all its original graces, and even that necessary qualification of all ornaments, fitness and propriety. A French tragedy is a tissue of declamations, and laboured recitals of the catastrophe, by which the spirit of the drama is greatly weakened and enervated, and the theatrical piece is deprived of that peculiar influence over the mind, which it derives from the vivid force of representation.

Segnius

Segnius irritant animos demissa
per aurem,
Quam que sunt oculis subjecta
fidelibus, et quæ
Ipse sibi tradit spectator.

The business of the Drama is to excite sympathy; and its effect on the spectator depends on such a justness of imitation, as shall cause, to a certain degree, the same passions and affections, as if what was exhibited was real. We have observed narrative imitation to be too faint and feeble a means to excite passion; declamation, still worse, plays idly on the surface of the subject, and makes the poet, who should be concealed in the action, visible to the spectator. In many works of art, our pleasure arises from a reflection on the art itself; and in a comparison, drawn by the mind, between the original and the copy before us. But here the art and the artist must not appear; for, as often as we recur to the poet, so often our sympathy with the action on the stage is suspended. The pompous declamations of the French theatre, are mere rhetorical flourishes, such as an uninterested person might make on the state of the persons in the drama. They assume the office of the spectator by expressing his feelings, instead of conveying to us the strong emotions and sensations of the persons under the pressure of distress. Experience informs us, that even the inarticulate groans, and involuntary convulsions of a creature in agonies, affect us much more, than any eloquent and elaborate description of its situation, delivered in the properest words, and most significant gestures. Our pity is attendant on the passion of the unhappy person, and on his own sense of

his misfortunes. From description, from the report of a spectator, we may make some conjecture of his internal state of mind; and so far we shall be moved; but the direct and immediate way to the heart is by the sufferer's expression of his passion. As there may be some obscurity in what I have said on this subject, I will endeavour to illustrate the doctrine by examples.

Sophocles, in his admirable tragedy of *Œdipus Coloneus*, makes *Œdipus* expostulate with his undutiful son. The injured parent exposes the enormity of filial disobedience; sets forth the duties of this relation in a very strong and lively manner; but it is only by the vehemence with which he speaks of them, and the imprecations he utters against the delinquent son, that we can guess at the violence of his emotions; therefore he excites more indignation at the conduct of *Polynices*, than sympathy with his own sorrow; of which we can judge only as spectators: for he has explained to us merely the external duties and relations of parent and child. The pangs of parental tenderness, thus wounded, are more pathetically expressed by *King Lear*, who leaves out whatever of this enormity is equally sensible to the spectator, and immediately exposes to us his own internal feelings, when in the bitterness of his soul, cursing his daughter's offspring, he adds,

That she may feel,
How sharper than a serpent's
tooth it is,
To have a thankless child.

By this we perceive, how deeply paternal affection is wounded by filial ingratitude.

In the play of *King John*, the
legate

legate offers many arguments of consolation to Constance, on the loss of Arthur: they appear, to the spectator, reasonable, till she so strongly expresses the peculiar tenderness of maternal love, by answering,

He speaks to me that never had a son.

One might be made to conceive, in some degree, the horrors of a murderer, under whose knife the bleeding victim is expiring in agonies, by a description of the unhappy object; but how fully, and how forcibly is the consciousness of guilt expressed by Macbeth, when, speaking of the grooms who lay near Duncan, he says,

One cry'd, God bless us, and Amen! the other;

As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,

Listening their fear. I could not say Amen,

When they did say, God bless us!

These expressions open to us the internal state of the persons interested, and never fail to command our sympathy. Shakespear seems to have had the art of the Dervise, in the Arabian tales, who could throw his soul into the body of another man; and be at once possessed of his sentiments, adopt his passion, and rise to all the functions and feelings of his situation.

Shakespear was born in a rank of life, in which men indulge themselves in a free expression of their passions, with little regard to exterior appearance. This perhaps

made him more acquainted with the movements of the heart, and less knowing or observant of outward forms: against the one he often offends, he very rarely misrepresents the other. The French tragedians, on the contrary attend not to the nature of the man whom they represent, but to the decorums of his rank: so that their best tragedies are made ridiculous, by changing the condition of the persons of the drama; which could not be so easily effected, if they spoke the language of passion, which in all ranks of men is much alike."

In the essay on the historical drama, our author observes, "That those dramas of Shakespear, which he distinguishes by the name of his histories, being of an original kind and peculiar construction, cannot come within any rules, which are prior to their existence. The office of the critic, in regard to poetry, is like that of the grammarian and rhetorician in respect to language: it is their business to shew why such and such modes of speech are proper and graceful, others improper and ungraceful; but they pronounce on such words and expressions only, as are actually extant."

If we were to give our readers every part of this essay which affords us pleasure, we should nearly transcribe the whole; the extracts we have given, will, we make no doubt, sufficiently excite the curiosity of all those who have not seen the original.



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